

Hazell's

REFER TO  
... INDEX

Annual

for 1907

THE ONE BOOK OF REFERENCE INDISPENSABLE  
— FOR EVERYONE —

"AVAUNT, PERPLEXITY!"

SHAKESPEARE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF ISSUE

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"Avaunt, PERPLEXITY!"

SHAKESPEARE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF ISSUE

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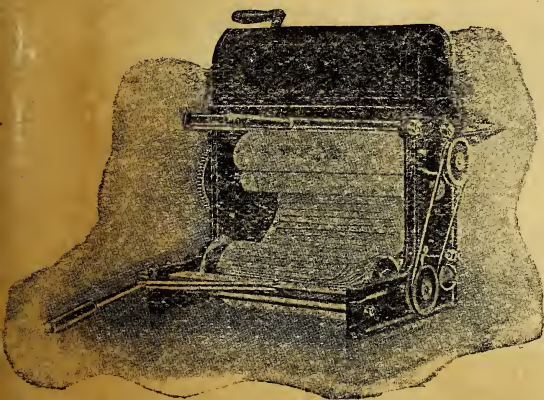


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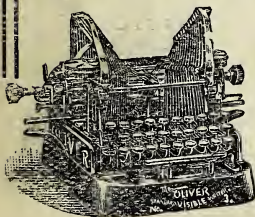
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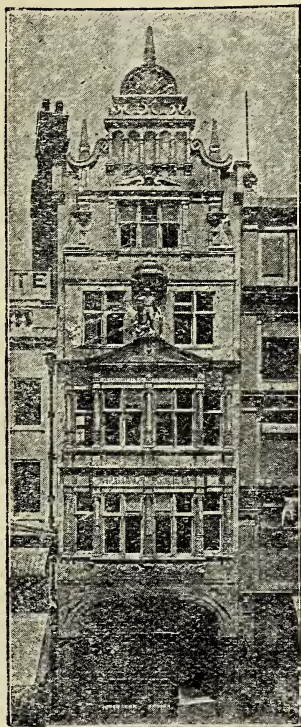


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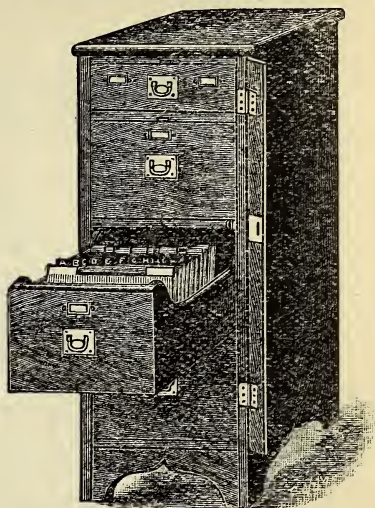
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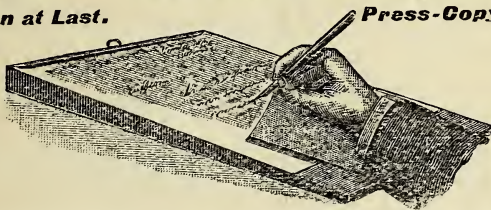
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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF ISSUE.

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# HAZELL'S ANNUAL

FOR 1907:

*A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN AND  
TOPICS OF THE DAY,*

REVISED TO DECEMBER 1st, 1906.

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, AND  
FURNISHED WITH A SPECIAL INDEX.

EDITED BY

W. PALMER, B.A. (LOND.)

London:

HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, LD., 52, LONG ACRE, W.C.  
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1907

## PREFACE.

A GLANCE back over the main events of 1906, as recorded in the present ANNUAL, shows what an extraordinarily full and interesting year it has been, at home and abroad. It has seen a new Constitution set up, and, with varying results, at work in Russia, Persia, and Montenegro; while even China has begun to think of a departure, to some extent, from her ancient ways of government. The coming of Constitutionalism to the great nation of the north has been, and still is, a disturbing process, and the end is not yet, nor can any one surely foresee it. Nearer home, the separation of Church and State has been accomplished in France, and Catholic Spain is growing restive at the power exercised by the religious orders. France elected a new President in perfect quiet and order, and came through the controversy with Germany about Morocco with undiminished prestige. In Austria-Hungary the Magyar Coalition came to terms with the Emperor-King, and Universal Suffrage made great headway. Across the Atlantic, the strenuous President of the United States, helped to a considerable extent by the revelations as to the methods of certain Insurance Companies and of some of the Chicago packing-houses, prosecuted a vigorous campaign against the great Trusts, whose activities he accuses of threatening the public weal.

At home the year has seen the advent to power of a Liberal Government, and its acquisition in Parliament, after the General Election in January, of the largest majority recorded since the election of 1832. It has seen the rise, for the first time, of a Labour Party in Parliament, and the commencement of a new phase in the movement to secure the Parliamentary Suffrage for women. We have also had a fierce fight over the Education Bill, and a beginning of the arduous task of Army reorganisation, together with many difficult problems of Imperial and Colonial administration demanding solution. Two noteworthy reports have been presented by Royal Commissions—on Ecclesiastical Discipline, and War Stores in South Africa.

In other departments there has been much to record, including the nearest approach yet made to the North Pole and a serious effort to solve the problem of aerial navigation. There have been notable earthquakes in California, Chile, and other parts of the world, and a violent eruption of Vesuvius. All these matters will be found dealt with in the 1907 ANNUAL, with a large number of new foreign biographies, and all the old features which have commended the book to so many readers in the past. The Index at the beginning of the book should be consulted by all who use it. Thanks must be again tendered to the officials and others, without whose cordial co-operation the book could not be brought up to date, and to all who by suggestion and criticism have aided, and it is hoped will still aid, in its improvement.

LONDON,  
Dec. 1st, 1906.

WM. PALMER.

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JANUARY.

1	Tu	Circumcision. Quarter Sess. Week.
2	W	[Bank Hol. Scot., Hol. Stock Exch.
3	Th	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 7 <sup>m</sup> , s. 4 <sup>h</sup> 1 <sup>m</sup> .
4	F	
5	S	Dividends due at Bank.
6	S	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.
7	M	Moon's Last Quarter 2 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
8	Tu	Cambridge Lent Term begins.
9	W	Fire Insurances expire.
10	Th	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> , s. 4 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> .
11	F	Hilary Law Sittings begin.
12	S	
13	S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.
14	M	Oxford Lent Term begins.
15	Tu	[New Moon 5 <sup>h</sup> 57 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
16	W	
17	Th	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> , s. 4 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> .
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
21	M	First Quarter 8 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
22	Tu	King's Accession, 1901.
23	W	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 54 <sup>m</sup> , s. 4 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> .
24	Th	Proclamation of King Edward VII.
25	F	Conversion of St. Paul.
26	S	
27	S	Septuagesima Sunday.
28	M	
29	Tu	Full Moon 1 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
30	W	
31	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 43 <sup>m</sup> , s. 4 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> .

FEBRUARY.

1	F	Part. & Ph. Sh. ends. F.Q. 0 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
2	S	Pur. V. Mary. Candlemas. Sc. Qr. D.
3	S	Sexagesima Sunday.
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	Last Quarter 0 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
7	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 32 <sup>m</sup> , s. 4 <sup>h</sup> 57 <sup>m</sup> .
8	F	Half-Quarter Day.
9	S	
10	S	Quinquagesima Sunday.
11	M	
12	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. New Moon
13	W	Ash Wednesday. [5 <sup>h</sup> 43 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
14	Th	Mohammedan Year 1325 begins.
15	F	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 17 <sup>m</sup> , s. 5 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> .
16	S	
17	S	1st Sunday in Lent. Ember Week.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	Ember Day. First Qtr. 4 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
21	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> , s. 5 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> .
22	F	Ember Day.
23	S	Ember Day.
24	S	2nd Sunday in Lent. St. Matthias, Ap.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> , s. 5 <sup>h</sup> 33 <sup>m</sup> .
28	Th	Full Moon 6 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> a.m.

MARCH.

1	F	St. David.
2	S	
3	S	3rd Sunday in Lent.
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> , s. 5 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup> .
7	Th	Last Quarter 8 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	4th Sunday in Lent.
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> , s. 5 <sup>h</sup> 58 <sup>m</sup> .
14	Th	New Moon 6 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	5th Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick.
18	M	Bank Holiday, Ireland.
19	Tu	
20	W	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> , s. 6 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> .
21	Th	Spring commences, 7 <sup>h</sup> p.m.
22	F	First Quarter 1 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
23	S	Oxford Lent Term ends.
24	S	Palm Sunday.
25	M	Annunciation. Lady Day. Qtr. Day.
26	Tu	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> , s. 6 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> .
27	W	Hilary L. Sit. ends. Camb. Lt. Term
28	Th	Maundy Thursday. [ends.
29	F	Good Friday. Full Moon 7 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
30	S	Easter Even.
31	S	Easter Day.

APRIL.

1	M	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
2	Tu	Easter Tuesday.
3	W	Oxford Easter Term begins.
4	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 32 <sup>m</sup> , s. 6 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> .
5	F	Dividends due at Bank.
6	S	[Last Quarter 3 <sup>h</sup> 21 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
7	S	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.
8	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
9	Tu	Easter Law Sittings begin.
10	W	[Fire Insurances expire.
11	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup> , s. 6 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup> .
12	F	New Moon 7 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
13	S	
14	S	2nd Sunday after Easter.
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 3 <sup>m</sup> , s. 6 <sup>h</sup> 56 <sup>m</sup> .
18	Th	Cambridge Easter Term begins.
19	F	
20	S	First Quarter 8 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
21	S	3rd Sunday after Easter.
22	M	
23	Tu	St. George.
24	W	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 8 <sup>m</sup> .
25	Th	St. Mark, Evangelist.
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	4th Sunday after Easter. Full Moon
29	M	[6 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
30	Tu	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 37 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> .



MAY.

JULY.

1	W	SS. Philip and James, Apostles.
2	Th	[Holiday Stock Exchange.
3	F	
4	S	Last Quarter 9 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
5	S	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i>
6	M	Rogation Day. Bank Hol., Scot.
7	Tu	Rogation Day. [Roy. Acad. opens.
8	W	Rogation D. [Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> .
9	Th	Ascension Day. Half-Quarter Day.
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	<i>Sunday after Ascension.</i> New Moon
13	M	[8 <sup>h</sup> 59 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
14	Tu	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 40 <sup>m</sup> .
15	W	Scottish Quarter Day (Whitsun day).
16	Th	[Easter T. ends.
17	F	Easter Law Sittings end. Oxford
18	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins.
19	S	<i>Whit Sunday.</i> Ember Wk.
20	M	Whit Monday. Bank Hol. First Qtr.
21	Tu	Whit Tuesday. [1 <sup>h</sup> 28 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
22	W	Ember Day.
23	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> .
24	F	Ember Day. Queen Victoria b., 1819
25	S	Ember Day. [(Empire Day).
26	S	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>
27	M	Full Moon 2 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
28	Tu	Trinity Law Sittings begin.
29	W	
30	Th	Corpus Christi.
31	F	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 2 <sup>m</sup> .

1	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
2	Tu	Last Quarter 2 <sup>h</sup> 34 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
3	W	
4	Th	Decl. of American Independence.
5	F	Dividends due at Bank.
6	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends.
7	S	<i>6th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
8	M	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 54 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> .
9	Tu	Fire Insurances expire.
10	W	New Moon 3 <sup>h</sup> 17 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	<i>7th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
15	M	
16	Tu	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 3 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 9 <sup>m</sup> .
17	W	
18	Th	First Quarter 1 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	<i>8th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
22	M	
23	Tu	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 1 <sup>m</sup> .
24	W	
25	Th	St. James, Ap. Full Moon 4 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	<i>9th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
29	M	
30	Tu	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 51 <sup>m</sup> .
31	W	

JUNE.

AUGUST.

1	S	
2	S	<i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i>
3	M	Prince of Wales b. 1865. Last Quarter
4	Tu	[5 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> .
8	S	
9	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
10	M	New Moon 11 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
11	Tu	St. Barnabas, Apostle.
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> .
15	S	
16	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	First Quarter 2 <sup>h</sup> 55 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
20	Th	
21	F	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> .
22	S	Summer commences 2 <sup>h</sup> p.m.
23	S	<i>4th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
24	M	Camb. East. Trm. e. St. John Bapt.
25	Tu	F. Moon 9 <sup>h</sup> 27 <sup>m</sup> p.m. [Mids. D. Qr. D.
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> , s. 8 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup> .
29	S	St. Peter, Apostle.
30	S	<i>5th Sunday after Trinity.</i>

1	Th	Lammas Day. Scottish Quarter Day.
2	F	[Last Quarter 2 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
3	S	
4	S	<i>10th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
5	M	Bank Holiday. Royal Acad. closes.
6	Tu	
7	W	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 34 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> .
8	Th	
9	F	Coronation of King Edward VII., 1902.
10	S	[New Moon 6 <sup>h</sup> 36 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
11	S	<i>11th Sunday after Trinity.</i> Hf-Qtr. D.
12	M	Trinity Law Sittings end. Grouse
13	Tu	[Shooting begins.
14	W	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 25 <sup>m</sup> .
15	Th	
16	F	First Quarter 9 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
17	S	
18	S	<i>12th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
19	M	
20	Tu	Black Game Shooting begins.
21	W	
22	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 57 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 9 <sup>m</sup> .
23	F	Full Moon 0 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
24	S	St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
25	S	<i>13th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 8 <sup>m</sup> , s. 6 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> .
30	F	Last Quarter 5 <sup>h</sup> 28 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
31	S	

SEPTEMBER.

1	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	Partridge Shooting begins.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> .
6	F	
7	S	New Moon 9 <sup>h</sup> 4 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
8	S	15th Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	Jewish Year 5668 begins.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> .
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	16th Sunday after Trinity. Emb. Wk.
16	M	[First Quarter 3 <sup>h</sup> 40 <sup>m</sup> a.m.]
17	Tu	
18	W	Ember Day.
19	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> . Ember Day.
20	F	Ember Day.
21	S	St. Matthew, Ap. Full Mn. 9 <sup>h</sup> 34 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
22	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	Autumn commences 5 <sup>h</sup> a.m.
25	W	
26	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> .
27	F	
28	S	[Last Qr. 11 <sup>h</sup> 37 <sup>m</sup> a.m.]
29	S	18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael
30	M	[and All Angels. Mich. Day. Qr. D.]

NOVEMBER.

1	F	All Saints' Day. Holiday Stock
2	S	[Exchange.]
3	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity.
4	M	
5	Tu	Gunpowder Plot. New Moon 10 <sup>h</sup> 39 <sup>m</sup>
6	W	[p.m.]
7	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> .
8	F	
9	S	King Edward VII. born, 1841.
10	S	24th Sunday after Trinity.
11	M	Martinmas. Scot. Quarter Day. Half-
12	Tu	First Quarter 5 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> p.m. [Qtr. Day.]
13	W	
14	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 17 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 11 <sup>m</sup> .
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	25th Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	Full Moon 0 <sup>h</sup> 4 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
21	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 29 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 3 <sup>m</sup> .
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	26th Sunday after Trinity.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 39 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 56 <sup>m</sup> .
28	Th	Last Quarter 4 <sup>h</sup> 21 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
29	F	
30	S	St. Andrew, Apostle.

OCTOBER.

1	Tu	Camb. Mich. Term begins. Pheasant
2	W	[Shooting begins.]
3	Th	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 4 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 34 <sup>m</sup> .
4	F	
5	S	Dividends due at Bank.
6	S	19th Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	New Moon 10 <sup>h</sup> 21 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
8	Tu	Ramadan (Turkish Lent) begins.
9	W	
10	Th	Oxford Mich. Term begins.
11	F	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup> .
12	S	
13	S	20th Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	Quarter Sessions Week. Fire Insur.
15	Tu	[expire. First Qtr. 10 <sup>h</sup> 2 <sup>m</sup> a.m.]
16	W	
17	Th	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 28 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 3 <sup>m</sup> .
18	F	St. Luke, Evangelist.
19	S	
20	S	21st Sunday after Trinity
21	M	Trafalgar Day (1805). Full Moon
22	Tu	[9 <sup>h</sup> 17 <sup>m</sup> a.m.]
23	W	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 39 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> .
24	Th	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity.
28	M	SS. Simon and Jude.
29	Tu	Last Quarter 7 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
30	W	
31	Th	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> .

DECEMBER.

1	S	1st Sunday in Advent.
2	M	[Queen Alexandra born, 1844.]
3	Tu	
4	W	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 51 <sup>m</sup> .
5	Th	New Moon 10 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	2nd Sunday in Advent.
9	M	
10	Tu	Black Game & Grouse Shooting ends.
11	W	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 57 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> .
12	Th	First Quarter 2 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.
16	M	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 2 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> .
17	Tu	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
18	W	Ember Day.
19	Th	Cam. Mich. Term e. F. M. 5 <sup>h</sup> 55 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
20	F	Ember Day. [St. Thomas, Ap.]
21	S	Mich. Law Sitt. end. Ember Day.
22	S	4th Sunday in Advent. Winter com.
23	M	[midnight.]
24	Tu	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> .
25	W	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.
26	Th	St. Stephen, M. Boxing Day. Bk. Hol.
27	F	St. John, Evangelist. Last Quarter
28	S	Innocents' Day. [11 <sup>h</sup> 11 <sup>m</sup> p.m.]
29	S	1st Sunday after Christmas.
30	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
31	Tu	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 8 <sup>m</sup> S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 58 <sup>m</sup> .

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## INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
A. A. A. Championships, 1906 .. .. .	564	Agriculture, Chambers of .. .. .	12
Abbas Hilmi .. .. .	131	" Co-operation in .. .. .	110
Abdul Hamid II., Sultan .. .. .	560	" Department of, Ireland .. .. .	6
Aberdeen, Earl of .. .. .	336	" Diseases of Animals .. .. .	9
" University .. .. .	603	" Education in .. .. .	11
Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, Inter- national Federation for the .. .. .	90	" Imports of Produce .. .. .	10
Abruzzi (Duke of), Exploration .. .. .	515	" in Denmark .. .. .	117
Abysinia, British Minister to .. .. .	1	" in the United Kingdom .. .. .	4-13
" King, Government, Statistics .. .. .	1	" Land used for .. .. .	6
" Railway .. .. .	1	" Number and Size of Holdings .. .. .	6
Academies, International Association of .. .. .	1	" Numbers of Live Stock .. .. .	8
Academy, British .. .. .	1	" Persons Engaged in .. .. .	5
" French .. .. .	2	" Prices of Cattle and Sheep .. .. .	9
" of Music, Royal .. .. .	491	" Societies and Institutions .. .. .	11-12
" Pictures, 1906 .. .. .	27	" Wages of Labourers .. .. .	5
" Royal .. .. .	490	Airships in 1906 .. .. .	2-3
" " Irish .. .. .	520	Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .	54
" " Scottish .. .. .	494	Akers Douglas, A. .. .. .	378
Accident Insurance .. .. .	216	Alaska .. .. .	529
Accidents (Labour), 1905 .. .. .	247	Albania .. .. .	592
" Railway .. .. .	460	Albany, Duke of .. .. .	190
Accountants and Auditors, Society of .. .. .	2	" Memorial Hospital .. .. .	202
" Chartered, Institute of .. .. .	2	Albert Medal .. .. .	13
Accounts, Departmental Committee on Local .. .. .	149	" Prince, of Belgium .. .. .	38
Acre Territory .. .. .	44	Alberta .. .. .	72
Actors' Association .. .. .	2	Alcoholic Liquors, Consumption and Cost of .. .. .	13
" Benevolent Fund .. .. .	91	Aldershot Army Corps .. .. .	20
Acts of Parliament, Publishers of .. .. .	2	Alexander, Most Rev. W. .. .. .	16
" 1906 .. .. .	526, 531	Alexandra Orphanage .. .. .	91, 327
Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland .. .. .	2	" Queen .. .. .	130
" Institute of .. .. .	2	Alfonso XIII., King .. .. .	551
Additional Curates Society .. .. .	91, 484	Algeciras Conference, 1906 .. .. .	299
Aden .. .. .	57	Algeria .. .. .	176
Aden-Dhala Railway .. .. .	136	Alien Immigration, United Kingdom .. .. .	135
Adjutant-General, British .. .. .	18	" Bill, 1906 .. .. .	532
Adler, Hermann .. .. .	2	" Naturalisation of .. .. .	307
Admiralty, British .. .. .	309	" Naturalised, United Kingdom, '96-1905 .. .. .	136
" Court .. .. .	251	Alliance Israélite .. .. .	238
Aerenthal, Baron von .. .. .	2	Allotments and Small Holdings Association .. .. .	7
Aerial Navigation .. .. .	2-3	" in Great Britain .. .. .	6
Aero Clubs .. .. .	2-3	Alsace-Lorraine .. .. .	189
Aéronautical Progress, 1906 .. .. .	2-3	Altadore Sanatorium .. .. .	103
" Society of Great Britain .. .. .	3	Althorp, Viscount .. .. .	336
Aeroplanes .. .. .	2-3	Alverstone, Lord .. .. .	336
Afforestation .. .. .	169	Ambassadors .. .. .	168
Afghanistan, Ameer, Government, Statistics .. .. .	3, 4	Ambulance Association, St. John .. .. .	504
Africa, Area and Trade of .. .. .	4	America, Exploration in .. .. .	515
" British Central, Protectorate .. .. .	66	America, United States of .. .. .	594
" " East, Protectorate .. .. .	66	American Cotton Crop .. .. .	574
" " South .. .. .	59	" Life Assurance Scandals .. .. .	209
" Customs Convention .. .. .	60	" Obituary, 1906 .. .. .	325
" Division amongst Powers .. .. .	4	" (Pan) Conference .. .. .	328
" Exploration in .. .. .	515	" Rail Stocks, 1906 .. .. .	564
" French West .. .. .	177	" Transcontinental Railway .. .. .	328
" German East .. .. .	191	Amphill, Lord .. .. .	337
" " South-West .. .. .	191	Amundsen Expedition .. .. .	516
" Portuguese East .. .. .	444	Analysts, Society of Public .. .. .	518
" Railways .. .. .	60	Ancient Buildings, Society for Protection of .. .. .	14
" South, British .. .. .	59	Andaman Islands .. .. .	54
African Transcontinental Telegraph .. .. .	137	Andorra, Republic of .. .. .	14
After-Care Association .. .. .	91	Anglican Church .. .. .	468
Aga Khan .. .. .	4	Anglo-American Arctic Expedition .. .. .	516
Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society .. .. .	91	Anglo-French <i>Entente</i> .. .. .	590
Aged Poor Society .. .. .	91	Anglo-Japanese Treaty .. .. .	236
Agia and Oudh, United Provinces of .. .. .	53	Anglo-Jewish Association .. .. .	238
Agrarian Question, Russia .. .. .	500	Anglo-Tibetan Treaty .. .. .	99
Agricultural and other Land, United Kingdom .. .. .	6	Angola .. .. .	444
" Bank, Egypt .. .. .	132	Anguilla .. .. .	76
" Benevolent Institution .. .. .	13	Anhalt Duchy .. .. .	189
" Colleges .. .. .	11	Annan .. .. .	179
" Credit Societies .. .. .	10	Annuitants' Homes .. .. .	91
" Fertilisers .. .. .	541	Annuity Schemes .. .. .	215
" Holdings, United Kingdom .. .. .	6	Annunzio, Gabriele d' .. .. .	14
" Labourers, 1881-1901 .. .. .	5	Anson, Sir W. R. .. .. .	378
" " Wages of .. .. .	5	Arisugawa, Prince .. .. .	15
" Organisation Society .. .. .	10	Antarctic Exploration .. .. .	516
" " Irish .. .. .	11	Anthrax .. .. .	9
" Produce Imported, 1905 .. .. .	10	" Poisoning from .. .. .	247
" Rates Act .. .. .	148	Anthropological Institute .. .. .	518
" Statistics, United Kingdom .. .. .	5	Anthropology .. .. .	506
Agriculture, Acreage and Produce of Crops .. .. .	6-8	Anti-Cigarette League .. .. .	14
" Board of .. .. .	4	Anti-Slavery Society .. .. .	45

	PAGE		PAGE
Anti-Vaccination League .. .. .	607	Associated Board R.A.M. and R.C.M. .. .. .	29
Anti-Vivisection Societies .. .. .	610	Association, Football, 1906 .. .. .	555
Antigua .. .. .	76	" of Chambers of Commerce, U.K. .. .. .	90
Antiquaries of London, Society of .. .. .	14	" of Conservative Clubs .. .. .	436
Antwerp Port Improvement .. .. .	137	" of Head Masters .. .. .	127
Apothecaries, Society of .. .. .	14	" for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb .. .. .	115
Appeal, Lords of .. .. .	334	" for Placing Orphans in Private Families .. .. .	91
Apples, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	" for Promoting General Welfare of Blind .. .. .	91
Apponyi, Count .. .. .	14	Assurance Companies and Statistics .. .. .	208
Apprenticeship Society .. .. .	91	Astronomers Royal .. .. .	101, 493
Arabia, Statistics, etc. .. .. .	14	Astronomical Association .. .. .	518
Turkish .. .. .	592	Society, Royal .. .. .	519
Arable Land, United Kingdom .. .. .	6	Astronomy, 1906 .. .. .	507
Arbitration, International .. .. .	219	Asylum for Fatherless Children .. .. .	91
" in Labour Disputes .. .. .	247	Asylums Board, Metropolitan .. .. .	292
" London Court of .. .. .	276	Lunatic, Statistics .. .. .	280
Arboriculture .. .. .	169	Athletics, 1906 .. .. .	554
Archæological Association, British .. .. .	14	Athlone Pursuivant of Arms .. .. .	16
" Institute of Great Britain and Ireland .. .. .	14	Auctioneers' Institute, U.K. .. .. .	2
Archæology, Egyptian .. .. .	134	Auditors, Society of .. .. .	29
Archbishop's Court .. .. .	252	"Auld Lights" .. .. .	474
Archbishops, Biographies of .. .. .	341, 373	Ausgleich, Austria-Hungary .. .. .	30
" Roman, Catholic .. .. .	482	Austin, Alfred .. .. .	29
Archdeacon's Court .. .. .	252	Australasian Science Association .. .. .	518
Arches, Court of .. .. .	252	Australia, Commonwealth of .. .. .	77-82
Architects' Benevolent Society .. .. .	91	" Constituent States of .. .. .	79-82
" Naval, Institution .. .. .	307	" Defence of .. .. .	26
" Royal Institute of British .. .. .	14	" Education, Press, Statistics, and Ministry .. .. .	78
" Society of .. .. .	15	" Gold Production .. .. .	193
Architectural Association .. .. .	15	" Government and Defence .. .. .	77
Arco-Slaby Wireless Telegraphy System .. .. .	614	" Mining Statistics .. .. .	293
Arctic Exploration .. .. .	516	" Political Parties and History, 1906 .. .. .	79
Argentine Republic, Government,, Army and Navy .. .. .	15	" Wool Export of .. .. .	576
" Industries and Statistics .. .. .	15	Austria, Socialists of .. .. .	580
" Ministry and Diplomatic .. .. .	15	Austria-Hungary, Canals of .. .. .	90
" Wool Export .. .. .	576	" Delegations, Ausgleich, Army and Navy .. .. .	30
Argyll, Duke of .. .. .	337	" Diplomatic and Political Parties .. .. .	32-3
Arisaka Gun .. .. .	29	" Emperor of .. .. .	29
Armagh, Archbishop of .. .. .	16	" Government of .. .. .	31
Armenia .. .. .	592	" History, 1906 .. .. .	33-34
Armorial Bearings Licence .. .. .	263	" Industries and Statistics .. .. .	32
Arms, Colleges and Offices of .. .. .	16-17	" Mining Statistics .. .. .	293
" Kings of .. .. .	16-17	" Shipping of .. .. .	286
Army (Annual) Act, 1906 .. .. .	532	Authors, Society of .. .. .	207
" Administration .. .. .	17	Auto-Cycle Club .. .. .	302
" British Imperial .. .. .	17-26	Automobile Association .. .. .	302
" Council .. .. .	17	" Club .. .. .	303
" Effectives and Distribution .. .. .	22	Automobiles .. .. .	300
" Estimates, 1905-6-7 .. .. .	23	Avebury, Lord .. .. .	338
" Finance, Director of .. .. .	18	Azores Islands .. .. .	444
" General Staff .. .. .	25	Bach Concerts, 1906 .. .. .	304-5
" in Parliament .. .. .	526	Baden, Grand Duchy .. .. .	189
" of India .. .. .	24-5	Bagdad Railway .. .. .	137
" Reorganisation of, 1906 .. .. .	22	Bagirmi .. .. .	177
" Reserve .. .. .	91	Bahama Islands .. .. .	75
" Scripture Readers' Society .. .. .	24	Bahr-el-Ghazal .. .. .	107
" Terms of Service .. .. .	378	Bahrein Islands .. .. .	57
Arnold-Forster, H. O. .. .. .	247	Baker, Sir R. Chaffey .. .. .	348
Arsenic Poisoning .. .. .	306	Baker Street to Waterloo Electric Line .. .. .	277
Art Galleries .. .. .	27	Balearie Islands .. .. .	552
" in 1905 .. .. .	27	Balfour, Mr. A. J. .. .. .	165
" Masters, Society of .. .. .	29	" " and Fiscal Reform .. .. .	331
" Royal Cambrian Academy of .. .. .	491	" " Ministry .. .. .	429
" Schools of .. .. .	127	" Resignation of .. .. .	195
" Union of London .. .. .	29	Balfour-Chamberlain Correspondence, 1906 .. .. .	195
Arthur, Prince, Visit to Japan .. .. .	237	Balfour, Lord .. .. .	338
Artillery Association, National .. .. .	29	Balkan Committee .. .. .	593
" British .. .. .	24	Ball, Sir R. Stawell .. .. .	34
" Military and Naval .. .. .	28	Ballooning .. .. .	2-3
" Royal Marine .. .. .	310	Ballets in 1906 .. .. .	122
Artistic Honours, 1906 .. .. .	27	Baltic Exchange .. .. .	291
Artists' Benevolent Fund .. .. .	92	Baluchistan .. .. .	54
" Deceased, 1906 .. .. .	324	Bambaata's Rising .. .. .	62
" General Benevolent Institution .. .. .	91	Bangor, Bishop of .. .. .	338
" Royal Society of British .. .. .	29	Bank of England .. .. .	35
Arts, Society of .. .. .	29	Bank Rate, 1906 .. .. .	563
Ascension Island .. .. .	84	Bankers, Institute of .. .. .	36
Ashanti .. .. .	67	Banking .. .. .	35-6
Asia, Exploration in .. .. .	515	" Statistics, Ireland .. .. .	221
Asiatic Russia .. .. .	499	Bankruptcies, 1905 .. .. .	37
" Society, Royal .. .. .	491	Bankruptcy .. .. .	36
Asquith, H. H. .. .. .	378	" Inspector-General's Report .. .. .	37
Assam .. .. .	54	" Laws Committee .. .. .	36
Assistant Masters' Association .. .. .	127	Banks, Agricultural .. .. .	11
" Mistresses' Association .. .. .	127	" Trustee Savings .. .. .	505
Assizes, The .. .. .	252	Banns, Marriage .. .. .	282

	PAGE		PAGE
Baptist Missionary Society .. .. .	484	Biology, 1905 .. .. .	508
" Union .. .. .	476	Biometrical Inquiry .. .. .	509
" Publication Department .. .. .	91	Birds, Protection of .. .. .	40
Bar Council .. .. .	253	Birkbeck College .. .. .	40
Barbados .. .. .	75	Birmingham, Bishop of .. .. .	339
Barbuda .. .. .	76	" Festival .. .. .	303
Barclay, Sir Thomas .. .. .	37	" University .. .. .	600
Barham, Sir George Francis .. .. .	42	" Water Supply .. .. .	137
Baring-Gould, Rev. S. .. .. .	37	" Women's Tariff Reform League .. .. .	167
Barley, Acreage under, U.K. .. .. .	7	Birrell, Augustine .. .. .	381
" Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	" Mr., and Education Bill .. .. .	533
" Prices of, 1851-1905 .. .. .	8	Birth Rate, Decline in .. .. .	284
" Produce of, U.K. .. .. .	8	Births and Deaths .. .. .	40
Barnardo's Homes, Dr. .. .. .	119	" Registration and Statistics .. .. .	40-41
Baronetage, Council of .. .. .	37	Bischoffsheim Ambulance Service .. .. .	201
Baronets deceased, 1905 .. .. .	322	Bishoprics, New .. .. .	464
Barotseland .. .. .	65	Bishops, Biographies of .. .. .	336
Barrie, J. M. .. .. .	37	" Church of England .. .. .	470
Barton, Sir Edmund .. .. .	37	" Roman Catholic .. .. .	482
Basutoland .. .. .	60	Bisley Results, 1905 .. .. .	303
Batavia .. .. .	315	Bismarck Archipelago .. .. .	191
Bath and West and Southern Counties Society .. .. .	12	Björnson, Björnstjerne .. .. .	41
Bath, Order of the .. .. .	242	Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of .. .. .	241
Battenberg, Prince Louis of .. .. .	37	" Usher of .. .. .	242
Batting Averages .. .. .	555	Black Sea and Baltic Canal .. .. .	138
Battleships of the World .. .. .	308	Blind Association, British and Foreign .. .. .	41
Bavaria .. .. .	189	" Children, Education of .. .. .	125
Beans and Peas, Acreage under .. .. .	7	" College, Worcester .. .. .	41
Beaumont, Admiral Sir Lewis .. .. .	37	" Female Annuity Society .. .. .	91
Bebel, Herr. .. .. .	37	" Pensions .. .. .	42
Bechuanaland Protectorate .. .. .	60	" Royal Normal College for .. .. .	493
Bedford College .. .. .	616	" School for the .. .. .	42
Bedford, Duke of .. .. .	330	Blind, Karl .. .. .	41
Beef, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	Bluebooks, Publishers of .. .. .	2
" Price of, 1905 .. .. .	9	Board of Agricultu .. .. .	4
Beer consumed, United Kingdom, 1905 .. .. .	13	" of Education .. .. .	124
" Duty, 1905-6 .. .. .	45, 155	" of Trade .. .. .	579
Beerhouses, England and Wales .. .. .	263	" Insurance Returns .. .. .	210
Beet Sugar Statistics .. .. .	568	" Schools .. .. .	125
Begging Vagrants .. .. .	008	Boat Racing, 1906 .. .. .	560
Behring Strait Tunnel .. .. .	137	Bohemia .. .. .	32
Beira Railway .. .. .	444	Bokhara .. .. .	502
Belgium, Canals of .. .. .	89	Bolivia, Diplomatic, etc. .. .. .	42
" Co-operation in .. .. .	110	" Government, Statistics .. .. .	42
" Iron and Steel Trade .. .. .	226	Bombay .. .. .	52
" King of .. .. .	38-9	" Dock Scheme .. .. .	138
" Government, Army, Industries .. .. .	38	" Presidency .. .. .	53
" Mining Statistics .. .. .	293	Bondholders, Corporation of Foreign .. .. .	167
" Political Parties .. .. .	39	Books, Copyright in .. .. .	110
" Shipping of .. .. .	286	Booksellers' Provident Institution .. .. .	91
" Socialists of .. .. .	580	Booth, Charles .. .. .	42
" Statistics, Diplomatic .. .. .	39	Booth, General .. .. .	42
Bell, Richard .. .. .	380	Borneo .. .. .	43, 315
Belle Vue Sanatorium .. .. .	108	" British North .. .. .	57
Belloc, Hilaire .. .. .	380	Borough Councils, London .. .. .	273
Benadir Coast Colony .. .. .	232	Bosnia-Herzegovina .. .. .	31
Benckendorff, Count de .. .. .	39	Botanic Gardens, Kew .. .. .	240
Benefit Societies, Friendly .. .. .	181	" Society, Royal .. .. .	519
Benevolent Society of Blues .. .. .	91	Botha, Louis .. .. .	43
" Society of St. Patrick .. .. .	91	Boulé, Greek .. .. .	194
Bengal (Eastern) and Assam .. .. .	54	Bourget, Paul .. .. .	43
" Province .. .. .	53	Bourne, Most Rev. Francis .. .. .	43
Benn, Sir J. W. .. .. .	381	Bowling Averages, 1906 .. .. .	555
Bent, Sir Thomas .. .. .	39	Boys' Brigade .. .. .	44
Berar .. .. .	54	" Camps, Free Church .. .. .	179
Beresford, Lord Charles .. .. .	39	" Home Industrial School .. .. .	91
Beri-Beri .. .. .	39	Braystok Massacre .. .. .	501
Berlin Underground Railway .. .. .	137	Brampton, Lord .. .. .	340
Bermuda Islands .. .. .	73	Brazil, Army, Navy, Industries .. .. .	44
Berne Copyright Convention .. .. .	111	" President and Government .. .. .	44
Bernhardt, Madame .. .. .	40	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	44-45
Bernstein, Eduard .. .. .	40	Breed Societies .. .. .	13
Bertie, Sir Francis L. .. .. .	40	Bremen .. .. .	189
Bethlem Hospital .. .. .	201	Brewing Industry, United Kingdom .. .. .	45
Bethnal Green Museum .. .. .	610	Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian .. .. .	45
Bhutan .. .. .	65	Bridge, Sir Frederick .. .. .	45
Bible Christians .. .. .	476	Brisson, M. .. .. .	45
" Reading Association, International .. .. .	497	Bristol, Bishop of .. .. .	340
" Society, British and Foreign .. .. .	40	British Academy .. .. .	1
Biblical Criticism .. .. .	465	" and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society .. .. .	45
Bibliographical Society .. .. .	40	" " " Bible Society .. .. .	40
Biggs's Charity to Printers .. .. .	91	" " " Blind Association .. .. .	41
Bills of Sale .. .. .	255	" " " Sailors' Society .. .. .	91
Bills, Parliamentary, 1906 .. .. .	526, 531	" " " School Society .. .. .	121
Biographies .. .. .	40	" " " Unitarian Society .. .. .	480
" of M.P.'s .. .. .	377	" " " Archæological Association .. .. .	14
Biologists, Association of Economic .. .. .	518	" Army .. .. .	17



	PAGE		PAGE
British Association, 1906 .. .. .	505	Cabinet, British .. .. .	329
" Astronomical Association .. .. .	518	Cabmen's Shelter Fund .. .. .	81
" Baluchistan .. .. .	54	Caime, T. Hall .. .. .	88
" Central Africa Protectorate .. .. .	66	Cairo New Bridges .. .. .	138
" Civil Service .. .. .	101	Calcutta .. .. .	52
" Columbia .. .. .	71	Caldwell, James .. .. .	383
" " Gold Output of .. .. .	193	Californian Earthquake .. .. .	510, 517
" Composers' Society .. .. .	551	Cambodia .. .. .	179
" Cotton-growing Association .. .. .	574	Cambon, M. .. .. .	88
" Dairy Farmers' Association .. .. .	12	Cambridge (and Oxford) Schools Examination Board .. .. .	327
" East Africa .. .. .	66	" " House Settlement .. .. .	605
" Empire League .. .. .	45	" " Women's College at .. .. .	615
" Empire .. .. .	46-85	" " University .. .. .	601
" " Area and Population of .. .. .	47	" " Extension Scheme .. .. .	605
" " Chief Rabbi of .. .. .	2	Cameroons .. .. .	191
" " Imports and Exports .. .. .	47	Campbell, Rev. R. J. .. .. .	89
" " Income and Wealth .. .. .	47	Campbell-Bannerman Ministry .. .. .	331
" " Revenue and Expenditure of .. .. .	47	" " Sir Henry .. .. .	384
" Esperanto Association .. .. .	152	Canada, Dominion of .. .. .	69-73
" Guiana .. .. .	73	" " Industries, Railways, etc. .. .. .	70
" Home and Hospital for Incurables .. .. .	91	" " Militia of .. .. .	26
" Honduras .. .. .	73	" " Mining Statistics .. .. .	293
" Horological Institute .. .. .	201	" " Parliament, Defence, etc. .. .. .	69
" Medical Association .. .. .	284	" " Pig Iron, Production of .. .. .	227
" " Benevolent Fund .. .. .	91	" " Political Parties and History, 1906 .. .. .	70, 71
" Museum .. .. .	85	" " Provinces of .. .. .	71-73
" " Library .. .. .	85, 262	" " Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	70
" Navy .. .. .	308	Canadian Copyright .. .. .	111
" New Guinea .. .. .	82	" " Pacific Railway, New Mail Service .. .. .	290
" North Borneo .. .. .	57	Canals .. .. .	138
" Numismatic Society .. .. .	518	" " British and Foreign .. .. .	89
" Orphan Asylum .. .. .	91	" " Royal Commission on .. .. .	89
" Pacific Cable .. .. .	327	Canary Islands .. .. .	552
" Phenological Society .. .. .	442	Cancer Hospital .. .. .	201
" Railways in 1906 .. .. .	460	" " Research Fund .. .. .	285
" Red Cross Society .. .. .	85	Canine Defence League .. .. .	303
" Science Guild .. .. .	518	Canterbury, Archbishop of .. .. .	341
" Seamen .. .. .	288	Caoutchouc Industry .. .. .	495
" Ships and Foreign Trade .. .. .	289	Cape Breton Island .. .. .	72
" South Africa .. .. .	63	Cape Colony, Area and Government .. .. .	60
" " Company .. .. .	65	" " Industries and Statistics .. .. .	61
" Temperance League .. .. .	572	" " Wool Export .. .. .	576
" Trade with Africa .. .. .	4	Cape to Cairo Railway .. .. .	65, 138
" " with Japan .. .. .	235	Cape Verde Islands .. .. .	414
" " Weights and Measures Association .. .. .	292	Capital Punishment, Abolition of .. .. .	80
" " West Africa .. .. .	67	Capitulations (Egypt) .. .. .	132
" " Women's Temperance Association .. .. .	572	Cardinals, College of .. .. .	481
Brixton Orphanage .. .. .	91	Carlisle, Bishop of .. .. .	341
Brompton Hospital Sanatorium .. .. .	108	Carlos, Don .. .. .	553
Brooke, Rev. Stopford .. .. .	86	Carlos I., King .. .. .	443
Broughty Ferry Electric Tramway .. .. .	514	Carnegie, Andrew .. .. .	90
"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution .. .. .	91	" " Trust .. .. .	604
Bruges Ship Canal .. .. .	138	Caroline Islands .. .. .	192
Brunel .. .. .	57	Carriage Licences .. .. .	263
Brunswick .. .. .	189	Carrington, Earl .. .. .	5, 342
Bryan, W. J. .. .. .	86	Carruthers, Hon. J. H. .. .. .	90
Bryan, Mr., at New York .. .. .	529	Carson, Sir E. .. .. .	384
Bryce, James .. .. .	382	Cassel, Sir Ernest .. .. .	447
Buckle, G. E. .. .. .	83	Castro, General .. .. .	609
Budapest .. .. .	31	Catholic Church .. .. .	481
Budget, 1906 .. .. .	162	Catholicism, Old .. .. .	482
Buenos Ayres .. .. .	15	Cattle Breed Societies .. .. .	13
Builders' Benevolent Institution .. .. .	91	" " Imported, 1905 .. .. .	10
Builders, Institute of .. .. .	86	" " in United Kingdom, 1876-1905 .. .. .	8
Building Societies .. .. .	181	" " Prices of .. .. .	9
Bulgaria, Government and Army .. .. .	86	Causton, R. K. .. .. .	384
" " History, 1906 .. .. .	86-7	Caudor, Lord .. .. .	342
" " Prince of .. .. .	86	Cayenne .. .. .	178
" " Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	86-7	Cayman Islands .. .. .	75
Buller, Sir Redvers .. .. .	87	C.D. Acts .. .. .	90
Bülow, Prince .. .. .	87	Celebes .. .. .	314
Bundesrath, German .. .. .	185	Census of Production Bill .. .. .	532
Burgin, George B. .. .. .	88	Central Criminal Court .. .. .	252
Burglary Insurance .. .. .	217	" " London Railway .. .. .	277
Burlan, Baron .. .. .	88	" " Provinces (India) .. .. .	54
Burma Province .. .. .	54	" " Unemployed Committee, London .. .. .	248
Burnand, Sir F. C. .. .. .	88	Certificated Teachers .. .. .	126
Burks, John .. .. .	383	Ceylon .. .. .	57
Bushy House Laboratory .. .. .	519	Chagos Islands .. .. .	84
Businesses, etc., Profits from .. .. .	207	Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means .. .. .	375
Butchers' Charitable Institution .. .. .	91	" " of Committees in House of Lords .. .. .	335
Butler, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. F. .. .. .	88	Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie .. .. .	90
Butt, Clara .. .. .	88	Chamber of Agriculture .. .. .	72
Butter. Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	" " of Commerce, London .. .. .	265
		" " of Shipping .. .. .	291
Caballero, Señor .. .. .	88	Chambers of Commerce Association .. .. .	90
Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association .. .. .	91		

	PAGE		PAGE
Chamberlain, Austen .. .. .	385	Church Army .. .. .	484
„ Joseph .. .. .	384	„ Association .. .. .	92, 485
„ „ New Fiscal Proposals .. .. .	164	„ Building Society .. .. .	92
Chamberlain of London .. .. .	272	„ Congress, 1906 .. .. .	465
Chamonix-Argentiére Railway .. .. .	139	„ Defence Committee .. .. .	118
Championships, A.A.A. .. .. .	554	„ Discipline, Royal Commissioners' Report .. .. .	466
„ Croquet .. .. .	555	„ Emigration Society .. .. .	485
„ Cross-Country, 1906 .. .. .	554	„ Extension Association .. .. .	92
„ Golf .. .. .	556	„ House .. .. .	485
„ Lawn Tennis .. .. .	557	„ in Scotland .. .. .	472
„ Racquets .. .. .	560	„ Lads' Brigade .. .. .	485
„ Skating .. .. .	560	„ Missionary Society .. .. .	483
„ Swimming .. .. .	561	„ „ „ for Africa .. .. .	92
„ Walking .. .. .	564	Church of England .. .. .	468
Chancellor of the Exchequer .. .. .	583	„ „ in Wales, Royal Commission on .. .. .	119
„ Lord High .. .. .	335	„ „ Incorporated Society for Waifs and Strays .. .. .	92
Chancery Division .. .. .	251	„ „ Parochial Mission Society .. .. .	92
„ „ of Orders of Knighthood .. .. .	240	„ „ Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes .. .. .	485
Channel Ferry Scheme .. .. .	139	„ „ Scripture Readers' Association .. .. .	92
„ Islands .. .. .	50	„ „ Sunday School Institute .. .. .	92, 485
„ Swimming .. .. .	561	„ „ Temperance Society .. .. .	92
„ Tunnel .. .. .	139	„ „ „ Benefit Society .. .. .	181
Chantry Fund, Trustees' Purchases, 1906 .. .. .	27	„ „ „ Training Colleges .. .. .	126
Chargé d'Affaires .. .. .	168	„ „ „ of Ireland .. .. .	471
Charing Cross Hospital .. .. .	201	„ „ „ Sustentation Fund .. .. .	92
Charitable Societies .. .. .	91	„ „ „ of Scotland .. .. .	472
Charities, London Parochial .. .. .	278	„ „ „ Pastoral Aid Society .. .. .	92
Charity Commissioners, England and Wales .. .. .	96	„ „ „ Penitentiary Association .. .. .	92
„ Organisation Society .. .. .	91, 96	„ „ „ Reform League .. .. .	486
Charles I., King of Roumania .. .. .	489	„ „ „ Reunion .. .. .	465
Charles Edward, H.R.H. Prince .. .. .	190	„ „ „ Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution .. .. .	92
Chartered Accountants, Institute of .. .. .	2	„ „ „ Training College for Lay Workers .. .. .	92
Charterhouse School .. .. .	453	Churchill, Winston .. .. .	385
Cheese, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	Churchmen's Union .. .. .	485
Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution .. .. .	91	Cinque Ports .. .. .	101
Chelsea Hospital for Women .. .. .	201	City and Guilds Institute .. .. .	276
Cheltenham College .. .. .	453	„ „ „ Technical College .. .. .	276
„ Ladies' College .. .. .	615	„ „ „ and South London Railway .. .. .	277
Chemical Industry, Society of .. .. .	518	„ „ „ Churches Preservation Society .. .. .	101
„ Society .. .. .	518	„ „ „ Companies, London .. .. .	272
Chemistry, 1906 .. .. .	509	„ „ „ of London College .. .. .	101
„ „ Institute of .. .. .	518	„ „ „ Corporation .. .. .	271
Cheques Cleared, 1905 .. .. .	35	„ „ „ Hospital .. .. .	201
Cherry, R. R. .. .. .	385	„ „ „ Lying-in Hospital .. .. .	202
Cheshunt College .. .. .	478	„ „ „ Police .. .. .	273
Chester, Bishop of .. .. .	342	„ „ „ School .. .. .	454
Chesterfield Speech, Lord Rosebery's .. .. .	428	„ „ „ Truss Society .. .. .	92
Chesterton, G. K. .. .. .	96	„ „ „ Orthopaedic Hospital .. .. .	202
Cheyne, Rev. T. K. .. .. .	93	Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society .. .. .	618
Chicago Packing Houses .. .. .	529	„ „ „ Courts .. .. .	250
Chichester, Bishop of .. .. .	342	„ „ „ Engineers, Institution of .. .. .	618
Children's Aid Society .. .. .	91	„ „ „ Judicial Statistics .. .. .	254
„ „ Assurances .. .. .	215	„ „ „ List of King Edward VII. .. .. .	131, 156
„ „ Country Holidays Fund .. .. .	96	„ „ „ Service .. .. .	101
„ „ Fresh Air Mission .. .. .	96	„ „ „ „ Estimates .. .. .	157
„ „ Home and Orphanage .. .. .	91	„ „ „ „ of India .. .. .	51
Chile, Earthquake in .. .. .	551	Clarenceux King of Arms .. .. .	16
„ „ Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic .. .. .	97	Clarke, Sir Edward .. .. .	101
„ „ Government, President, Army and Navy .. .. .	96, 97	Clarke, Sir George S. .. .. .	101
Chiltern Hundreds .. .. .	374	Clearing House, Banks .. .. .	35
„ Sanatorium .. .. .	108	Clemenceau, M. .. .. .	102
China, Dependencies .. .. .	99	Clergy Deceased, 1906 .. .. .	323
„ „ Emperor .. .. .	97	„ „ „ in England and Wales .. .. .	471
„ „ Empire of .. .. .	97-100	„ „ „ Orphan Corporation .. .. .	92
„ „ Government, Army, Navy, Industries .. .. .	98	Clerk of the Parliaments .. .. .	334
„ „ History, 1906 .. .. .	100	Clifford, Rev. J. .. .. .	102
„ „ Statistics, Diplomatic .. .. .	99	Clifton College .. .. .	454
China Association .. .. .	100	Clinical Medicine, London School of .. .. .	283
„ „ League .. .. .	100	„ „ „ Society .. .. .	618
„ „ Inland Mission .. .. .	91	Close Time for Birds .. .. .	40
Chinese Labour in Parliament .. .. .	527	Clubs, Aero .. .. .	3
„ „ „ in the Transvaal .. .. .	63	Clubs of London .. .. .	102-4
„ „ Maritime Customs .. .. .	100	„ „ „ Registered, England and Wales .. .. .	263
„ „ Turkestan .. .. .	99	„ „ „ Working Men's .. .. .	181
Choate, J. Hodges .. .. .	100	Coal Carbonised for Gas .. .. .	184
Christian Colportage Association .. .. .	91	„ „ „ Imports and Exports, British .. .. .	294
„ „ Community .. .. .	91	„ „ „ Production and Consumption .. .. .	293
„ „ Endeavour Society .. .. .	487	„ „ „ Resources of Great Britain .. .. .	223
„ „ Evidence Society .. .. .	91, 101	„ „ „ Smoke Abatement Society .. .. .	105
„ „ Literature Society for China .. .. .	91	„ „ „ Statistics of the World .. .. .	283
„ „ „ for India .. .. .	92	„ „ „ Trade, 1906 .. .. .	584
„ „ Science .. .. .	487	Coast Erosion, Royal Commission .. .. .	105
Christie, Sir W. H. .. .. .	101	Cobden Club .. .. .	105, 167
Christmas Island .. .. .	59	Cochin China .. .. .	179
Christ's Hospital .. .. .	453	Cocoa Statistics .. .. .	105
Chulalongkorn I., King .. .. .	548		
Church and State in France .. .. .	174		

	PAGE		PAGE
Cocos Island .. .. .	59	Cornwall and Devon Record Society .. .. .	118
Code for 1906 (Education) .. .. .	126	" Sir E. A. .. .. .	386
Cold Storage and Ice Association .. .. .	105	Coroners' Returns .. .. .	113
Coleridge-Taylor, S. .. .. .	105	Corporation, London .. .. .	271
Collecting Friendly Societies .. .. .	211	" of Foreign Bondholders .. .. .	167
College of Arms .. .. .	16	" of the Sons of the Clergy .. .. .	92
" of Preceptors .. .. .	452	Corps of Commissionaires .. .. .	106
Collings, Jesse .. .. .	386	Corruption, Prevention of, Act, 1906 .. .. .	545
Colombia, Government and Statistics .. .. .	105	Cortes, Portuguese .. .. .	443
Colonial and Continental Church Society .. .. .	92	" Spanish .. .. .	551
" Corps, British .. .. .	20	Cossacks, Russian .. .. .	497
" Clergy Act .. .. .	465	Costa Rica, Government and Statistics .. .. .	111
" Conference, 1907 .. .. .	166	Cotswold Sanatorium .. .. .	108
" Institute, Royal .. .. .	492	Cotton Industry .. .. .	573
" Marriages Act, 1906 .. .. .	532	" Production and Consumption .. .. .	573
" Military Systems .. .. .	26	" Trade, 1906 .. .. .	584
" Missionary Society .. .. .	92	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion .. .. .	478
" Obituary, 1906 .. .. .	324	Country Holidays Fund .. .. .	96
" Office .. .. .	56	County Council for London .. .. .	266
" Preference Proposals .. .. .	164	County Councils, England and Wales .. .. .	149
Colonies and Imperial Defence .. .. .	26	" " of Ireland .. .. .	222
" British .. .. .	56	" " of Scotland .. .. .	522
" Crown Agents for .. .. .	56	" Court Judges' Salaries .. .. .	157
Combes, M. .. .. .	106	" Courts .. .. .	251
Comedies in 1906 .. .. .	122	" Hall, London .. .. .	297
Comets, 1906 .. .. .	508	Country Towns Mission .. .. .	92
Commercial Education .. .. .	127	Coupon System of Insurance .. .. .	218
" Intelligence Department .. .. .	579	Court of Appeal .. .. .	251
" Travellers' Association .. .. .	106	Courtney, Lord .. .. .	344
" " Benevolent Institution .. .. .	92	Courts of Law, United Kingdom .. .. .	250
" " Schools .. .. .	92	Covent Garden Opera House .. .. .	494
Commissionaires Corps .. .. .	106	" Season .. .. .	304
Commissions, Royal .. .. .	492	Cowes Week, 1906 .. .. .	561
Common Council, London .. .. .	271	Craft, Freemasonry .. .. .	179
" Serjeant, London .. .. .	272	Craik, Sir H. .. .. .	387
Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society .. .. .	106	Crane, Walter .. .. .	112
" House of .. .. .	373-415	Cremation .. .. .	112
Commonwealth of Australia .. .. .	77-82	Crematoria in United Kingdom .. .. .	112
Comoro Islands .. .. .	176	" Regulations .. .. .	112
Companies, Limited .. .. .	238	Crete, Government and Statistics .. .. .	112
" London Livery .. .. .	272	Crewe, Earl of .. .. .	344
" Railway .. .. .	458	Crickets Season, 1906 .. .. .	555
Company Law, 1906 .. .. .	255	Criminal Appeal Bill .. .. .	532
Compensation (Workmen's) Bill .. .. .	547	" Courts .. .. .	250
Conciliation and Arbitration .. .. .	247	" Identification Department .. .. .	275
Concerts, London .. .. .	304	" Law Cases, 1906 .. .. .	256
Concordat abrogated in France .. .. .	174	" Statistics, United Kingdom .. .. .	113
Confectionery Exports, etc. .. .. .	586	Cripples' Home for Girls .. .. .	92
Congo Free State, Constitution and Government .. .. .	106	Croatia-Slavonia .. .. .	31
" " " History, 1906 .. .. .	107	Cromer, Earl of .. .. .	344
" " " Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	106	Crooks, W. .. .. .	387
" French .. .. .	177	Crooksbury Sanatorium .. .. .	108
Congregational Church Aid Society .. .. .	92, 477	Croquet Matches .. .. .	555
" Pastors' Retiring Fund .. .. .	92	Cross-country Championships .. .. .	554
" " Widows' Fund .. .. .	92	Croton Great Dam .. .. .	139
" Union .. .. .	477	Crown Agents for Colonies .. .. .	56
Congress, Trade Union .. .. .	246	" Cases Reserved Court .. .. .	251
Connaught, Duke of .. .. .	107	" of India, Order of .. .. .	242
Conscription, Lord Milner on .. .. .	527	" Lands, Produce of, 1905-6 .. .. .	168
Conservative Associations .. .. .	436	Cruelty to Children, National Society for Pre- vention of .. .. .	307
" Central Office .. .. .	436	Cuba, Government and Statistics .. .. .	114
Consols in 1906 .. .. .	564	" History, 1906 .. .. .	115
Conspiracy, Trade Unions .. .. .	516	Culme Seymour, Adm. Sir M. .. .. .	115
Constituencies, United Kingdom .. .. .	416	Cumberland, Duke of, and Brunswick .. .. .	189
Consular Service .. .. .	168	Cunarders, The New .. .. .	288
Consuls and Vice-Consuls, Salaries of .. .. .	168-9	Curates' Augmentation Fund .. .. .	92
Consumption Hospital .. .. .	202	Curacao .. .. .	316
" Sanatoria .. .. .	108	Curzon, Lord .. .. .	345
" Societies for Prevention of .. .. .	108	Customs Receipts, 1905-6 .. .. .	155
" Statistics .. .. .	108	Cycle Insurance .. .. .	218
Contraband of War .. .. .	220	Cyclists' Touring Club .. .. .	115, 307
Controller of the Navy .. .. .	303	" Union, National .. .. .	306
Convent and Monastery Schools, Ireland .. .. .	129	Cymmrodorion Society .. .. .	115
Convict Supervision Office .. .. .	275	Cyprus .. .. .	57
Convocation of Canterbury .. .. .	469	Czar of Russia .. .. .	495
" of York .. .. .	469	Czechs of Austria-Hungary .. .. .	32
Cook Island .. .. .	82		
Co-operation in Agriculture .. .. .	10	Dahomey .. .. .	177
Co-operative Banks .. .. .	96	Daily Newspapers .. .. .	317
" Societies .. .. .	109-10	Dairy Farmers' Association .. .. .	12
" Union Report .. .. .	109	Dairying Societies, etc. .. .. .	12-13
Copper, Rise in Price of .. .. .	572	Dalai Lama .. .. .	99
" Trade, 1906 .. .. .	584	Dalmeny, Lord .. .. .	387
" World's Production of .. .. .	295	Dangerous Performances Bill .. .. .	532
Copyright, British and Foreign .. .. .	110	Danish Agricultural Produce .. .. .	117
" Law, 1906 .. .. .	255	Dante Society .. .. .	115
Corn Crops, United Kingdom .. .. .	7		



	PAGE		PAGE
Danube International Commission .. ..	115	Dublin, Archbishop of .. ..	123
Darkest England Social Scheme .. ..	480	" Metropolitan Police .. ..	222
Dartmoor Sanatorium .. ..	108	" Society, Royal .. ..	520
Darwin, Sir George H. .. ..	115	" University .. ..	604
Deaf and Dumb Association .. ..	115	Dubost, M. .. ..	123
" Children, Education of .. ..	125	Dukes, Biographies of .. ..	336
" Training College for Teachers .. ..	116	Dulwich College .. ..	454
Deakin, Hon. A. .. ..	116	Duma, Russian .. ..	496
Deans, Church of England .. ..	469	Durand, Sir H. M. .. ..	123
Death Duties, Produce, 1905-6 .. ..	155	Durham, Bishop of .. ..	347
" Rates of .. ..	116	" University .. ..	601
" Rate from Consumption .. ..	108	Duse, Signora .. ..	123
Deaths, Notab(e), 1906 .. ..	321-6	Dust Nuisance on Roads .. ..	302
" Registration and Statistics .. ..	40	Dutch East Indies .. ..	315
Debt, Imprisonment for .. ..	114	" West Indies .. ..	316
" Local, England and Wales .. ..	148	Duties, United Kingdom, Produce of, 1905-6 .. ..	155
" National, United Kingdom .. ..	161	Dyce Collection .. ..	610
" of London .. ..	209		
Deceased Wife's Sister, Marriage with .. ..	282	Earl Marshal .. ..	16, 123
Decimal Association .. ..	292	Earls, Biographies of .. ..	336
Dee Improvement Scheme .. ..	139	Earlswood Asylum .. ..	92
De Forest System of Wireless Telegraphy .. ..	613	Early Closing Association .. ..	123
Delagoa Bay Railway .. ..	444	Earthquakes and Radio-activity .. ..	516
Delcassé, M. .. ..	116	Earthquakes in 1906 .. ..	510
Delegations, Austria-Hungary .. ..	30	East Africa, German .. ..	191
Dental Association, British .. ..	284	" Portuguese .. ..	444
" Surgery Schools .. ..	283	" Protectorate .. ..	66
Denmark, Army and Navy, Industries .. ..	117	East Indies .. ..	315
" History, 1906 .. ..	118	" London Church Fund .. ..	92
" King and Government .. ..	117	" London Fund for the Jews .. ..	92
" Statistics, Diplomatic, and Colonies .. ..	117	" Hospital .. ..	202
Deputy Speaker .. ..	376	" Industrial Schoo .. ..	92
Derby, "The, 1906 .. ..	556	" Nursing Society .. ..	92
Derwent Valley Water Scheme .. ..	139	" Provident Association .. ..	92
Detroit River Tunnel .. ..	140	Eastern Bengal and Assam .. ..	54
Deutscher Luftschiffer Verband .. ..	3	Ecclesiastical Commissioners .. ..	123
Devon and Cornwall Record Society .. ..	118	" Courts .. ..	252, 457
Devonshire, Duke of .. ..	346	Eclipses, 1907 .. ..	508
" and Fiscal Reform .. ..	166	Economics, School of .. ..	124
Dewar, Sir James .. ..	118	Ecuador, Government and Statistics .. ..	124
Diamond Sculls .. ..	560	Edinburgh Observatory .. ..	493
Diaz, General Porfirio .. ..	292	" University .. ..	603
Dibdin, Sir Lewis .. ..	118	Education, Agricultural .. ..	11
Dilke, Sir Charles .. ..	388	" Associations and Societies .. ..	127
Dillon, John .. ..	388	" Bill, 1906 .. ..	533-41
Findings Islands, etc. .. ..	59	" Board of .. ..	121
Dioceses .. ..	469	" Committee, London .. ..	269
" New .. ..	464	" Cost of, 1906-7 .. ..	158
Diplomatic Service .. ..	168	" Council of Legal .. ..	253
" Cost of, 1906-7 .. ..	159	" Expenditure on, England and Wales .. ..	125
Disarmament, International .. ..	220	" Higher .. ..	127
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society .. ..	292	" in United Kingdom .. ..	124-30
Disestablishment .. ..	118	" Law Cases, 1906 .. ..	256
Dispensaries in London .. ..	201	" Primary, England and Wales .. ..	125, 128, 129
Dissenting Deputies .. ..	486	" Medical .. ..	283
Distilleries Statistics .. ..	119	" of Blind .. ..	41
Distinguished Service Order .. ..	243	" of Defective Children Act, 1906 .. ..	541
Distrain for Rent .. ..	249	" Secondary .. ..	129, 128, 129
Distress Committees, London .. ..	248	Edward VII., King .. ..	130
Distributive Co-operative Societies .. ..	109	Efficiency League .. ..	131
Divorce Court .. ..	251	Eggs, Imports of, 1905 .. ..	10
Dr. Barnardo's Homes .. ..	92, 119	Egypt, Army, Industries .. ..	132
Dr. John's Sanatorium .. ..	108	" Cotton Production .. ..	574
Dockyards, British .. ..	311	" Exploration Fund .. ..	134
Dog Licences .. ..	110	" History, 1906 .. ..	133
Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute .. ..	92	" Irrigation, Suez Canal .. ..	132
Dominica .. ..	76	" Ruler and Government .. ..	131
Dogs Act, 1906 .. ..	532	" Sudan .. ..	133
Don Carlos .. ..	553	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. ..	132-3
Douglas, Lieut.-Gen. C. W. .. ..	119	Eighty Club .. ..	435
Doumer, M. .. ..	119	Elsteddfod .. ..	134
Dover Harbour .. ..	140	Elder Brethren, Trinity House .. ..	589
" to Ostend Yacht Race .. ..	561	Election (Parliamentary) Results .. ..	416
Dowden, Professor .. ..	119	" Petitions, 1906 .. ..	435
Doyle, Sir A. Conan .. ..	119	" and Parliament .. ..	531
Drago Doctrine .. ..	328	Elections, Parliamentary .. ..	375
Dramatic Copyright .. ..	111	" Petitions .. ..	375
Dramatists, Deceased, 1906 .. ..	324	Electric Lines, London .. ..	227
Dreadnought, Guns of .. ..	29	" Motors .. ..	301
Dreyfus Case, Revision of .. ..	175	" Power from Niagara .. ..	143
Drink Bill, United Kingdom, 1905 .. ..	13	" Traction, Railways .. ..	463
Druids, Order of .. ..	181	Electrical Engineers' Institution .. ..	518
" Ancient Order of .. ..	181	Electrical Progress, 1906 .. ..	512
Drunkenness Statistics, England and Wales .. ..	263	Electronic Theory .. ..	509
" Treatment of .. ..	207	Elementary Education, England and Wales .. ..	125
D.S.O. .. ..	243	" Schools, London .. ..	269
Dua Alliance .. ..	589	Elgar, Sir Edward .. ..	134

	PAGE		PAGE
Elgin, Earl of .. .. .	348	Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria .. .. .	86
Ellis, John E. .. .. .	389	Fernando Po .. .. .	563
Ely, Bishop of .. .. .	318	Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906 .. .. .	541
Emblems .. .. .	249	Fessenden Wireless Telegraphy System .. .. .	614
Emigrants' Information Office .. .. .	134	Festivals, Musical, 1906 .. .. .	303
Statistics .. .. .	134-6	Fidelity Guarantee .. .. .	217
Emmott, H. .. .. .	389	Field Lane Refuge .. .. .	92
Empire Day Movement .. .. .	136	Fife, Duke of .. .. .	349
Educational League .. .. .	136	Fiji .. .. .	83
League of the .. .. .	201	Finance Act, 1906 .. .. .	541
Employment Exchanges .. .. .	218	of United Kingdom .. .. .	164-63
Ena of Battenberg, Princess .. .. .	551	Finland .. .. .	502
Engine and Boiler Insurance .. .. .	218	Fire Brigades, London .. .. .	268
Engineering Schemes .. .. .	136-45	" Union .. .. .	163
Standards Committee .. .. .	136	Insurance .. .. .	208
Engineers, Association of Water .. .. .	611	Fiscal Associations and Organisations .. .. .	167
Institution of Gas .. .. .	183	Question, The .. .. .	164, 167, 528
Engineers' Societies .. .. .	518	Fisher, Admiral Sir John .. .. .	163
England and Wales—County Councils of .. .. .	149	Fisheries, Board of Agriculture and .. .. .	4
Criminal Statistics .. .. .	113	Statistics, Sea .. .. .	524
Education in .. .. .	124	Fishguard Route to Ireland .. .. .	140, 462
Law Courts of .. .. .	250	Fishing Boats Statistics .. .. .	524
Licensing Statistics of .. .. .	263	Fixtures, Tenants' .. .. .	249
Local Government of .. .. .	145	Flax, Acreage under, United Kingdom .. .. .	7
Lunatics in .. .. .	279	Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10
Police of .. .. .	146	and Linen Trade, 1906 .. .. .	585
Railways of .. .. .	458	Fleet, British .. .. .	309
Sea Fisheries of .. .. .	524	Flour, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10
English Church Union .. .. .	486	Flying Machines .. .. .	2-3
Wholesale Society (Co-operative) .. .. .	109	Folk-Lore Society .. .. .	167
Engravers, Royal Society of .. .. .	494	Foodstuffs Imported .. .. .	583
Entente Cordiale .. .. .	261	Foot and Mouth Disease .. .. .	9
Entomological Society .. .. .	518	Football, 1905-6 .. .. .	555-6
Epilepsy and Paralysis Hospital .. .. .	202	Footpaths Preservation Society .. .. .	106
Episcopal Churches .. .. .	468, 471	Foreign Bondholders, Corporation of .. .. .	167
Episcopate, Increase of .. .. .	464	Labour Statistics .. .. .	248
Epizootic Abortion Committee .. .. .	9	Missions .. .. .	483-4
Erhardt, Gun .. .. .	29	of Presbyterian Church of England .. .. .	92, 484
Erickson Expedition .. .. .	516	Money, English Value of .. .. .	168
Erythra .. .. .	232	Obituary, 1906 .. .. .	325
Esher, Viscount .. .. .	348	Office .. .. .	168
Esperanto .. .. .	152	Plays in London, 1906 .. .. .	122
Estates Commissioners' Reports, Ireland .. .. .	224	Stocks, 1906 .. .. .	564
Estate Duties, 1905-6 .. .. .	155	Trade and British Ships .. .. .	289
Estate Duty, Rates of .. .. .	116	Forest of Dean School of Forestry .. .. .	170
Estates of the Realm .. .. .	329	Foresters, Orders of .. .. .	181
Estimates, Naval .. .. .	310	Forestry .. .. .	169-70
Ethical Societies .. .. .	153	Committee's Report .. .. .	169
Ethological Society .. .. .	518	Facilities for Instruction in .. .. .	170
Eton College .. .. .	454	in Great Britain .. .. .	169
Euston-Watford Electric Line .. .. .	277	in India .. .. .	52
Evangelical Alliance .. .. .	487	Societies .. .. .	170
Continental Society .. .. .	487	Woodland Areas, United Kingdom .. .. .	169
Evans, Hon. J. W. .. .. .	153	Formosa .. .. .	235
Evelina Hospital .. .. .	252	Forer, Emil .. .. .	170
Evening Newspapers .. .. .	317	Foundling Hospital .. .. .	202
Evening Schools, London .. .. .	270	Fowler, Sir Henry .. .. .	391
Statistics .. .. .	127	France .. .. .	170-9
Everest, Mount, Height of .. .. .	518	Army and Navy .. .. .	170
Exchange, Rates of .. .. .	168	Canals in .. .. .	90
Exchequer, United Kingdom, Accounts .. .. .	154	Colonies and Dependencies .. .. .	175-9
Excise Duties, 1905-6 .. .. .	155	Co-operation in .. .. .	110
Exeter, Bishop of .. .. .	348	Diplomatic .. .. .	173
Exhibitions of Pictures, 1906 .. .. .	27	Iron and Steel Trade .. .. .	226
Photographic .. .. .	440	Local Government, Education, etc. .. .. .	172
Expenditure, United Kingdom .. .. .	156	Newspapers, Industries, etc. .. .. .	173
Express Postal Services .. .. .	445	Political Parties and History, 1906 .. .. .	174
Exploration, 1906 .. .. .	515	President and Government .. .. .	170-1
Extradition .. .. .	153	Shipping of .. .. .	286
Act, 1906 .. .. .	541	Socialists of .. .. .	550
Fabian Society .. .. .	550	Trade with Africa .. .. .	4
Factory and Workshop Regulations .. .. .	153	Woollen Manufactures .. .. .	577
Inspectors .. .. .	153	Franchise for Women .. .. .	619
Statistics .. .. .	153	Qualifications .. .. .	374
Fairbairn, Rev. A. M. .. .. .	154	Francis Ferdinand, Archduke .. .. .	179
Falkland Islands .. .. .	84	Francis Joseph I., Emperor .. .. .	29
Fallières, M. .. .. .	170	Franklin District .. .. .	73
Fanning Island .. .. .	83	Frederick August III., King .. .. .	190
Farmers' Club .. .. .	12	Frederick VIII., King .. .. .	117
Farmers and Graziers, Number in U. Kingdom .. .. .	5	Free Church Boys' Camps .. .. .	179
Federal Union Committee .. .. .	205	Council .. .. .	486
Federation, Imperial .. .. .	205	of England .. .. .	478
Fee and Patent Stamps, 1905-6 .. .. .	156	of Scotland .. .. .	473
Female Mission to the Fallen .. .. .	92	Churches of United Kingdom .. .. .	475
Suffrage .. .. .	629	Gardeners, Order of .. .. .	182
Resolution .. .. .	528	Trade .. .. .	528
		Trade Union .. .. .	167

	PAGE		PAGE
Free Church Unionists .. .. .	165	Girls' Friendly Society .. .. .	93, 193
Freemasonry in England .. .. .	179	Girton College .. .. .	615
Fremantle, Admiral Sir E. .. .. .	180	Gladstone, Herbert .. .. .	391
French Academy .. .. .	1	Glanders .. .. .	9
" Congo .. .. .	177	Glasgow University .. .. .	603
" Guiana .. .. .	178	Gloucester, Bishop of .. .. .	350
" Guinea .. .. .	177	Goa .. .. .	445
" India .. .. .	178	Goat Society, British .. .. .	13
" Professors, National Society of .. .. .	127	Godley, Sir Arthur .. .. .	193
" Somaliland .. .. .	176	Good Templars, Order of .. .. .	672
" West Africa .. .. .	177	Gold Coast Colony .. .. .	67
French, Lt.-Gen. Sir John .. .. .	191	" Fields and Production .. .. .	193
Friedrich I., Grand Duke .. .. .	189	" World's Production of .. .. .	295
Friendly Societies .. .. .	180-2	Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution .. .. .	93
" Collecting .. .. .	211	Golf Matches, 1906 .. .. .	556
Friends of the Clergy Corporation .. .. .	92	Gordon Bennett Balloon Race .. .. .	2
" Society of .. .. .	479	Gorsedd .. .. .	134
Froebel Society .. .. .	127	Goschen, Sir W. E. .. .. .	448
Frontiersmen, Legion of .. .. .	182	" Viscount .. .. .	350
Fruit Growers' Federation .. .. .	73	Gosse, Edmund .. .. .	194
" Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	Gould, Sir F. C. .. .. .	194
Fruitarian Society .. .. .	183	Governesses' Benevolent Institution .. .. .	93
Galapagos Islands .. .. .	124	Government and Colonial Stocks, 1906 .. .. .	565
Galveston's Reclamation .. .. .	140	Grammar Schools .. .. .	453
Gambia .. .. .	67	Grand Trunk Railway, Canada .. .. .	70
Gambier Islands .. .. .	179	" Pacific Railway .. .. .	70
Game and Gun Licences .. .. .	183	Grangemouth New Docks .. .. .	141
" Close Times for .. .. .	40	Grantham, Justice, and Yarmouth Election .. .. .	531
" Laws .. .. .	183	Grants in Aid, 1905-6 .. .. .	156
" Licences .. .. .	253	Grapes, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10
Garden Cities .. .. .	183	Grass, Acreage under, United Kingdom .. .. .	7
" City Association .. .. .	183	Gray's Inn .. .. .	253
Gardeners, Order of Free .. .. .	182	Great Britain and Ireland, Parliament of .. .. .	329
Gardner's Trust for the Blind .. .. .	92	" Board of Agriculture .. .. .	4
Garter King of Arms .. .. .	16, 241	" Privy Council of .. .. .	446
" Order of .. .. .	240	" Northern and City Railway .. .. .	277
Gas Engineers' Institution .. .. .	183	" Central Hospital .. .. .	202
" Undertakings, United Kingdom .. .. .	183	" Piccadilly and Brompton Railway .. .. .	277
Geikie, Sir Archibald .. .. .	184	" Western Railway, New Route to Ireland .. .. .	140
Genealogical and Biographical Society .. .. .	184	Greece, Army, Navy, Diplomatic .. .. .	194
General District Rate .. .. .	147	" History, 1906 .. .. .	195
" Election, 1906 .. .. .	429	" King and Government .. .. .	194
" Elections, 1892-1906 .. .. .	427	Green Rod, Gentleman Usher of .. .. .	241
" Federation of Trade Unions .. .. .	246	Greenland .. .. .	117
" Medical Council .. .. .	284	Greenwich Hospital .. .. .	195
" Staff, British .. .. .	25	" Observatory .. .. .	493
" Chief of .. .. .	17	" Time .. .. .	600
Gentlemen-at-Arms .. .. .	184	Grenada .. .. .	76
Geographical Progress, 1906 .. .. .	515	Grenadines Islands .. .. .	76
" Society, Royal .. .. .	520	Gresham College .. .. .	195
" Royal Scottish .. .. .	520	Grey, Sir E. .. .. .	392
Geological Society of London .. .. .	518	Griffiths, Sir S. W. .. .. .	448
Geologists' Association .. .. .	518	Grimsby New Dock .. .. .	141
Geology, 1906 .. .. .	516	Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection .. .. .	93
George I., King of Greece .. .. .	194	" Society .. .. .	93
George Yard Mission .. .. .	92	" Assistants' National Benevolent Society .. .. .	93
German Empire .. .. .	184-92	" Licences .. .. .	263
" Colonies and Dependencies .. .. .	191-2	Ground Game Act .. .. .	183
" Emperor .. .. .	184	Grouse Disease Committee .. .. .	195
" Government, Army and Navy .. .. .	185	Guadeloupe .. .. .	178
" Newspapers, Industries, Trade .. .. .	187	Guam .. .. .	599
" Political Parties, History, 1906 .. .. .	188	Guardians and Vagrancy .. .. .	608
" Religion, Education .. .. .	186	" Jewish Board of .. .. .	237
" States of .. .. .	189-91	Guatemala, Government and Statistics .. .. .	195
" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	187	Guernsey .. .. .	50
" East Africa .. .. .	191	Guiana, British .. .. .	73
" Hospital .. .. .	202	" Dutch .. .. .	316
" South-West Africa .. .. .	191	" French .. .. .	178
" Society of Benevolence .. .. .	92	Guildhall School of Music .. .. .	196
Germany, Canals of .. .. .	90	Guild of Organists .. .. .	327
" Co-operation in .. .. .	110	Guinea, French .. .. .	177
" Cotton Manufactures .. .. .	575	" Portuguese .. .. .	444
" Electrical Progress .. .. .	514	Guinness Trust .. .. .	205
" Iron and Steel Trade .. .. .	226	Gun Licences .. .. .	183
" Mining Statistics .. .. .	293	Guthrie, Sir James .. .. .	196
" Shipping of .. .. .	286	Guyot, Yves .. .. .	196
" Socialists of .. .. .	550	Guy's Hospital .. .. .	202
" Trade with Africa .. .. .	4	Haakon VII., King .. .. .	320
" Japan .. .. .	235	Habibullah Khan .. .. .	4
" Woollen Manufactures .. .. .	517	Hague Conference, Proposed Second .. .. .	219
Gibraltar .. .. .	56	" Court of Arbitration .. .. .	219
" Mission to Seamen .. .. .	92	Hakluyt Society .. .. .	196
" Naval Works .. .. .	141	Haldane, Mr., Army Reorganisation Scheme .. .. .	18
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .. .. .	83	" R. B. .. .. .	392
Gilchrist Educational Trust .. .. .	192	Halsbury, Earl of .. .. .	351
Giolitti, Signor .. .. .	192	Ham Yard Soup Kitchen .. .. .	93



	PAGE		PAGE
Hambourg, Mark .. .. .	196	Horological Institute .. .. .	201
Hamburg .. .. .	189	Horse-Breeding, Royal Commission on .. .. .	13
Hamilton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian .. .. .	196	" Racing, 1906 .. .. .	559
Hamilton, Sir E. W. .. .. .	197	Horses Imported, 1905 .. .. .	10
Hampstead General Hospital .. .. .	202	" in United Kingdom, 1876-1905 .. .. .	8
Handel Festival, 1906 .. .. .	303	" Sales of, 1906 .. .. .	589
Harcourt, Lewis .. .. .	393	Horsley, Sir Victor .. .. .	201
Hardie, J. Keir .. .. .	393	Horticultural Society, Royal .. .. .	520
Hardinge, Sir Charles .. .. .	197	Horticulture for Women .. .. .	11
Hardy, Thomas .. .. .	197	Horton, Rev. Robert F. .. .. .	201
Harleian Society .. .. .	197	Hospitals of London .. .. .	201
Harris, Admiral Sir R. H. .. .. .	197	House-boy Brigade .. .. .	93
" Lord .. .. .	352	Household Appointments, 1885-1906 .. .. .	332
Harrow School .. .. .	454	Houseless Poor Asylum .. .. .	93
Hart, Sir Robert .. .. .	197	House of Charity for Distressed Persons .. .. .	93
Harvard-Cambridge Race, 1906 .. .. .	560	House of Commons .. .. .	373
Harveian Society .. .. .	197	Houses of Laymen .. .. .	469
Harvest Forecasts .. .. .	201	Houses of Parliament .. .. .	329
Hauptmann, Gerhard .. .. .	197	Housing Question .. .. .	203
Hawaii .. .. .	599	Howard Association .. .. .	205
Hawarden Library, St. Deiniol's .. .. .	504	Hudson River Tunnels .. .. .	141
Hawkers' Licences .. .. .	263	Humane Society, Royal .. .. .	492
Hawkins, Anthony H. .. .. .	200	Humanitarian League .. .. .	205
Hay, Acreage and Produce, United Kingdom .. .. .	7-8	Hungary .. .. .	31
" Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	Hunt, William Holman .. .. .	198
Hay, Sir J. C. D. .. .. .	448	Hunting Packs .. .. .	557
Hayashi, Viscount .. .. .	197	Huntingdon's Connection, Countess of .. .. .	478
Hayti, Government and Statistics .. .. .	198	Husband and Wife, Cases, 1906 .. .. .	257
Headmasters' Association .. .. .	127		
" Conference .. .. .	127	Iceland .. .. .	117
Headmistresses' Association .. .. .	127	Idiots .. .. .	279
Health Society, National .. .. .	306	Ilbert, Sir Courtenay P. .. .. .	205
Healy, Timothy .. .. .	394	Immigration, Allen, United Kingdom .. .. .	135
Hearst, W. R. .. .. .	198	Immigration Laws and Statistics, U.S.A. .. .. .	597
Hearts of Oak .. .. .	182	Imperial Cancer Research Fund .. .. .	285
Hedn, Dr. Sven .. .. .	515	" Defence, Committee of .. .. .	17
Hedjaz .. .. .	592	" Federation .. .. .	205
" Railway .. .. .	142	" Institute .. .. .	205
Henderson, A. .. .. .	394	" Penny Postage .. .. .	445
Henley Regatta .. .. .	590	" Protestant Federation .. .. .	486
Heralds' College .. .. .	16	" Service Order .. .. .	205
Hereford, Bishop of .. .. .	352	" Troops (India) .. .. .	25
Hervey Islands .. .. .	82	" South African Association .. .. .	206
Hervieu, M. .. .. .	198	" Tariff Commission .. .. .	167
Hesse .. .. .	189	" Vaccination League .. .. .	607
Hetherington's Charity to the Blind .. .. .	93	" War Fund .. .. .	206
High Commissioner, British South Africa .. .. .	59	" Yeomanry .. .. .	21
" " for Canada .. .. .	70	Imports of Agricultural Produce, U. Kingdom .. .. .	10
" " " for Western Pacific .. .. .	83	Income Tax Decisions, 1906 .. .. .	257
" Court of Justice .. .. .	251	" " Produce of, 1905-6 .. .. .	156
Higher Education, London .. .. .	270	" " Select Committee on .. .. .	207
" Elementary Schools .. .. .	125	" " Statistics .. .. .	206
Highland and Agricultural Society .. .. .	12	Incorporated Free and Open Church Association .. .. .	93
Highways Protection League .. .. .	198	" Society of Authors .. .. .	207
Hime, Sir A. H. .. .. .	448	Independent Labour Party .. .. .	550
Hip Disease Hospital .. .. .	201	India, Cotton Production of .. .. .	574
Historical MSS. Commission .. .. .	198	" Empire of .. .. .	50-56
" Society, Royal .. .. .	198	" French .. .. .	178
H. M. Household Salaries .. .. .	156	" Gold Production of .. .. .	193
Hockey Matches, 1906 .. .. .	557	" Government and Administration .. .. .	50-51
Hofmeyr, Jan .. .. .	198	" History of, 1906 .. .. .	55-6
Holdings, Size of, United Kingdom .. .. .	6	" Jute Exports .. .. .	578
" Small, United Kingdom .. .. .	7	" Mining Statistics .. .. .	295-6
Holland .. .. .	314	" Native States in .. .. .	55
Holloway College, Royal .. .. .	616	" Order of the Crown of .. .. .	242
Holman Hunt, W. .. .. .	198	" " of the Star of .. .. .	242
Home and Colonial School Society .. .. .	93	" Provinces and Dependencies of .. .. .	53-4
Home Arts and Industries Association .. .. .	199	" Religion, Education, and Industries .. .. .	51
Home Office .. .. .	199	" Statistics and Council .. .. .	52
Home of Rest for Horses .. .. .	93	" Supreme Government Calcutta .. .. .	52
Home Railway Stocks, 1906 .. .. .	564	" Tea, Production of .. .. .	586
Home Reading Union, National .. .. .	306	Indian Army .. .. .	24
Home Rule .. .. .	200, 225	" Civil Service .. .. .	51
Home Sanatorium .. .. .	103	" Empire, Order of .. .. .	242
Home Secretary's Duties .. .. .	199	" Irrigation .. .. .	141
Homes of Hope for Young Women .. .. .	93	" National Congress .. .. .	52
Homes for Little Boys .. .. .	93	" Obituary, 1906 .. .. .	324
" for Working Boys .. .. .	93	Indies, Dutch, East .. .. .	315
" for Working Girls .. .. .	93	" West .. .. .	316
Home Teaching Society for the Blind .. .. .	93	Indictable Offences .. .. .	113
Honduras, British .. .. .	73	Indigent Blind Visiting Society .. .. .	93
" Government and Statistics .. .. .	290	Indo-China, French .. .. .	178
Hong-Kong .. .. .	58	Industrial Home for Boys .. .. .	93
Hope, Anthony .. .. .	200	" Insurance .. .. .	21
Hops, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	" Schools .. .. .	129
" Statistics .. .. .	200	" " London .. .. .	270
Hopwood, Sir Francis .. .. .	200	Inebriate Reformatories and Commitments .. .. .	114

	PAGE		PAGE
Inebriates Act .. .. .	207	Iron and Steel Trade of the World .. .. .	226
" Reformation Society .. .. .	207	" Ore, Production and Consumption of .. .. .	226
Inebriety, Society for the Study of .. .. .	207	" Trade Association, British .. .. .	229
Infant Orphan Asylum .. .. .	93	" World's Production of .. .. .	295
Inland Revenue .. .. .	207	Irrigation in Egypt .. .. .	132
" Duties, Produce of .. .. .	155	Irving Sale, 1906 .. .. .	28
Inner Temple .. .. .	253	Isle of Man .. .. .	50
Inns of Court .. .. .	253	Italian Benevolent Society .. .. .	93
Insane, Statistics of .. .. .	279	Italy, Army and Navy .. .. .	229-39
Inspector-General of the Forces .. .. .	18	" Canal System .. .. .	90
Institute of Actuaries .. .. .	2	" Colonies .. .. .	232
" Bankers .. .. .	36	" King and Government .. .. .	229
" Builders .. .. .	86	" Local Government, Industries, etc. .. .. .	230
" Chartered Accountants .. .. .	2	" Political Parties and History, 1906 .. .. .	231
" Chemistry .. .. .	518	" Shipping of .. .. .	286
" International Law .. .. .	220	" Socialists of .. .. .	550
" Journalists .. .. .	239	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	231
" Oil Painters .. .. .	207	Ito, Marquis .. .. .	232
" Patent Agents .. .. .	437	Iveagh Trust .. .. .	205
" Secretaries .. .. .	524	Ivory Coast .. .. .	178
Institution of Civil Engineers .. .. .	518	Izvolksy, M. d' .. .. .	232
" Electrical Engineers .. .. .	518		
" Gas Engineers .. .. .	183	Jamaica .. .. .	75
" Mechanical Engineers .. .. .	518	James, Lord .. .. .	354
" Mining and Metallurgy .. .. .	518	"James Mason" Laboratory .. .. .	12
" Mining Engineers .. .. .	519	Jameson, Dr. .. .. .	233
Insurance Companies and Statistics .. .. .	208	Japan, Anglo-Japanese Treaty .. .. .	236
" Co-operative Society .. .. .	110	" Emperor, Government, and Army .. .. .	236
" Select Committee on .. .. .	209	" Empire of .. .. .	233
Intermediate Education Board, Ireland .. .. .	129	" History, 1906 .. .. .	236-7
International Arbitration .. .. .	219	" Industries, Commerce, etc. .. .. .	234
" Permanent Court .. .. .	219	" Mining Statistics .. .. .	231
" League .. .. .	220	" Navy, Local Government, Education, etc. .. .. .	234
" Association of Academies .. .. .	1	" Political Parties .. .. .	235
" Convention Wireless Telegraphy .. .. .	613	" Russo-Japanese Treaty .. .. .	236
" Co-operative Alliance .. .. .	110	" Seismological Society .. .. .	510
" Law, Institute of .. .. .	220	" Shipping of .. .. .	286
" Seismological Association .. .. .	511	" Society .. .. .	237
" Statistical Institute .. .. .	220	Japan-Korea Agreements .. .. .	244
Inter-Parliamentary Conference .. .. .	219-20	Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain .. .. .	243
Invalid Asylum .. .. .	93	Java .. .. .	315
" Children's Aid Association .. .. .	93	Jaurès, M. .. .. .	237
Ireland .. .. .	221-6	Jelevu .. .. .	69
" Administration, etc. .. .. .	221	Jenner Society .. .. .	607
" Agricultural Societies .. .. .	5, 13	Jersey .. .. .	50
" Commissioners of National Education .. .. .	129	Jewish Board of Deputies .. .. .	237
" County Councils .. .. .	223	" Colonisation Association .. .. .	238
" Criminal Statistics .. .. .	114	" Religions Union .. .. .	237
" Department of Agriculture .. .. .	5	" Territorial Organisation .. .. .	238
" Dublin Metropolitan Police .. .. .	222	Jews .. .. .	237
" Education in .. .. .	129	Jibutli-Harar Railway .. .. .	1
" Episcopal Church of .. .. .	471	Joachim, Herr .. .. .	238
" Fishguard Route to .. .. .	140	Jockeys, 1906 .. .. .	560
" Home Rule .. .. .	225	Johnston, Sir Harry H. .. .. .	238
" Intermediate Education Board .. .. .	129	Johore .. .. .	69
" Land and Estates Commissioners' Reports .. .. .	224	Joint Stock Companies .. .. .	238
" Law Courts and Judges .. .. .	253	Journalists, Institute of .. .. .	239
" Local Govt. Board and Local Taxation .. .. .	222	Journalists, Society of Women .. .. .	620
" Lunatics of .. .. .	279	Judicature (Ireland) Bill .. .. .	541
" MacDonnell Affair .. .. .	224	Judicial Committee, Privy Council .. .. .	251
" New Route to .. .. .	462	" Statistics, Civil .. .. .	254
" Office of Arms .. .. .	16	Judges, English .. .. .	251
" Presbyterian Church in .. .. .	474	" Pensions to .. .. .	157
" " of .. .. .	474	" Salaries .. .. .	157
" Privy Council .. .. .	451	Justices of the Peace Act, 1906 .. .. .	541
" Railways of .. .. .	459	Jute Industry .. .. .	578
" Reformatory Schools .. .. .	130	" Trade, 1906 .. .. .	585
" Royal Commission .. .. .	225-6		
" Royal Universities of .. .. .	604	Kabul .. .. .	3
" Sale of Intoxicating Liquors Bill .. .. .	545	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land .. .. .	192
" Sea Fisheries of .. .. .	524	Kalgorlie Gold Field .. .. .	193
" Taxation in .. .. .	520	Kanem .. .. .	177
" Town Tenants Bill .. .. .	546	Katsura, Count .. .. .	239
" University Education .. .. .	225	Keeling Islands .. .. .	59
" Universities of .. .. .	604	Kelvin, Lord .. .. .	354
Irish Academy, Royal .. .. .	524	Kerr, Admiral Lord .. .. .	240
" Affairs .. .. .	528	Kew Gardens .. .. .	240
" Agricultural Organisation Society .. .. .	11	" Observatory .. .. .	518
" Constabulary, Royal .. .. .	221	K.G.'s .. .. .	241
" Distressed Ladies' Fund .. .. .	93	Khelat, Khan of .. .. .	54
" Education (Afflicted Children) Bill .. .. .	541	Khiva .. .. .	502
" Industries Association .. .. .	226	Kiao-Chau .. .. .	192
" Land Commission Estimates, 1906-7 .. .. .	158	Kimberley (Australia) .. .. .	82
" Peers .. .. .	334	" (South Africa) .. .. .	60
" Reform Association .. .. .	223	King Edward VII. Sanatorium .. .. .	108
Iron and Steel Institute .. .. .	518	" Edward's Hospital Fund .. .. .	201
" Trade, 1906 .. .. .	585	" of Arms, Garter .. .. .	241

	PAGE		PAGE
King's Bench Division .. .. .	251	Law Society .. .. .	254
" College Hospital .. .. .	202	Lawes Agricultural Trust .. .. .	12
" London .. .. .	240	" Testimonial Laboratory .. .. .	12
" Prize, Rifle Shooting .. .. .	307	Lawn Tennis .. .. .	567
" Speech, 1906 .. .. .	526	Laymen, Houses of .. .. .	469
Kingswood Sanatorium .. .. .	108	Lead Poisoning, Deaths from .. .. .	247
Kipling, Rudyard .. .. .	240	" World's Production of .. .. .	195
Kitchener, Viscount .. .. .	355	League of Charity .. .. .	93
Klondike .. .. .	73	" of Mercy .. .. .	201
Knighthood, Orders of .. .. .	240	" of the Empire .. .. .	261
Knights Templar .. .. .	180	" of Young Liberals .. .. .	435
Knocksaltach Sanatorium .. .. .	108	Leasehold Tenure .. .. .	248
Knollys, Lord .. .. .	355	Leather Trades School .. .. .	276
Koerber, Dr. von .. .. .	243	Lectures, Copyright in .. .. .	111
Komura, Baron .. .. .	243	Leeds University .. .. .	601
Korea, Emperor of .. .. .	243	Leeward Islands .. .. .	75
" Government and Statistics .. .. .	244	Legacy Duty, Rates of .. .. .	116
Kossuth, Franz .. .. .	244	Legal Education, Council of .. .. .	253
Koweyt, Sheikh of .. .. .	14	" Obituary, 1906 .. .. .	324
K.P.s. .. .. .	241	" Tender .. .. .	261
Krupp Field Gun .. .. .	28	Legion of Frontiersmen .. .. .	182
K.T.s. .. .. .	241	" of Honour .. .. .	261
Kubelik, Johann .. .. .	244	Leicester Water Scheme .. .. .	140
Kuria Muria Islands .. .. .	57	L'Entente Cordiale .. .. .	261
Kwang Chau Wan Territory .. .. .	178	Leopold II., King .. .. .	38
Kwang-Hsu, Emperor .. .. .	97	Letchworth .. .. .	183
Kwan-tung Peninsula .. .. .	235	Letters, Statistics of, 1906 .. .. .	445
Kyle Society, The .. .. .	244	Lever, W. H. .. .. .	398
Labour Accidents and Poisonous Trades .. .. .	247	Leys School .. .. .	484
" Bureaux .. .. .	248	Lhasa .. .. .	99
" Changes in Rates of Wages .. .. .	246	Liberal Associations .. .. .	435
" Colonies .. .. .	608	" Central Association .. .. .	435
" Conciliation and Arbitration .. .. .	217	" Federations .. .. .	435
" Co-partnership Association .. .. .	244	" League .. .. .	435
" Movement .. .. .	245-8	" Publication Department .. .. .	435
" Party, The New .. .. .	433	" Union Club .. .. .	167
" Representation Committee .. .. .	433	" Unionist Association and Fiscal Reform .. .. .	164
" Strikes and Lock-outs .. .. .	247	" Council .. .. .	436
" Trade Disputes Bill .. .. .	246	Liberation Society .. .. .	118
" Union Congress .. .. .	246	Liberator Relief Fund .. .. .	93, 261
" Statistics .. .. .	245	Liberia, Government and Statistics .. .. .	261
" Unemployed Question .. .. .	247-8	Liberty and Property Defence League .. .. .	261
Labourers, Agricultural .. .. .	5	Libraries in London, Special .. .. .	262
Labrador .. .. .	74	" of the United Kingdom .. .. .	261
Labuan .. .. .	59	Library Association .. .. .	262
Laccadive Islands .. .. .	53	Licence Duties, Produce of, 1905-6 .. .. .	155
La Crosse Matches, 1906 .. .. .	557	Licences, Brewers' .. .. .	45
Lado Enclave .. .. .	107	" Dog .. .. .	119
Ladrone Islands .. .. .	192	" Game and Gun .. .. .	183
Lady Margaret Hall .. .. .	616	" General .. .. .	263
Lagos .. .. .	68	" Marriage .. .. .	281
Lambert, G. .. .. .	398	Licensed Victuallers' Asylum .. .. .	93
Lambeth Conference .. .. .	468	" School .. .. .	93
Lamsdorff, Count .. .. .	248	Licensing Cases, 1906 .. .. .	257
Land and Estates Commissioners' Reports, .. .. .		" Statistics, England and Wales .. .. .	263
Ireland .. .. .	224	Lichfield, Bishop of .. .. .	356
Land Law Reform Association .. .. .	248	Liechtenstein .. .. .	31
" Nationalisation Society .. .. .	249	Life Insurance .. .. .	209
" Rating, Agricultural .. .. .	148	" Saving Society .. .. .	492
" Registry .. .. .	249	Lifeboat Institution .. .. .	263
" Tax .. .. .	249	Lighthouse Administration, Royal Commission .. .. .	263
" Tax Commissioners Bill .. .. .	541	" Authority, United Kingdom .. .. .	589
" Tenure Bill .. .. .	541	Limitations, Statutes of .. .. .	264
" Values, Taxation of .. .. .	248	Limited Companies .. .. .	238
Landlord and Tenant .. .. .	248	Lincoln, Bishop of .. .. .	356
" Cases, 1906 .. .. .	257	Lincoln's Inn .. .. .	253
Land and Houses, Profits from .. .. .	207	Lindley, Lord .. .. .	356
Lang, Andrew .. .. .	250	Linen and Woollen Drapers', etc., Homes .. .. .	93
" Very Rev. J. Marshall .. .. .	250	" Industry .. .. .	578
Lankester, Professor Ray, 1906 Address .. .. .	505	" Trade, 1906 .. .. .	585
Lansdowne, Marquis of .. .. .	355	Linlithgow, Marquis of .. .. .	356
Laos Territory .. .. .	179	Linnæan Society of London .. .. .	519
Las Bela .. .. .	54	Lippe .. .. .	189
Lascar Seamen .. .. .	288	Literary Fund, Royal .. .. .	492
Launches in 1905 and 1906 .. .. .	287-8	" Men, Deaths of, 1906 .. .. .	324
" of Warships .. .. .	313	Literature, Royal Society of .. .. .	357
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid .. .. .	250	Liverpool, Bishop of .. .. .	264
Law, A. Bonar .. .. .	250	" Housing Association .. .. .	204
Law Association .. .. .	250	" University .. .. .	601
" as to Joint Stock Companies .. .. .	238	" Victoria Legal Society .. .. .	211
" as to Marriage .. .. .	281	Livery Companies, London .. .. .	272
" as to Masters and Servants .. .. .	283	Llandaff, Bishop of .. .. .	357
Law Cases, 1906 .. .. .	251-60	Lloyd-George, D. .. .. .	398
" Courts of the United Kingdom .. .. .	250	Lloyd's .. .. .	264
" International, Institute of .. .. .	220	" Register .. .. .	265
" Societies, etc. .. .. .	253	Loans Issued, 1906 .. .. .	566
		Local Authorities Accounts Committees .. .. .	142



	PAGE		PAGE
Local Debt, England and Wales .. .. .	148	Lord Chamberlain .. .. .	279
"  "  Ireland .. .. .	222	"  Great Chamberlain .. .. .	279
"  "  Scotland .. .. .	522	"  High Chancellor .. .. .	335
Government Board, England and Wales ..	146	"  Treasurer .. .. .	583
"  "  Ireland .. .. .	222	"  Lieutenant of Ireland .. .. .	221
"  "  Scotland .. .. .	521	"  Mayor of London .. .. .	271
"  "  Cases, 1906 .. .. .	258	"  Mayor's Court .. .. .	272
"  "  England and Wales .. .. .	145	"  President of the Council .. .. .	446
"  Option .. .. .	523	Lord's Day Observance Society .. .. .	279
"  Taxation .. .. .	529	Lords, House of .. .. .	334
"  "  Account .. .. .	147	"  "  (Legal) .. .. .	250
"  "  Statistics .. .. .	148	"  "  in Waiting .. .. .	333
"  "  "  Ireland .. .. .	222	"  "  Lieutenant .. .. .	145
Loch Leven Utilisation .. .. .	141	"  "  of Appeal .. .. .	334
Lock Hospital .. .. .	202	"  "  of the Admiralty .. .. .	309
Lock-outs, 1895—1906 .. .. .	247	"  "  Spiritual .. .. .	334
Lodge-Muirhead Wireless Telegraphy System	614	"  "  Temporal .. .. .	334
Lodgers' Votes .. .. .	416	Loreburn, Lord .. .. .	357
Loetsberg Tunnel .. .. .	141	Lorenzo Marques .. .. .	444
London, Administration of .. .. .	266-76	Los Islands .. .. .	177
"  Aged Christian Society .. .. .	93	Loubet, Emile .. .. .	279
"  Area and Population .. .. .	268	Lough, T. .. .. .	399
"  Art Union .. .. .	29	Lowther, J. W. .. .. .	399
"  Bishop of .. .. .	357	Loyalty Islands .. .. .	179
"  Borough Councils .. .. .	273	Lübeck .. .. .	189
"  Chamber of Commerce .. .. .	265	Lunacy Statistics, United Kingdom ..	279-80
"  City and Guilds Institute .. .. .	276	Lunatic Asylums, London County Council	268
"  "  Mission .. .. .	93	Lunatics, Criminal .. .. .	114
"  Clearing House (Banks) .. .. .	35	<i>Lusitania</i> , The .. .. .	288
"  Clubs of .. .. .	102-4	Luxemburg .. .. .	280
"  Congregational Union .. .. .	478	Luzzatti, Signor .. .. .	280
"  Corporation of City .. .. .	271-2	Lyall, Sir A. C. .. .. .	449
"  County Council .. .. .	269-70	Lyon King of Arms .. .. .	16
"  Court of Arbitration .. .. .	276	"  Office, Scotland .. .. .	16
"  Debt of .. .. .	269	Lyttelton, Alfred .. .. .	399
"  Diocesan Home Mission .. .. .	93	"  Gen. Sir Neville .. .. .	280
"  "  Penitentiary .. .. .	93	Macao .. .. .	445
"  Domestic Mission Society .. .. .	93	MacDonald, Sir Claude M. .. .. .	281
"  Education Committee .. .. .	269-70	Macdonald, Sir J. Hay .. .. .	449
"  Electric Lines .. .. .	277	Macdonnell Affair .. .. .	224
"  Female Guardian Society .. .. .	93	"  Sir Antony .. .. .	449
"  "  Reformatory Institution .. .. .	93	Macedonia .. .. .	529
"  Fever Hospital .. .. .	202	McKenna, R. .. .. .	401
"  Fire Brigade .. .. .	268	Mackenzie .. .. .	73
"  "  Widows' and Orphans' Fund .. .. .	93	Mackenzie, Sir Alexander .. .. .	281
"  Gas Statistics .. .. .	184	Maclaren, Ian .. .. .	611
"  General Porters' Benevolent Association	93	Macnamara, Dr. .. .. .	400
"  Homeopathic Hospital .. .. .	202	Madagascar .. .. .	176
"  Hospital .. .. .	202	Madeira Islands .. .. .	444
"  Hospitals and Dispensaries of .. .. .	201-3	Madras Presidency .. .. .	53
"  Institution .. .. .	278	Maeterlinck, M. .. .. .	281
"  Land Registry of .. .. .	249	Magdalen Hospital .. .. .	202
"  Liberal Federation .. .. .	435	Magistrates, London Police .. .. .	278
"  Libraries of .. .. .	262	"  Metropolitan Police, Salaries .. .. .	157
"  Livery Companies of .. .. .	272	Mahé Islands .. .. .	85
"  Lord Mayor of .. .. .	271	Maitland College Sanatorium .. .. .	108
"  Master Bakers' Pension, etc., Society ..	93	Maize, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10
"  Medical Mission .. .. .	93	Matsugata, Count .. .. .	283
"  "  Schools of .. .. .	283	Malacca .. .. .	59
"  Mendicity Society .. .. .	93, 278	Malay States .. .. .	59
"  Metropolitan Water Board .. .. .	275	"  Siamese .. .. .	548
"  Missionary Society .. .. .	484	Maldivé Archipelago .. .. .	58
"  Newspapers of .. .. .	317	Malta .. .. .	57
"  Open Air Sanatorium .. .. .	108	"  Fever .. .. .	508
"  Opera Season, 1906 .. .. .	304	Manchester, Bishop of .. .. .	358
"  Orphan Asylum .. .. .	93	"  College .. .. .	281
"  Parliamentary Representation of, 1885—1906	430	"  Ship Canal .. .. .	141
"  Parochial Charities .. .. .	278	Manchester, Victoria University of ..	603
"  Philanthropic Society .. .. .	93	Manchuria .. .. .	99
"  Police of .. .. .	273-4	Manhattan Suspension Bridge .. .. .	142
"  "  Magistrates, Salaries of .. .. .	157	Manitoba .. .. .	71
"  "  Courts and Magistrates .. .. .	278	Mansfield College .. .. .	478
"  Rates of .. .. .	269	"  House Settlement .. .. .	605
"  Reform Union .. .. .	278	Manufactures, Exported from United Kingdom	583
"  Salvage Corps .. .. .	278	"  Imported .. .. .	583
"  Sheriffs of .. .. .	271	Manures, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10
"  Skin Hospital .. .. .	202	Maori Museum, National .. .. .	507
"  Society for Promoting Christianity .. ..	93	Maoris .. .. .	82
"  Spiritualist Alliance .. .. .	534	Marconi, Signor .. .. .	281
"  Stock Exchange .. .. .	662	"  System .. .. .	613
"  Symphony Concerts .. .. .	304	Maria Grey Training College .. .. .	614
"  Telephone System .. .. .	672	Marine Engineers' Institute .. .. .	283
"  University .. .. .	601	"  Insurance .. .. .	216
"  "  Extension Board .. .. .	605	"  Steam Turbines .. .. .	290
"  Wesleyan Mission .. .. .	476	Marines, British .. .. .	309
Londonerry, Marquis of .. .. .	357	Maritime Customs, China .. .. .	100
Long, W. H. .. .. .	399		

	PAGE		PAGE
Mark Masons .. .. .	180	Middlesex Hospital .. .. .	202
Marks, H. H. .. .. .	400	Midland Railway, Electric Traction on .. .. .	463
Marlborough College .. .. .	455	" Reafforesting Association .. .. .	170
" Duke of .. .. .	358	Mikado, The .. .. .	233
Marquesas Islands .. .. .	179	Midway Institutions .. .. .	94
Marquises, Biographies of .. .. .	336	Military Academy, Royal .. .. .	492
Marriage Law and Regulations .. .. .	281	" College, Royal .. .. .	493
" Cases, 1906 .. .. .	257	" District Command of United Kingdom .. .. .	20
" Defence Union .. .. .	283	" Obituary, 1906 .. .. .	323
" Licences .. .. .	263	Militia, British .. .. .	21
" Reform Association .. .. .	283	Milk, Imports of, 1906 .. .. .	10
" Statistics, United Kingdom .. .. .	282	Milner, Lord .. .. .	359
" with Deceased Wife's Sister .. .. .	282	" Debate in Parliament .. .. .	529
" with Foreigners Act, 1906 .. .. .	542	Miners' Health and Safety, Royal Commission on .. .. .	294
Marshall Islands .. .. .	192	" M.P.'s .. .. .	434
Martinique .. .. .	178	Mines and Quarries of the World .. .. .	293-7
Marylebone Association for Improving Dwellings .. .. .	93	" Gold .. .. .	193
Mashonaland .. .. .	65	" Royal College of .. .. .	519
Mason, A. E. .. .. .	400	Miniature Painters Societies .. .. .	297
Masonic Institutions .. .. .	180	Mining and Metallurgy Institution .. .. .	518
Master and Servant Cases, 1906 .. .. .	258	" Engineers, Institution of .. .. .	519
" Law as to .. .. .	283	" Shares, 1906 .. .. .	567
Masterman, C. F. G. .. .. .	400	Ministers, British .. .. .	168
Matabeleland .. .. .	65	" deceased, 1906 .. .. .	323
Mauretania, The .. .. .	288	" Salaries of .. .. .	331
Mauritania, Territory of .. .. .	177	Ministry, British .. .. .	329
Mauritius .. .. .	84	Minor Planets .. .. .	508
Maxim, Sir Hiram .. .. .	283	Mint, Royal .. .. .	297
Mayotte .. .. .	176	Minto, Earl of .. .. .	359
Meat, Average Prices of .. .. .	9	Missionaries, Murder of (China) .. .. .	100
" Inspection Bill, U.S.A. .. .. .	599	Missionary Societies .. .. .	483
Meath, Earl of .. .. .	359	Missions to Seamen .. .. .	94
Mecca Railway .. .. .	142	Mistress of the Robes .. .. .	333
Mechanical Engineers Institution .. .. .	518	Mohammedans of India .. .. .	51
Mecklenburg-Schwerin .. .. .	189	Moldavia .. .. .	489
Mecklenburg-Strelitz .. .. .	189	Moltke, General von .. .. .	297
Medical Education Council .. .. .	284	Moluccas .. .. .	315
" Obituary, 1906 .. .. .	324	Mombasa Railway .. .. .	66
" Medical Officers of Health Society .. .. .	284	Monaco, Government and Statistics .. .. .	297
" Schools, London .. .. .	283	Money-lending Cases, 1906 .. .. .	258
" Societies .. .. .	281	Money Orders Statistics .. .. .	445
" Summary, 1906 .. .. .	284	Moneys, English Value of Foreign .. .. .	168
" Training for Women .. .. .	618	Mongolia .. .. .	99
Mediterranean Fever Commission .. .. .	508	Monod, Gabriel .. .. .	297
Melba, Madame .. .. .	285	Monroe Doctrine .. .. .	597
Meline, M. .. .. .	285	Mont Blanc Railway .. .. .	142
Mendip Hills Sanatorium .. .. .	108	Montagu, stranding of .. .. .	513
Menelik II., King of Abyssinia .. .. .	1	Monte Carlo .. .. .	297
Mentone, Limestone Caves of .. .. .	506	Montenegro, Government and Statistics .. .. .	298
Mercantile Marine of the World .. .. .	286-91	" President of Skupshina .. .. .	319
Merchandise Marks Acts .. .. .	581	" Prince of .. .. .	298
Merchant Shipping .. .. .	286	Montserrat .. .. .	76
" Acts Amendment Bill, 1906 .. .. .	543	Montt, Señor Pedro .. .. .	97
" Tailors' School .. .. .	455	Moon, Tables of .. .. .	507
Mercury Vapour Lamp .. .. .	512	Moody-Manners Opera Season .. .. .	304
Meredith, George .. .. .	285	Moorcote Sanatorium .. .. .	108
Merit, Order of .. .. .	243	Moorea Island .. .. .	179
Merry del Val, Mgr. .. .. .	291	Morant, R. L. .. .. .	298
Merv .. .. .	503	Moravian Church .. .. .	479
Metalliferous Mines Employés .. .. .	297	" Missions, London Association in aid of .. .. .	454
Meteorological Office .. .. .	291	Moret, Signor .. .. .	298
" Society, Royal .. .. .	520	Morgan, J. Pierpont .. .. .	298
Methodist Churches .. .. .	475	Morley, John .. .. .	402
" New Connexion .. .. .	475	Morning Papers .. .. .	317
Methuen, Lord .. .. .	359	Morocco, History, 1906 .. .. .	299-300
Metric System .. .. .	292	" Railway .. .. .	142
Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage .. .. .	93	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	299
" Association for Befriending Young Servants .. .. .	93	" Sultan and Government .. .. .	299
" Asylums Board .. .. .	292	Morrison, G. E. .. .. .	300
" Beer and Wine Trade Asylum .. .. .	93	Motor Balloons .. .. .	2
" Commercial Travellers' Association .. .. .	93	" Bus, etc. .. .. .	301
" Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society .. .. .	292	" Car Insurance .. .. .	219
" District Railway .. .. .	278	" Cars, Royal Commission on .. .. .	301
" Drinking Fountain Association .. .. .	93	" Clubs and Societies .. .. .	302
" Free Church Federation .. .. .	486	" Racing and Industry .. .. .	302
" Hospital .. .. .	202	" Vehicles and Boats .. .. .	300
" Saturday Fund .. .. .	201	Mount Vernon Hospital .. .. .	202
" Sunday Fund .. .. .	93, 201	Mountain and Heath Land, United Kingdom .. .. .	6
" Nursing Association for the Sick Poor .. .. .	94	Mozambique .. .. .	444
" Police .. .. .	274	M.P.'s, Deceased, 1906 .. .. .	322
" Public Gardens Association .. .. .	292	" Payment of .. .. .	530
" Railways .. .. .	277	Mulai, Abdul Aziz, Sultan .. .. .	299
" Water Board .. .. .	275	Mundesley Sanatorium .. .. .	108
Mexico, President, Government, and Army .. .. .	292	Muni River Settlements .. .. .	553
" Diplomatic and Statistics .. .. .	293	" Municipal Reformers " .. .. .	274
Microscopical Society, Royal .. .. .	520	Muromtseff, Professor .. .. .	303
Middle Temple .. .. .	253	Murray, Major-Gen. Sir J. Wolfe .. .. .	303

	PAGE		PAGE
Muscat .. .. .	326	Navy, British .. .. .	308
Museum, British .. .. .	85	" Estimates .. .. .	310
Museums Association .. .. .	519	" League .. .. .	307
" Colleges, etc. .. .. .	127	" Matters in Parliament .. .. .	530
Mushir ed Dowleh .. .. .	383	" Records Society .. .. .	307
Music Copyright .. .. .	111	Negligence Cases, 1906 .. .. .	258
" Guildhall School of .. .. .	196	Negri Sembilan .. .. .	59
" Review, 1906 .. .. .	303	Nepal .. .. .	55
" Royal Academy of .. .. .	491	Netherlands, Army and Navy .. .. .	314
" College of .. .. .	491	" Local Government, Education, etc. .. .. .	315
Musical Copyright Act, 1906 .. .. .	543	" Mining Statistics .. .. .	293
" Plays, 1906 .. .. .	122	" Political Parties and Colonies .. .. .	315-16
Musicians Deceased, 1906 .. .. .	324	" Queen and Government .. .. .	314
Musicians, Incorporated Society of .. .. .	305	" Shipping of .. .. .	286
Musurus Pasha .. .. .	305	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	315
Mutsu Hito, Emperor of Japan .. .. .	233	Nevis .. .. .	76
Mutton Imported, 1905 .. .. .	10	New Brunswick .. .. .	72
" Price of .. .. .	9	" Caledonia .. .. .	179
Muzaffer-ed-Din, Shah .. .. .	438	" Church (Swedenborgian) .. .. .	480
Napoleon, Prince Victor .. .. .	306	Newfoundland, Government and Statistics .. .. .	74
Natal, Area and Statistics .. .. .	61	" History, 1906 .. .. .	74
" Government and History, 1906 .. .. .	61-2	New Gallery Exhibitions .. .. .	27
" Martial Law in .. .. .	530	" Guinea .. .. .	316
National Academy of Sciences .. .. .	306	" British .. .. .	82
" Anti-Gambling League .. .. .	94	" Dutch .. .. .	316
" Artillery Association .. .. .	29	" Hebrides .. .. .	316
" Association for Prevention of Consumption .. .. .	108	" South Wales .. .. .	79
" for Technical and Secondary Education .. .. .	129	" York Rapid Transit .. .. .	142
" Benevolent Institution .. .. .	94	" Zealand .. .. .	82
" Blind Relief Society .. .. .	94	" Defence of .. .. .	27
" Canine Defence League .. .. .	306	" Drink Bill, 1905 .. .. .	14
" Conservative League .. .. .	436	Newnham College .. .. .	615
" Council of Free Churches .. .. .	486	Newport (Mon.) Transporter Bridge .. .. .	142
" Cyclists' Union .. .. .	306	Newspaper Press Fund .. .. .	94, 317
" Debt, United Kingdom .. .. .	160	Newspapers, Co-operative .. .. .	110
" Deposit Friendly Society .. .. .	182	" Australian .. .. .	78
" Education Association .. .. .	126	" Austro-Hungarian .. .. .	31
" Eisteddfod Association .. .. .	134	" Canadian .. .. .	70
" Fruit Growers Association .. .. .	13	" of France .. .. .	173
" Gallery .. .. .	306	" of Germany .. .. .	187
" Acquisitions, 1906 .. .. .	28	" of New Zealand .. .. .	83
" of British Art .. .. .	306	" of United Kingdom .. .. .	317
" Galleries of Scotland Bill .. .. .	543	" States .. .. .	597
" Health Society .. .. .	306	Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution .. .. .	94
" Home Reading Union .. .. .	306	Niagara Utilisation .. .. .	142
" Hospital .. .. .	202	Nicaragua, Government and Statistics .. .. .	319
" for the Paralysed .. .. .	94	Nicholas I., of Montenegro .. .. .	298
" Housing Reform Council .. .. .	204	Nicholas II., Emperor .. .. .	495
" Incorp. Assoc. for Destitute Waif Children .. .. .	91	Nicobar Islands .. .. .	54
" Indemnity Committee .. .. .	261	Nicoll, W. Robertson .. .. .	319
" Industrial Homes for Crippled Boys .. .. .	94	Niegoshi Voivod .. .. .	319
" Liberal Federation .. .. .	435	Nigeria, Northern .. .. .	68
" Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls .. .. .	94	" Southern .. .. .	68
" Passive Resistance Committee .. .. .	130	Nightingale Fund for Training of Nurses .. .. .	94
" Physical Laboratory .. .. .	519	Nile—Red Sea Railway .. .. .	133
" Portrait Gallery .. .. .	306	Nobel Prizes .. .. .	319
" Poultry Organisation Society .. .. .	13	Nonconformist Choir Union .. .. .	320
" Reform Union .. .. .	436	Non-indictable Offences .. .. .	113
" Refuges for Homeless Children .. .. .	94, 306	Nordau, Max .. .. .	320
" Rifle Association .. .. .	306	Nordrach-upon-Dee Sanatorium .. .. .	108
" Service League .. .. .	307	Nordrach-upon-Mendip Sanatorium .. .. .	108
" Society (Education) .. .. .	126	Norfolk, Duke of .. .. .	361
" for Employment of Epileptics .. .. .	94	Norfolk Island .. .. .	80
" for Prevention of Cruelty to Children .. .. .	94, 307	Norman, Sir Henry .. .. .	403
" for Promoting Education of the Poor .. .. .	94	Norroy King of Arms .. .. .	16
" for Protection of Young Girls .. .. .	94	North Pole, Expeditions to .. .. .	516
" of Physical Education .. .. .	442	" Airship Expedition to .. .. .	3
" Sunday League .. .. .	568	Northcliffe, Lord .. .. .	361
" Telephone Company .. .. .	571	North-Eastern Hospital .. .. .	202
" Trust .. .. .	307	" Rhodesia .. .. .	65
" Union of Conservative Associations .. .. .	436	" Northern Nigeria .. .. .	68
" of Teachers .. .. .	126	North-West London Hospital .. .. .	202
" of Women's Suffrage Societies .. .. .	620	" Territories, Canada .. .. .	73
" Vigilance Association .. .. .	307	North-Western Frontier Province (India) .. .. .	54
Nationalisation of the Land .. .. .	249	" Rhodesia .. .. .	65
Naturalisation Laws .. .. .	307	Norway, Army and Navy .. .. .	321
" Statistics .. .. .	307	" King and Government .. .. .	320
Naturalised Aliens, United Kingdom .. .. .	136	" Shipping of .. .. .	286
Naval Architects Institution .. .. .	307	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	321
" Artillery .. .. .	29	Norwich, Bishop of .. .. .	361
" Fund, Royal .. .. .	307	Nossi Bé .. .. .	177
" Lands (Volunteers) Bill .. .. .	543	Notice of Accidents Bill .. .. .	544
" Lords .. .. .	309	Nova Scotia .. .. .	72
" Obituary, 1906 .. .. .	323	Numismatic Society .. .. .	518
" Prize Bill .. .. .	543	" Royal .. .. .	520
		Nurses, Royal British Association of .. .. .	321
		Nyasaland .. .. .	66



	PAGE		PAGE
Oaks, 1906 .. .. .	559	Parliament, Constituencies and Pollings ..	416-26
Oats, Acreage under, United Kingdom ..	7	" General Election, 1906 .. .. .	429-36
" Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	" House of Commons .. .. .	373-415
" Prices of, 1851-1905 .. .. .	8	" " Lords .. .. .	334-73
" Produce of, United Kingdom ..	8	" Ministry .. .. .	320-34
Obituary, 1906 .. .. .	321-6	" of United Kingdom .. .. .	329-436
O'Brien, W. .. .. .	404	" Political Parties, 1868-1906 .. .. .	427-29
Observatory, Royal, Edinburgh .. .. .	493	" Publishers of Acts of .. .. .	2
" Greenwich .. .. .	493	" Session of .. .. .	525-43
Oceanographical Work, 1906 .. .. .	516	Parliamentary Constituencies, United Kingdom	416
O'Connor, Sir Nicholas .. .. .	419	" Procedure .. .. .	375
O'Connor, T. P. .. .. .	404	" Registration .. .. .	374
Oddfellows' Societies .. .. .	182	Parliaments, Clerk of the .. .. .	334
Office of Arms, Ireland .. .. .	76	Parsis .. .. .	51
Officials Deceased, 1906 .. .. .	323	Partnership Insurance Policies .. .. .	214
Oilcake, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	Pasitch, Nicolas .. .. .	437
Oil Islands .. .. .	84	Passive Resistance .. .. .	130
Oil Painters, Institute of .. .. .	207	Passmore Edwards Settlement .. .. .	605
Oku, General Baron .. .. .	326	Passports, Foreign Office .. .. .	169
Old Age Pensions .. .. .	326, 530	Pastel Society .. .. .	437
Old Catholicism .. .. .	482	Pasture Land, United Kingdom .. .. .	6
Oldenburg .. .. .	190	Patent Agents, Institute of .. .. .	437
Olympic Games, 1906 .. .. .	558	Patents and the Patent Office .. .. .	437
Oman .. .. .	321	" Statistics, 1903-5 .. .. .	438
Ommanney, Sir M. .. .. .	326	Pathological Society .. .. .	519
One Man One Vote .. .. .	544	Patrick, Order of St. .. .. .	241
Onions, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	Patriotic Fund, Royal .. .. .	494
Onslow, Earl of .. .. .	362	Patti, Madame .. .. .	438
Ontario .. .. .	72	Paupers in England and Wales .. .. .	149
Open-air Mission .. .. .	94	Payment of M.P.'s .. .. .	530
Opera in 1905 .. .. .	303	Peabody Fund .. .. .	204
Ophthalmic Hospital .. .. .	201	Peace Society .. .. .	220
Opium Cultivation in India .. .. .	51	Peacocke, Most Rev. J. F. .. .. .	123
" Trade, Society for the Suppression of	326	Peary Expedition, 1906 .. .. .	516
Orange River Colony .. .. .	62	Peculiar People .. .. .	481
" " Area and Statistics .. .. .	62	Pedlars' Licences .. .. .	263
" " Government and Industries ..	62	Peel, Viscount .. .. .	362
Orchards, Acreage of, United Kingdom ..	7	Peers, Deceased, 1906 .. .. .	521
Order of Merit .. .. .	243	" House of .. .. .	334
Orders of Druids .. .. .	181	Pelew Islands .. .. .	192
" " Friendly Societies .. .. .	181-2	Pemba Island .. .. .	67
" " Knighthood .. .. .	240	Penal Servitude Sentences, 1904 .. .. .	114
Ordinance, Master-General of the .. .. .	18	Penang Island .. .. .	59
" Survey .. .. .	326	Penna, Dr. Affonso .. .. .	44
Orenburg-Tashkent Railway .. .. .	503	Pensions, Judicial .. .. .	157
Organists, Guild of .. .. .	326	" Naval and Military .. .. .	157
Orleans, Duke of .. .. .	327	" Old Age .. .. .	326
Orphan Working School .. .. .	94, 327	" Political .. .. .	157
Orphanages of Mercy .. .. .	94	" United States .. .. .	157
Orthodox Jews .. .. .	237	People's Banks .. .. .	367
Oscar II., King .. .. .	569	" League against Protection .. .. .	167
Outposts, Dutch .. .. .	315	Perak .. .. .	59
Oxford & Cambridge Schools Examination Board	327	Percy Sladen Memorial Fund .. .. .	519
" " Sports .. .. .	554	Perim Island .. .. .	57
" Bishop of .. .. .	362	Perkin, Sir W. H. .. .. .	438
" House Settlement .. .. .	605	Perks, R. W. .. .. .	405
" University .. .. .	602	Persia, Government and Army, etc. .. .. .	438
" " Extension Courses .. .. .	605	" History, 1906 .. .. .	439
" Women's Colleges at .. .. .	615	" Shah of .. .. .	438
Oyama, Field-Marshal .. .. .	327	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	439
Pacific Cable, British .. .. .	327	Peru, Constitution and Government .. .. .	439
Packing Houses, Chicago .. .. .	539	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	440
Paddington Green Children's Hospital ..	202	Pescadores .. .. .	235
" Home for Deaf and Dumb Children ..	94	Peshawar Frontier Railway .. .. .	144
Paderewski, M. .. .. .	327	Peter I., King of Servia .. .. .	525
Pahang .. .. .	59	Peterborough, Bishop of .. .. .	362
Painwick Sanatorium .. .. .	108	Petitions, Election, 1906 .. .. .	435
Painter-Etchers, Royal Society .. .. .	494	Petroleum, World's Production of .. .. .	295
Painters in Water Colours, Royal Society of	494	Petty Sessions Courts .. .. .	252
" Institute of Oil .. .. .	207	Philanthropic Society for Reformation of Criminal	
" Royal Institute of .. .. .	492	Boys .. .. .	94
Palace of Peace .. .. .	219	Philharmonic Society Concerts .. .. .	304
Palaeontographical Society .. .. .	529	Philippine Islands .. .. .	599
Palestine Exploration Fund .. .. .	327	Phoenix Islands .. .. .	83
Pali Text Society .. .. .	328	Phosphorus Poisoning .. .. .	247
Pan American Conference .. .. .	328	Photographic Convention, 1906 .. .. .	440
" Anglican Conference .. .. .	468	" Society, Royal .. .. .	440
Panama Canal .. .. .	143	Photographs, Copyright in .. .. .	111
" Constitution and Government ..	328	Photography Exhibitions .. .. .	441
Papua .. .. .	316	" in 1906 .. .. .	440
Paraguay, Government and Statistics ..	436	" Publications .. .. .	441
Parcel Post Statistics .. .. .	445	Phrenological Society .. .. .	442
Paris, Electric Traction in .. .. .	515	Physical Education Society .. .. .	442
" Metropolitan Railways .. .. .	143	Physical Laboratory, Natal .. .. .	519
Parkes Museum .. .. .	494	Physicians, Royal College of .. .. .	284
Parliament, Composition of .. .. .	321	Physics, 1906 .. .. .	509
		Pichon, M. .. .. .	442

	PAGE		PAGE
Picketing (Labour) .. .. .	546	Press of United Kingdom .. .. .	317
Picquart, General .. .. .	442	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1901 .. .. .	545
Pictures of 1906 .. .. .	27	Primary Education, England and Wales .. .. .	125
Pictures, Sales of, 1906 .. .. .	28	Prime Minister, British .. .. .	329
Pig Breeders' Association .. .. .	13	Primitive Methodists .. .. .	475
Pig Iron Exports, 1905-6 .. .. .	585	"    Missionary Society .. .. .	484
"    Production and Consumption .. .. .	227	Primrose League .. .. .	436
Pigs in United Kingdom, 1876-1906 .. .. .	8	Prince Edward Island .. .. .	72
Pinero, A. W. .. .. .	442	Printers' Pension Corporation .. .. .	94
Pinero's Play, 1906 .. .. .	120	Prisons, Cost of .. .. .	158
Pines, Isle of .. .. .	179	Prisons Returns .. .. .	113
Pirrie, Lord .. .. .	362	Private Schools Association .. .. .	127
Pitcairn Islands .. .. .	83	Privileges, Committee of .. .. .	334
Pius X., Pope .. .. .	442	Privy Council, Great Britain .. .. .	446
Plague in India .. .. .	234	"    Ireland .. .. .	451
Planetesimal Hypothesis .. .. .	517	"    Judicial Committee .. .. .	251
Plans, Copyright in .. .. .	111	Probate Court .. .. .	257
Plate Glass Insurance .. .. .	219	Promenade Concerts .. .. .	305
Platinum, Scarcity of .. .. .	441	Property Law Cases, 1906 .. .. .	259
Plays Produced, 1906 .. .. .	120	Protection of Birds Society .. .. .	40
Playwright .. .. .	111	Protestant Federation, Imperial .. .. .	486
Pleuro-Pneumonia .. .. .	9	"    Reformation Society .. .. .	486
Plunkett, Sir Horace .. .. .	452	Protozoology, Chair of .. .. .	508
Plural Voting Bill .. .. .	514	Providence Island .. .. .	75
Pobiedonostzeff, M. .. .. .	442	"    (Row) Night Refuge .. .. .	94
Poet Laureate .. .. .	443	Provident Association of Warehousemen, etc. .. .. .	94
Poisonous Trade Statistics, 1905 .. .. .	247	"    Clerks' Benevolent Fund .. .. .	91
Poland .. .. .	503	"    Medical Association .. .. .	452
Polar Expeditions .. .. .	516	"    Societies .. .. .	182
Police, City of London .. .. .	273	"    Surgical Appliance Society .. .. .	94
"    Courts, London .. .. .	278	Province Wellesley .. .. .	59
"    Magistrates, London .. .. .	278	Provis, Sir S. B. .. .. .	452
"    Metropolitan .. .. .	274	Prussia .. .. .	190
"    of England and Wales .. .. .	146	"    King of .. .. .	184
"    of Ireland .. .. .	221-2	Prussian Canal Schemes .. .. .	144
"    Offences reported to .. .. .	113	Psychical Research .. .. .	453
"    Royal Commission on .. .. .	275	Public Health Bill, 1906 .. .. .	545
"    Scotch .. .. .	521	"    Royal Institute .. .. .	492
Political Parties, 1832-1906 .. .. .	432	"    Trustee Bill, 1906 .. .. .	545
"    United Kingdom .. .. .	427	"    House Trust .. .. .	453
Polytechnic, Regent Street .. .. .	443	"    Houses, England and Wales .. .. .	263
Pondicherry .. .. .	178	"    Libraries, United Kingdom .. .. .	261
Poor Clergy Relief Corporation .. .. .	94	"    Record Office .. .. .	463
"    Law Authorities .. .. .	147	"    Schools .. .. .	453
"    "    Royal Commission on .. .. .	149	"    Works Loan Commissioners .. .. .	456
"    "    Statistics, England and Wales .. .. .	149	Punjab Province .. .. .	53
"    Rate .. .. .	147	Punting, 1906 .. .. .	550
"    Relief of Ireland .. .. .	222	Quakers .. .. .	479
"    "    of Scotland .. .. .	522	Quarries of the World .. .. .	293
Pope and French Separation Law .. .. .	175	"    Persons employed at .. .. .	297
Pope Pius X. .. .. .	442	Quarter Sessions Courts .. .. .	252
Poplar Hospital .. .. .	202	Quartermaster General, British .. .. .	18
Port Arthur .. .. .	235	Quebec .. .. .	72
Portland, Duke of .. .. .	363	Queen Anne's Bounty .. .. .	485
Porto Rico .. .. .	600	"    Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital .. .. .	202
Portrait Gallery, National .. .. .	306	"    Margaret College .. .. .	618
Portsmouth, Earl of .. .. .	363	"    Hall .. .. .	618
"    Naval Disturbance .. .. .	314	Queen's Hall Concerts .. .. .	304
Portugal, Army and Navy .. .. .	443	Queensland .. .. .	80
"    Colonies .. .. .	444-5	Quetta-Nushki Railway .. .. .	54
"    King and Government .. .. .	443	Quillmane Railway .. .. .	444
"    Shipping of .. .. .	286	Rabbi, Chief, British Empire .. .. .	2
"    Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	444	Rabbits, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10
Positivism .. .. .	487	Racing, 1906 .. .. .	558
Postcards, Statistics .. .. .	445	Racquets, 1906 .. .. .	560
Post Office (Blind Literature) Act, 1906 .. .. .	544	Radium Investigation, 1906 .. .. .	509
"    "    (Money Orders) Act, 1906 .. .. .	514	Ragged School Union .. .. .	94
"    "    Orphan Homes .. .. .	94	Raiffeisen Systsm (Banks) .. .. .	36
"    "    Receipts, 1905-6 .. .. .	156	Rail Motors .. .. .	461
"    "    Report and Statistics, 1906 .. .. .	445	Railway Accidents .. .. .	460
"    "    Telephones .. .. .	571-2	"    Benevolent Institution .. .. .	94
Potatoes, Acreage under .. .. .	7	"    Guards' Universal Friendly Society .. .. .	94
"    Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	"    Investments, 1906 .. .. .	565
"    Produce of, United Kingdom .. .. .	8	"    Rates, Commissioners' Report .. .. .	462
"    (Seed), Ireland, Act, 1906 .. .. .	545	"    Siberian .. .. .	503
Poultry and Game, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	Railways, Italian .. .. .	230
"    Club .. .. .	13	"    London Electric .. .. .	277
"    Organisation Society .. .. .	13	"    Nationalisation of Japanese .. .. .	237
Power, Electric, Undertakings .. .. .	513	"    of the World .. .. .	456
Poynter, Sir E. J. .. .. .	445	"    of United Kingdom .. .. .	457-63
Prayers for the Dead .. .. .	467	Rainfall of 1906 .. .. .	612
Preceptors, College of .. .. .	452	Rainy, Principal .. .. .	463
Preference, Australian .. .. .	79	Rand Gold Fields .. .. .	63
"    Canadian .. .. .	79	Rarotonga .. .. .	82
Premier, British .. .. .	329	Rate Statistics, Scotland .. .. .	522
Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions .. .. .	484		
"    Churches .. .. .	472		

	PAGE		PAGE
Rates of London .. .. .	269	Rostrevor Sanatorium .. .. .	108
" Produce of Local .. .. .	148	Rothamsted Experimental Station .. .. .	12
Rating Powers, Local Bodies .. .. .	147	Rotherhithe-Ratcliff Tunnel .. .. .	144
Rational Association .. .. .	182	Rothschild, Lord .. .. .	366
Rawson, Admiral Sir H. .. .. .	463	Rotumah Island .. .. .	83
Rayatwari Tenure (India) .. .. .	52	Roumania, Army, Statistics, and Diplomatic .. .. .	489
Rayleigh, Lord .. .. .	363	" King and Government .. .. .	489
Reay, Lord .. .. .	364	" Political Parties and Ministry, 1906 .. .. .	490
Receiving Orders, 1905 .. .. .	37	Rouvier, M. .. .. .	400
Rechabites, Order of .. .. .	182	Rowing, 1906 .. .. .	560
Record Office, Public .. .. .	463	Rowton Houses .. .. .	204
Recorder of London .. .. .	271	Royal Academy .. .. .	491
Recorders .. .. .	252	" Exhibitions .. .. .	27
Recruiting Report, 1905 .. .. .	22	" of Music .. .. .	491
Red Cross Society, British .. .. .	85	" Agricultural Benevolent Institution .. .. .	13, 94
Redmond, John .. .. .	407	" Society of England .. .. .	11
Redonda .. .. .	76	" Albert Orphan Asylum .. .. .	94
Reedham Orphanage .. .. .	94	" Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution .. .. .	94
Referendum .. .. .	570	" Arch Freemasonry .. .. .	179
Reformatory and Refuge Union .. .. .	94	" Asiatic Society .. .. .	491
" Schools, Commitments, 1904 .. .. .	114	" Assent .. .. .	334
" and Industrial Schools .. .. .	129	" Association in Aid of Deaf and Dumb .. .. .	94
Reformed Episcopal Church .. .. .	478	" Astronomical Society .. .. .	519
" Presbyterian Church .. .. .	473	" Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Poor .. .. .	94
Refuges for Homeless Children, National .. .. .	366	" Blind Pension Society .. .. .	42, 94
Regattas, 1906 .. .. .	560-1	" Botanic Society .. .. .	519
Registered Electors, 1906 .. .. .	416	" British Association of Nurses .. .. .	321
Registrar of Friendly Societies .. .. .	181	" Caledonian Asylum .. .. .	94
Registration Decisions, 1906 .. .. .	259	" Cambrian Academy .. .. .	491
" of Births and Deaths .. .. .	40	" Cambridge Asylum .. .. .	94
" of Marriages .. .. .	282	" College of Music .. .. .	491
" of Trade Marks .. .. .	580	" of Physicians .. .. .	284
" Parliamentary .. .. .	374	" of Science .. .. .	519
Registrars in Bankruptcy .. .. .	36	" of Surgeons .. .. .	284
Reichsrath, Austrian .. .. .	31	" Colonial Institute .. .. .	492
Reichstag, German .. .. .	185	" Commissions .. .. .	492
" Hungary .. .. .	31	" Canals .. .. .	89
Reid, Hon. G. H. .. .. .	463	" Care of Feeble-minded .. .. .	280
" Hon. Whitelaw .. .. .	488	" Church in Wales .. .. .	119
Réjane, Madame .. .. .	122, 488	" Coast Erosion .. .. .	105
Relief of the Poor, England and Wales .. .. .	149	" Congestion in Ireland .. .. .	226
Religious Bodies, United Kingdom .. .. .	464-88	" Ecclesiastical Discipline Report .. .. .	466
" Education, Facilities for .. .. .	533	" Historical MSS. .. .. .	198
" Institutions and Societies .. .. .	484	" Horse-Breeding .. .. .	13
" Review of 1906 .. .. .	464-6	" Lighthouse Administration .. .. .	263
" Tract Society .. .. .	286	" Metropolitan Police .. .. .	275
Remembrancer of London .. .. .	472	" Miners' Health and Safety .. .. .	294
Rent, Recovery of .. .. .	249	" Motor Cars Report .. .. .	301
Representative Church Council .. .. .	465, 471	" Railways, Ireland .. .. .	225
Rescue Society .. .. .	550	" Registration of Title in Scotland .. .. .	523
Reserve Soldiers Employment Association .. .. .	488	" University Education, Ireland .. .. .	225
Retaliation and Mr. Balfour's Policy .. .. .	165	" Vivisection .. .. .	610
Réunion .. .. .	177	" War Stores Report .. .. .	26
Reuss, Aelterer Linie .. .. .	150	" Counties Agricultural Society .. .. .	12
" Jungerer .. .. .	190	" Dental Hospital .. .. .	202
Revising Barristers .. .. .	374	" Drawing Society .. .. .	492
Revenue, United Kingdom .. .. .	154	" Dublin Society .. .. .	12, 520
Rhodes Scholarships .. .. .	604	" English Arboricultural Society .. .. .	170
Rhodesia .. .. .	65-6	" Eye Hospital .. .. .	202
" Area and Statistics .. .. .	65	" Family, Annuities to .. .. .	156
" Gold Output of .. .. .	193	" Female Orphan Asylum .. .. .	94
" Government, etc. .. .. .	65	" Philanthropic Asylum .. .. .	262
Rice Statistics .. .. .	488	" Free Hospital .. .. .	94
Richter, Hans .. .. .	489	" General Theatrical Fund .. .. .	520
Ridgeway, Sir J. West .. .. .	452	" Geographical Society .. .. .	198, 492
Rifle Association .. .. .	306	" Historical Society .. .. .	520
Rights of Way Society .. .. .	106	" Horticultural Society .. .. .	202
Rigoroso Tunnel .. .. .	144	" Hospital for Diseases of the Chest .. .. .	202
Rio de Oro .. .. .	553	" for Incurables .. .. .	202
Rio Janeiro .. .. .	44	" Household Expenses .. .. .	156
Ripon, Bishop of .. .. .	364	" Humane Society .. .. .	492
Ripon, Marquis of .. .. .	364	" Institute of British Architects .. .. .	14
Ritualism .. .. .	467	" of Painters in Water Colours .. .. .	492
Roads Improvement Association .. .. .	489	" of Public Health .. .. .	492
Robert Browning Settlement .. .. .	605	" Institution .. .. .	520
Roberts, Earl .. .. .	364	" Irish Academy .. .. .	520
" on War Preparedness .. .. .	527	" Corstabulary .. .. .	221
Robinson, Very Rev. J. A. .. .. .	489	" Life Saving Society .. .. .	492
Robson, Sir W. S. .. .. .	408	" Literary Fund .. .. .	94, 492
Rochester, Bishop of .. .. .	365	" London Ophthalmic Hospital .. .. .	202
Rodin, Auguste .. .. .	489	" Masonic Benevolent Institution .. .. .	94
Rodrigues Island .. .. .	84	" Institution for Boys .. .. .	94
Roman Catholic Church .. .. .	481	" for Girls .. .. .	94
Romer, Sir Robert .. .. .	450	" Institutions .. .. .	180
Roosevelt, President .. .. .	594	" Medical and Chirurgical Society .. .. .	254, 462
Rosebery Administration, 1894 .. .. .	336	" Meteorological Society .. .. .	520
" Earl of .. .. .	365	" Merchant Seamen's Orphanage .. .. .	94



	PAGE		PAGE
Royal Microscopical Society .. .. .	420	St. Davids, Bishop of .. .. .	263
" Military Academy .. .. .	492	St. Deiniol's Library .. .. .	504
" College .. .. .	493	St. George's Hospital .. .. .	202
" Mint .. .. .	297	St. George, Royal Society of .. .. .	494
" National Hospital .. .. .	202	St. Helena Island .. .. .	84
" Lifeboat Institution .. .. .	95, 263	St. John Ambulance Association .. .. .	504
" Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen .. .. .	95	St. John's Hospital .. .. .	202
" Orthopædic Hospital .. .. .	202	St. Kitts-Nevis .. .. .	76
" Sanatorium .. .. .	108	St. Lawrence Bridge .. .. .	144
" Naval Benevolent Society .. .. .	95	St. Leger, 1906 .. .. .	559
" Fund .. .. .	307	St. Lucia .. .. .	76
" Reserve .. .. .	310	St. Luke's Hospital .. .. .	202
" Scripture Readers' Society .. .. .	95	St. Margaret's Home for Incurable Children .. .. .	95
" Navy .. .. .	308	St. Mark's Hospital .. .. .	202
" Normal College and Academy of Music for Blind .. .. .	95	St. Mary-le-Bone Female Protection Society .. .. .	95
" Normal College for the Blind .. .. .	493	St. Mary's Convalescent Home .. .. .	203
" Numismatic Society .. .. .	520	" Girls' Club .. .. .	95
" Observatory, Edinburgh .. .. .	493	" Hospital .. .. .	203
" Greenwich .. .. .	493	St. Michael and St. George, Order of .. .. .	242
" Opera, Covent Garden .. .. .	494	St. Monica's Home of Rest .. .. .	95
" Palaces, Expenditure on, 1905-6 .. .. .	157	St. Patrick, Order of .. .. .	241
" Patriotic Fund .. .. .	494	St. Paul's School .. .. .	455
" Corporation .. .. .	95	St. Peter's Hospital .. .. .	203
" Photographic Society .. .. .	440	St. Pierre and Miquelon .. .. .	178
" Sanitary Institute .. .. .	494	St. Saëns, C. C. .. .. .	504
" School for Daughters of Officers of Army .. .. .	95	St. Thomas's Hospital .. .. .	203
" Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters .. .. .	95	St. Thomas Island .. .. .	118
" Scottish Academy .. .. .	494	St. Thomé Island .. .. .	445
" Arboricultural Society .. .. .	170	St. Vincent .. .. .	76
" Geographical Society .. .. .	520	Saionji, Marquis .. .. .	504
" Sea-Bathing Hospital .. .. .	202	Salaries of Government, etc., Officials taxed .. .. .	207
" Society .. .. .	520	" of Ministers .. .. .	331
" for Assistance of Discharged Prisoners .. .. .	95	Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill .. .. .	545
" for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals .. .. .	95	Salisbury, Bishop of .. .. .	367
" for Protection of Birds .. .. .	40	Salisbury Cabinets, 1895 and 1900 .. .. .	330
" Medals, 1906 .. .. .	510	" Marquess of .. .. .	367
" of British Artists .. .. .	29	Salt, World's Production of .. .. .	296
" of Literature .. .. .	264	Salvador, Government and Statistics .. .. .	504
" of Miniature Painters .. .. .	297	Salvage Corps, London .. .. .	278
" of Painter Etchers .. .. .	494	Salvation Army .. .. .	479
" of Painters in Water Colours .. .. .	494	Samaritan Free Hospital .. .. .	203
" of St. George .. .. .	494	Samoa Islands .. .. .	192, 600
" Standard Friendly Society .. .. .	182	San Domingo, Government and Statistics .. .. .	604
" Statistical Society .. .. .	494	San Francisco Earthquake .. .. .	511
" United Service Institution .. .. .	495	" Fire, 1906 .. .. .	208
" Veterinary College .. .. .	11	San Giuliano, Marquis di .. .. .	505
" Victoria Patriotic Asylum .. .. .	95	San Marino .. .. .	505
" Victorian Order .. .. .	243	Sanatoria for Consumption .. .. .	108
" Warrants and Licences .. .. .	199	Sandhurst College .. .. .	493
" Waterloo Hospital .. .. .	202	Sanitary Institute, Royal .. .. .	494
" Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital .. .. .	202	Santa Cruz .. .. .	117
Rubber Industry .. .. .	495	Santos-Dumont, M. .. .. .	505
Rugby Football, 1906 .. .. .	553	" Airship Experiments .. .. .	2-3
" School .. .. .	455	Sarawak .. .. .	58
Runciman, W. .. .. .	408	Sark .. .. .	50
Rupert's Land .. .. .	73	Saskatchewan .. .. .	73
Rural Housing and Sanitation Association .. .. .	204	Savings Bank Statistics .. .. .	445
" Labourers' League .. .. .	495	" Banks .. .. .	181
Ruskin College .. .. .	495	" Trustee .. .. .	505
Russia, Army and Navy .. .. .	497-8	Saxe-Altenburg .. .. .	190
" Emperor of .. .. .	495	Saxe-Coburg and Gotha .. .. .	190
" Government and Local Government .. .. .	496	Saxe-Meiningen .. .. .	190
" History, 1906 .. .. .	499-502	Saxe-Weimar .. .. .	190
" Industries and Railways .. .. .	499	Saxony .. .. .	190
" Mining Statistics .. .. .	293	Scarlet Rod, Gentleman Usher of .. .. .	242
" Provinces and Dependencies .. .. .	502-4	Schaumburg-Lippe .. .. .	190
" Religion and Education .. .. .	498	Schedule D, Profits under .. .. .	206
" Shipping of .. .. .	286	School for Indigent Blind .. .. .	95
" Socialists of .. .. .	550	" for the Blind .. .. .	42
" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	499	Schools of Forestry .. .. .	170
Russo-Japanese Treaty .. .. .	236	" Public .. .. .	453
" War, Cost .. .. .	235	Schwarzburg Rudolstadt .. .. .	190
Ruvenzori, Ascent of .. .. .	515	Schwarzburg Sondershausen .. .. .	190
Sahara, Algerian .. .. .	176	Science and Art Schools .. .. .	127
" Telegraph Line .. .. .	144	Science, Christian .. .. .	487
Sailing Ships of the World .. .. .	286	" Royal College of .. .. .	519
St. Albans, Bishop of .. .. .	366	Sciences, National Academy of .. .. .	306
St. Aldwyn, Viscount .. .. .	366	Scientific Literature, International Catalogue of .. .. .	1
St. Andrews, Bishop of .. .. .	504	" Obituary, 1906 .. .. .	324
" University .. .. .	603	" Progress, 1906 .. .. .	505-17
St. Anne's Society Schools .. .. .	95	Scientific Societies .. .. .	518
St. Asaph, Bishop of .. .. .	366	Scotch Peers .. .. .	334
St. Bartholomew's .. .. .	283	Scotland, Agricultural Statistics .. .. .	5-13
" Hospital .. .. .	202	" Area and Population .. .. .	521
St. Christopher Island .. .. .	76	" Chamber of Agriculture .. .. .	12
		" Church of .. .. .	472
		" Committee of Council on Education .. .. .	128

	PAGE		PAGE
Scotland, County Councils .. .. .	522-3	Shipping of the World .. .. .	286
" Criminal Statistics .. .. .	114	" War Risks of .. .. .	291
" Education in .. .. .	128	Ships in Sea Fisheries, United Kingdom ..	524
" Episcopal Church in .. .. .	472	Shipwrecked Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society	95
" Faculty of Actuaries .. .. .	2	Shire Horse Society .. .. .	13
" Free Church of .. .. .	473	Shorthand Societies .. .. .	548
" Judges of .. .. .	252	Shorthorn Society .. .. .	13
" Law Courts of .. .. .	252	Siam, Ruler and Government .. .. .	548
" Local Taxation Statistics .. .. .	522	" Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic ..	549
" Lunatics of .. .. .	279	Siberia .. .. .	503
" Marriage Law .. .. .	282	" Railway of .. .. .	503
" Newspapers of .. .. .	317	Sick Children Hospital .. .. .	202
" Police and Local Government Board ..	521	Sickness, Insurance against .. .. .	216
" Railways of .. .. .	459	Sier: a Leone .. .. .	68
" Royal Commission on Registration of Title	523	Sihl Reservoir (Switzerland) .. .. .	144
" Sea Fisheries of .. .. .	524	Sikkim .. .. .	55
" United Free Church of .. .. .	472	Silk Production, 1904-5 .. .. .	549
" Universities of .. .. .	603	Silver, World's Production of .. .. .	296
Scotland Yard .. .. .	275	Simeon's Trust .. .. .	485
Scott, Sir C. S. .. .. .	450	Simpson Tunnel, Inauguration of .. .. .	144
Scottish Academy, Royal .. .. .	494	Singapore .. .. .	59
" Church Commission .. .. .	464	" Single-Phase Traction .. .. .	514
" Liberal Association .. .. .	436	Sion College .. .. .	549
" Mechanics, Order of .. .. .	182	Skating Championships .. .. .	560
" Rights of Way Society .. .. .	524	Skin Hospital .. .. .	202
" Wholesale Society, Co-operative .. ..	109	Skuptshina, Servian .. .. .	525
" Women's Liberal Association .. .. .	436	Sleeping Sickness .. .. .	284, 508
Scripture Readers and Irish Society ..	95	Small Holdings Committee .. .. .	7
Sea Fisheries, Board of .. .. .	4	" Details of .. .. .	7
" (Scotland) Bill .. .. .	545	" Landholders (Scotland) Bill .. .. .	545
" United Kingdom .. .. .	524	Smith, F. E., M.P. .. .. .	410
Seaman's and Soldier's False Characters Act, 1906	545	Smith, Professor Goldwin .. .. .	549
Seamen, Numbers of British .. .. .	288	Smithfield Club .. .. .	12
Seamen's Christian Friend Society .. .. .	95	Smyrna-Aidin Railway .. .. .	137
" Hospital Society .. .. .	203	Scap Combine, 1906 .. .. .	549
Secondary Schools (Education) .. .. .	126	Sobranje, Bulgarian .. .. .	86
" Schools .. .. .	453	Social and Political Education League .. ..	549
Secretaries, Institute of .. .. .	524	" Democratic Federation .. .. .	550
" of State .. .. .	330, 331	" Democrats, Germany .. .. .	188, 550
Secretary of State, Colonial Office .. ..	56	" Russia .. .. .	550
" Foreign Office .. .. .	168	" Service, British Institute of .. .. .	551
" Home Office .. .. .	200	Socialist Candidates, 1900-5 .. .. .	433
" India Office .. .. .	52	" 1906 .. .. .	434
" Ireland .. .. .	221	" Movement .. .. .	550
" Scotland .. .. .	521	Société Française de Bienfaisance .. .. .	95
" War Office .. .. .	17	Societies, Charitable .. .. .	91-6
Seed Potatoes (Ireland) Act, 1906 .. ..	545	" Friendly .. .. .	180
Seismological Societies .. .. .	510	" Religious .. .. .	484
Selangor .. .. .	59	" Scientific .. .. .	518
Selborne, Earl of .. .. .	367	Society for Study of Inebriety .. .. .	207
" Society .. .. .	521	" for Suppression of Opium Trade .. ..	326
Self-Help Emigration Society .. .. .	135	" (Incorporated) for Improving Condition of	
Senegal .. .. .	178	" Labouring Classes .. .. .	95
Senegal Niger Colony, Upper .. .. .	178	" for Irish Church Missions .. .. .	95
Serjeant-at-Arms, House of Commons ..	376	" for Promoting Special Religious Services in	
" House of Lords .. .. .	335	Theatres .. .. .	95
Servia, King, Government, and Army .. ..	525	" for Promotion of Due Observance of the	
" Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic ..	525	Lord's Day .. .. .	95
" History, 1906 .. .. .	525	" for Promotion of Permanent and Universal	
Session, Parliamentary, 1906 .. .. .	526-48	Peace .. .. .	95
" Acts and Bills .. .. .	531-48	" for Relief of Distress .. .. .	95
" Education Bill .. .. .	533-41	" for Relief of Widows and Orphans of	
" King's Speech and Miscellaneous .. ..	526-31	Medical Men .. .. .	95
Settlements, University and other .. ..	605	" for Rescue of Young Women and Children	95
Sewage, Disposal of .. .. .	518	Society Islands .. .. .	179
Seychelles Islands .. .. .	84	Society of Accountants and Auditors .. ..	2
Seymour, Admiral Sir E. H. .. .. .	548	" of Art Masters .. .. .	29
Shackleton, D. J. .. .. .	409	" of Arts .. .. .	29
Shah of Persia .. .. .	438	" of Authors .. .. .	207
Shakespeare Memorial .. .. .	548	" of British Composers .. .. .	551
Shares and Stocks, 1906 .. .. .	563	" of Friends .. .. .	479
Shaw, Thomas .. .. .	409	" of Miniaturists .. .. .	297
Sheep Breeders' Societies .. .. .	13	Sociological Society .. .. .	551
" in United Kingdom, 1876-1906 .. ..	8	Sociology .. .. .	551
" Prices of, 1873-1905 .. .. .	9	" International Institute of .. .. .	551
" Scab .. .. .	9	Socotra Island .. .. .	57
Sheffield University .. .. .	602	Sodor and Man, Bishop of .. .. .	368
Sheik-ul-Islam .. .. .	590	Solar Eclipse, 1907 .. .. .	508
Shell-fish Statistics .. .. .	524	Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association	95, 551
Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children ..	95	" Institutes .. .. .	485
Shepherds, Number of, United Kingdom ..	5	" Daughters' Home, The Royal .. .. .	95
" Order of Ancient .. .. .	182	" Employment Association .. .. .	488
Sheriff Courts, Scotland .. .. .	252	" False Characters Act, 1906 .. .. .	545
Sheriffs of London .. .. .	271	Solicitors' Benevolent Association .. ..	95
Shipping, Chamber of .. .. .	291	Solomon Islands .. .. .	84, 192
" Exchange .. .. .	291	Somaliland, French .. .. .	176
" Lloyd's Register of .. .. .	265	" Italian .. .. .	232

	PAGE		PAGE
Somaliland Protectorate .. .. .	67	Sunday League, National .. .. .	568
Somerville College .. .. .	615	"  Observance .. .. .	464
Sonnino, Baron .. .. .	551	"  School Association .. .. .	480
Sons of Temperance Society .. .. .	182	"  "  Institute, Church of England .. .. .	485
"  of the Clergy Corporation .. .. .	486	"  "  Union .. .. .	95, 487
Soudan, Egyptian .. .. .	133	"  "  Society .. .. .	568
South Africa, Customs Convention .. .. .	60	Sungei Ujong .. .. .	59
"  "  Railways .. .. .	60	Sunshine of 1906 .. .. .	612
"  "  African Affairs .. .. .	530	Sun Spots, 1906 .. .. .	507
"  "  Association, Imperial .. .. .	206	Supplementary Estimates, 1905-6 and 1906-7 .. .. .	160
"  "  Constabulary .. .. .	63	Supply, Committee of .. .. .	376
"  "  Rugby Team .. .. .	556	Surgeons, Royal College of .. .. .	284
"  "  Society (Science) .. .. .	521	Surgical Aid Society .. .. .	95
"  "  War Stores Report .. .. .	26	Surinam .. .. .	316
"  "  American Missionary Society .. .. .	95	Survey, Ordnance .. .. .	326
"  "  Australia .. .. .	80	Surveyors' Institution .. .. .	568
"  "  London School of Technical Art .. .. .	276	Swansea New Dock .. .. .	145
Southern Nigeria .. .. .	68	Swaziland .. .. .	65
Southwark, Bishop of .. .. .	368	Sweets, Licences for .. .. .	263
"  Diocesan Society .. .. .	95	Sweden, Army and Navy .. .. .	569
Southwell, Bishop of .. .. .	368	"  History, 1906 .. .. .	570
Spain, Army, Navy, Education .. .. .	552	"  Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic .. .. .	569
"  Colonies and Political Parties .. .. .	553	"  King and Government .. .. .	569
"  History, 1906 .. .. .	553	"  Shipping of .. .. .	286
"  King and Government .. .. .	551	Swedenborgians .. .. .	480
"  Marriage of King .. .. .	553	Swimming Championships, 1906 .. .. .	561
"  Mining Statistics .. .. .	233	Swinburne, A. C. .. .. .	570
"  Shipping of .. .. .	286	Swine Fever .. .. .	9
"  Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	552	Switzerland, Government and Army .. .. .	570
Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society .. .. .	95	"  Industries, Education .. .. .	570
S.P.C.K. .. .. .	486	"  Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	570-1
Speaker of House of Commons .. .. .	373		
Speaker's Salary .. .. .	157	Tael (China) .. .. .	99
Spearmint .. .. .	559	Taft, W. H. .. .. .	571
S.P.G. .. .. .	483	Tattenbach, Count .. .. .	571
Spencer, Earl .. .. .	368	Tahiti .. .. .	179
Spicer, Sir Albert .. .. .	410	Tallow, Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10
Spirits Consumed, United Kingdom, 1905 .. .. .	13	Tantalum Lamp .. .. .	572
"  Duties on .. .. .	155	Tariff Commission, The .. .. .	166
"  Duty, 1905-6 .. .. .	155	"  Reform .. .. .	164-7
"  Produce of, 1905 .. .. .	119	"  "  Association .. .. .	167
Spiritualism .. .. .	554	"  "  League .. .. .	167
Sport in 1906 .. .. .	554	"  Revision, Canada .. .. .	71
Staff, British General .. .. .	25	Tashe Lama .. .. .	99
Stamp Duties, Produce of, 1905-6 .. .. .	155	Tasmania .. .. .	81
Standards, Engineering .. .. .	136	Taubman-Goldie, Sir George D. .. .. .	450
Stanford, Sir Villiers .. .. .	562	Tax on Incomes .. .. .	206 and Occurrences
Star of India, Order of .. .. .	242	Taxation of Land Values .. .. .	250
State Children's Association .. .. .	562	Tea Duty, Produce of .. .. .	155
Stationery Office Publications .. .. .	562	"  Reduction of .. .. .	162
Statistical Institute, International .. .. .	220	"  Trade, 1906 .. .. .	586
"  Society, Royal .. .. .	494	Teachers, National Union of .. .. .	126
Statutes of Limitations .. .. .	2-4	Teachers' Guild .. .. .	127
Steamboats, London County Council .. .. .	268	"  Provident Society .. .. .	182
Steamers, Biggest and Largest .. .. .	230	"  Registration Council .. .. .	126
"  Fastest .. .. .	290	"  Training Colleges .. .. .	126
Steamships of the World .. .. .	2-6	Technical and Secondary Education Association .. .. .	127
Steel Trade, 1906 .. .. .	585	"  Colleges .. .. .	276
"  "  of the World .. .. .	228	"  Education, England and Wales .. .. .	127
"  Imports and Exports .. .. .	228	Teetotal Societies .. .. .	572
Stock Exchange, London .. .. .	562	Telegrams, Statistics .. .. .	445
"  Movements, 1906 .. .. .	563	Telephones, London .. .. .	572
Stockwell Orphanage .. .. .	95	"  Municipal .. .. .	571
Stolypin, M. .. .. .	568	"  Post Office .. .. .	572
Storm Warnings .. .. .	291	"  Statistics of .. .. .	571
Storthing, Norwegian .. .. .	320	Temperance Legislation League .. .. .	572
Strachey, Sir E. .. .. .	411	"  Societies .. .. .	572
Straits Settlements .. .. .	58	"  Sons of Society .. .. .	182
Strangers' Friend Society .. .. .	91	Templars, Order of Good .. .. .	572
"  Home for Asiatics .. .. .	95	Temporary Home for Lost Dogs .. .. .	95
Strathcona, Lord .. .. .	369	Tenant and Landlord .. .. .	248
Strauss, R. .. .. .	568	Tennis, 1906 .. .. .	561
Strikes and Lock-outs, 1895-1906 .. .. .	247	Terry, Miss Ellen .. .. .	573
Submarines .. .. .	308	"  Jubilee .. .. .	120
Succession Duty, Rates of .. .. .	116	Textile Industries of the World .. .. .	573
Sudermann, R. .. .. .	568	Thames Church Mission Society .. .. .	95
Suez Canal .. .. .	132	"  Conservancy .. .. .	578
"  Shares, United Kingdom, Produce, 1905-6 .. .. .	156	"  Police .. .. .	275
Suffrage for Women .. .. .	619	"  Steamboats .. .. .	268
Sugar Convention .. .. .	531	Theatres in 1906 .. .. .	120
"  Duty, Produce of .. .. .	155	Theosophy .. .. .	488
"  Statistics .. .. .	568	Theotokis, M. .. .. .	578
"  Trade, 1906 .. .. .	586	Thistle, Order of the .. .. .	241
Suicide Statistics .. .. .	113	Three Choirs Festival .. .. .	303
Sultan of Turkey .. .. .	590	Three Denominations .. .. .	486
Sulu State .. .. .	43	Three-Phase Line, Canada .. .. .	515
Sumatra .. .. .	315	Throat Hospital .. .. .	202



	PAGE		PAGE
Tibet .. .. .	99	Turkestan, Russian .. .. .	503
Timber, British Imports of .. .. .	169	Turkey and Egypt, 1906 .. .. .	133
" Imports of, 1905 .. .. .	10	" Army and Navy and Statistics .. .. .	591
Time, Universal .. .. .	600	" History, 1906 .. .. .	592
Timor .. .. .	445	" Mining Statistics .. .. .	293
Tin Trade, 1906 .. .. .	585	" Religion, Industries, and Trade .. .. .	591
" World's Production of .. .. .	296	" Shipping of .. .. .	286
Tittoni, Signor .. .. .	579	" Statistics and Diplomatic .. .. .	591
Tobacco Dealers' Licences .. .. .	263	" Sultan and Government .. .. .	590
" Duty, Produce .. .. .	155	Turks and Caicos Islands .. .. .	75
" Reduction of .. .. .	162	Turner, Sir George .. .. .	593
" Statistics .. .. .	579	Turnips, Swedes, and Mangolds, Acreage under .. .. .	7
Tobago Island .. .. .	75	Turnour, Lord .. .. .	412
Togo, Admiral .. .. .	579	Tweedmouth, Lord .. .. .	371
Togoland .. .. .	191	Tyne New High-Level Bridge .. .. .	145
Tolstoi, Count .. .. .	579		
Tonga Isles .. .. .	84	Uganda Protectorate .. .. .	66
Tongsa Penlop .. .. .	55	Ulster King of Arms .. .. .	16, 242
Tonquin .. .. .	179	Under-Secretaries of State, British .. .. .	332
Torpedo-boats .. .. .	308	Unemployed Question .. .. .	531
Tourist Trophy (Motor) Race .. .. .	302	" Statistics, 1905 .. .. .	247
Town Tenants Bill (Ireland) .. .. .	516	Ungava .. .. .	73
Toynbee Hall .. .. .	605	Union or Tokelau Islands .. .. .	84
Trade, Board of .. .. .	579	Unionist Associations .. .. .	436
" Insurance Returns .. .. .	210	" Free Trade Club .. .. .	167
" Census Bill .. .. .	532	Unitarian Association .. .. .	480
" Disputes, Royal Commission Report .. .. .	246	United Empire Trade League .. .. .	205
" Exports, British .. .. .	582	" Free Church of Scotland .. .. .	472
" Imports, .. .. .	581	" Kingdom Alliance .. .. .	572
" Law Cases, 1906 .. .. .	259	United Kingdom—	
" Marks, United Kingdom .. .. .	580	" Area, Population .. .. .	46-47
" Statistics .. .. .	438	" Army .. .. .	17
" Movements, 1906 .. .. .	583	" Beneficent Association .. .. .	95
" Protection Societies .. .. .	581	" Births and Deaths, 1890-1905 .. .. .	41
" Review of, 1906 .. .. .	581	" Chambers of Commerce .. .. .	90
" Union Congress, 1906 .. .. .	246	" Coal Resources and Statistics .. .. .	293
" Finance of .. .. .	245	" Criminal Statistics .. .. .	112
" Statistics of .. .. .	245	" Distilleries of .. .. .	119
" Women's .. .. .	245	" Drink Bill of .. .. .	13
" Unions Bill .. .. .	546	" Education, Cost of .. .. .	158
Trades Disputes Bill .. .. .	546	" Emigration and Immigration Statistics .. .. .	135
Training College for Teachers of the Deaf .. .. .	116	" Finance of .. .. .	154-63
Tramps, Statistics .. .. .	607	" Free Churches of .. .. .	47
Tramway Statistics .. .. .	587	" Imports, Exports, Debt .. .. .	47
Tramways, Electric .. .. .	514	" Iron and Steel Trade of .. .. .	226
" London County Council .. .. .	268	" Law Courts of .. .. .	250
Trans-Andine Railway .. .. .	145	" Libraries of .. .. .	261
Transcaspia .. .. .	503	" Live Stock of, 1876-1906 .. .. .	8
Transkelan Territories .. .. .	60	" Local Government of .. .. .	145
Trans-Pyrenean Railways .. .. .	145	" Lunacy Statistics .. .. .	279
Trans-Saharan Telegraph .. .. .	144	" Marriage Statistics .. .. .	282
Transvaal, Area and Statistics .. .. .	63	" Navy of .. .. .	308
" Chinese Labour in .. .. .	63	" Newspapers of .. .. .	317
" Committee of Inquiry .. .. .	64	" Number of Persons engaged in Agri- " culture .. .. .	5
" Gold Production of .. .. .	193	" Parliament of .. .. .	329-436
" Government and History, 1906 .. .. .	63-4	" Parliamentary Constituencies .. .. .	416
" Intercolonial Council .. .. .	64	" Police of .. .. .	146
" Mining Statistics .. .. .	293	" Political Parties of .. .. .	427
" New Constitution, 1906 .. .. .	61	" Public Debt .. .. .	161
" War Contribution .. .. .	64	" Railway Officers' Association .. .. .	95
Transylvania .. .. .	31	" Railways of .. .. .	456
Treasury .. .. .	588	" Revenue and Expenditure .. .. .	46-7, 154-6
Treaty Ports, China .. .. .	98	" Sea Fisheries of .. .. .	524
Tree, H. Beerbohm .. .. .	588	" Universities of .. .. .	600
Treloar, Sir W. .. .. .	589	" Woodland Areas of .. .. .	169
Trevelyan, Sir George .. .. .	450	United Methodist Free Churches .. .. .	475
Trinidad and Tobago .. .. .	75	" Original Secession Church .. .. .	474
Trinity College, Dublin .. .. .	604	" Patriots' National Society .. .. .	182
" House Commissioners .. .. .	589	" Provinces (Agra and Oudh) .. .. .	53
Triple Alliance .. .. .	589	" Service Institution .. .. .	495
Tripoli .. .. .	593	United States, Army and Navy .. .. .	595
Tropical Medicine, London, School of .. .. .	283	" Copyright in .. .. .	111
Truant Schools .. .. .	129	" Cotton Industry .. .. .	575
Truck Acts .. .. .	153	" Statistics .. .. .	573
" Committee on .. .. .	154	" Drink Bill of .. .. .	14
Trunk Telephones .. .. .	571	" Earthquake in .. .. .	511
Truro, Bishop of .. .. .	370	" Education, Agriculture and Industries .. .. .	596
Trust Legislation in America .. .. .	598	" Gold Production .. .. .	193
Trustee Savings Banks .. .. .	505	" Government and Congress .. .. .	594
Trusteeship Insurance .. .. .	219	" History, 1906 .. .. .	598-9
Tsai-Tien-Kwang-Hsu .. .. .	97	" Insurance "Scandals" .. .. .	206
Tschirsky, Herr von .. .. .	590	" Iron and Steel Trade .. .. .	226
Tuamotu Islands .. .. .	179	" Mining Statistics .. .. .	293
Tuberculosis .. .. .	108	" Monroe Doctrine, Immigration .. .. .	597
Tunis .. .. .	176	" Pensions, Newspapers .. .. .	597
Turbine Steamers .. .. .	230	" President and Constitution .. .. .	594
Turkestan, Chinese .. .. .	99		

	PAGE		PAGE
United States, Railway Accidents .. ..	460	Wales, University of .. ..	640
" " Shipping of .. ..	286	Walker, Sir Samuel .. ..	452
" " State and Local Government .. ..	596	Walking Championships .. ..	554
" " Statistics and Diplomatic .. ..	598	Wallace Collection .. ..	611
" " Territories and Dependencies .. ..	599-600	Wallachia .. ..	489
" " Trade with Africa .. ..	4	Wallis Archipelago .. ..	179
" " " with Japan .. ..	235	Walton, Sir J. L. .. ..	413
" " Woollen Manufactures .. ..	577	War Expenditure, United Kingdom .. ..	24
Universal Beneficent Society .. ..	95	" " Office .. ..	17
Time .. ..	600	" " Risks of Shipping .. ..	291
Universities' Mission to Central Africa .. ..	95, 484	" " Stores Commission Report .. ..	26
Universities, English .. ..	600	Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools for .. ..	95
" " Irish .. ..	604	Orphan Children .. ..	313
" " Scotch .. ..	603	Warships, Launches of .. ..	287
University and other Settlements .. ..	605	" " of the World, Built, 1905 .. ..	275
" " College Hospital .. ..	202	Water Board, Metropolitan .. ..	492
" " College, London .. ..	606	" " Colour Painters Institute .. ..	494
" " Education (Ireland) .. ..	225	" " " Royal Society of .. ..	611
" " Extension .. ..	605	" " Engineers, Association of .. ..	561
" " Women Teachers' Association .. ..	127	Polo, 1906 .. ..	278
Unopposed Returns, Jan. 1906 .. ..	435	Waterloo and City Railway .. ..	611
Upper Senegal Niger Colony .. ..	178	Watson, Rev. J. .. ..	375
Urban Co-operative Banks Association .. ..	36	Ways and Means Committee .. ..	291
Uruguay, Government and Statistics .. ..	606	Weather Forecasts .. ..	611-12
Vaccination, Compulsory .. ..	528	Webb, Sidney, and Birth Rate .. ..	284
" " League, Imperial .. ..	607	Weekly Wage Rates, Changes .. ..	58
" " Regulations and Statistics .. ..	606-7	Wei-hai-wei .. ..	292
Vagrancy Committee's Report .. ..	607	Weights and Measures Act, '96 .. ..	292
Vale of Clwyd Sanatorium .. ..	108	Welby, Lord .. ..	456
Valparaiso Earthquake .. ..	611	Wellington College .. ..	516
Vanderbilt Motor Cup Race .. ..	302	Wellman Polar Expedition .. ..	12
Vauxhall New Bridge .. ..	145	Welsh National Agricultural Society .. ..	475
Vecsey, Franz von .. ..	609	" " Methodist Conference .. ..	465, 475
Veddahs .. ..	58	" " Missionary Society .. ..	484
Vegetarian Federal Union .. ..	609	West Africa, Cotton Production .. ..	575
" " Society .. ..	609	" " French .. ..	177
Velasquez purchased, 1906 .. ..	27	" " African Frontier Force .. ..	68
Venezuela, Army, Statistics, and Diplomatic .. ..	609	Western Australia .. ..	81
" " President and Government .. ..	609	" " Gold Production of .. ..	193
Vessels Launched, 1906 .. ..	288	" " Pacific, High Commissioner .. ..	83
Vesuvius, Eruption of .. ..	232, 617	West India Commission .. ..	612
Veterinary College, Royal .. ..	11	" " Indies, British .. ..	75, 76
Vicars General .. ..	469	" " " Dutch .. ..	316
Viceroy of India .. ..	52	" " London Hospital .. ..	203
Victor Emmanuel III., King .. ..	229	Westminster Cathedral .. ..	482
Victoria .. ..	81	" " Hospital .. ..	203
" " Drink Bill, 1905 .. ..	14	" " Roman Catholic Archbishop of .. ..	43
Victoria of Spain, Queen .. ..	557	West Riding Case .. ..	256
" " and Albert Museum .. ..	610	" " Judgment .. ..	130
" " " Royal Order of .. ..	610	Wheat, Acreage under, United Kingdom .. ..	7
Victoria Falls Railway Bridge .. ..	139	" " Imports of, 1905 .. ..	10
" " Hospital .. ..	203	" " Prices of, 1851-1905 .. ..	8
" " Institute .. ..	621	" " Produce of, United Kingdom .. ..	8
" " University .. ..	603	Whip, Chief Liberal .. ..	414
Victorian Order .. ..	243	Whiteley, G. .. ..	414
Victuallers' Licences .. ..	263	White Slave Traffic .. ..	307
Vienna .. ..	31	Whitmead Hill Sanatorium .. ..	108
Vigilance Association, National .. ..	307	Whittaker, Sir T. P. .. ..	414
Vincent, Sir Howard .. ..	412	Whitworth Scholarships .. ..	127
Virgin Islands .. ..	76	Whyte, Rev. Charles .. ..	612
Viscounts, Biographies of .. ..	336	Widows' Friend Society .. ..	65
Vivisection, Royal Commission on .. ..	610	Wilberforce, Archdeacon .. ..	612
" " Societies .. ..	610	Wild Birds, Protection of .. ..	40
Vlach Movement .. ..	490	Wilhelm II., King of Wurttemberg .. ..	190
Volcanic Eruptions, 1906 .. ..	517	Wilhelmina, Queen .. ..	314
Voluntary Schools .. ..	125	Wilkinson, Most Rev. Bishop .. ..	604
Volunteers .. ..	21	William II., Emperor .. ..	184
" " Royal Naval .. ..	310	Williams, Sir Vaughan .. ..	451
Wadai .. ..	177	Wills, Cases, 1906 .. ..	260
Wages, Changes in Rates .. ..	246	Wilson, Admiral Sir A. K. .. ..	612
Wai wu Pu (China) .. ..	98	Wilson, Sir Guy F. .. ..	612
Wakefield, Bishop of .. ..	371	Winchester, Bishop of .. ..	372
Waldeck .. ..	190	" " College .. ..	486
Waleran, Lord .. ..	371	Windward Islands .. ..	76
Wales, Central Education Council .. ..	536	Wine consumed, United Kingdom, 1905 .. ..	13
" " County Councils of .. ..	151	Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1906 .. ..	547
" " Disestablishment of Church .. ..	118	" " " in 1906 .. ..	612-13
" " Earthquake in .. ..	510-17	" " " International Conference .. ..	613
" " Electric Power Undertaking .. ..	514	" " " Convention .. ..	613
" " National Museum and Library .. ..	611	Witte, Count .. ..	614
" " Presbyterian Church of .. ..	475	Witwatersrand .. ..	193
" " Prince of .. ..	610	Woburn Experimental Farm .. ..	11
" " Railways of .. ..	458	Wolf-Meternich, Count .. ..	614
" " Secondary Schools .. ..	126	Wolseley, Viscount .. ..	372

	PAGE		PAGE
Women, Higher Education of .. ..	614 18	Workshops Regulations .. ..	153
" High Schools and Colleges for .. ..	614	World, Mercantile Marine of .. ..	286-91
" Journalists' Society .. ..	620	" Mines and Quarries of .. ..	293-97
" Life Assurance for .. ..	214	" Navies of .. ..	308
" Medical Training of .. ..	618	" Railways of the .. ..	456
" Teachers, Association of University .. ..	127	" Religious Census of .. ..	466
" University Education of .. ..	616	" Textile Industries of .. ..	573
Women's Co-operative Guild .. ..	110	World's Cocoa Production .. ..	105
" Free Trade Union .. ..	167	" Iron and Steel Trade .. ..	226
" Horticultural College .. ..	619	" Production of Gold .. ..	193
" Hospital .. ..	202	"  " of Sugar .. ..	586
" Liberal Federation .. ..	436	" Warships .. ..	286
" National Liberal Association .. ..	436	"  " built 1905 .. ..	287
" Settlements .. ..	605	Worsted Yarn Production .. ..	577
" Social and Political Union .. ..	620	Wrecks, etc., 1905 .. ..	288
" Societies .. ..	620	Wrnz, Francis .. ..	620
" Suffrage .. ..	528, 619	Württemberg .. ..	190
" Temperance Societies .. ..	572	Wyndham, George .. ..	415
" Trade Unions .. ..	245		
Wood, Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn .. ..	620	Yachting, 1906 .. ..	561
Wood, Imports of, 1905 .. ..	10	Yarmouth Election Petition .. ..	435, 531
Woodburn Sanatorium .. ..	108	Yemen .. ..	592
Woodland Areas, United Kingdom .. ..	169	Yeomanry, Imperial .. ..	21
Woods and Plantations, United Kingdom .. ..	6	York, Archbishop of .. ..	373
Woods Collection, Sale of, 1906 .. ..	28	Young Men's Christian Association .. ..	620
Wool, Imports of, 1905 .. ..	10	" People's Society of Christian Endeavour .. ..	487
" Industry .. ..	575	" Women's Christian Association .. ..	95, 620
" Supplies of .. ..	576	Yukon Territory .. ..	73
" Trade, 1906 .. ..	587		
Woolen and Worsted Trade, 1906 .. ..	587	Zamindari Tenure (India) .. ..	51
Woolwich Academy .. ..	492	Zanzibar Protectorate .. ..	67
Worcester, Bishop of .. ..	373	Zemstvos, Russian .. ..	497
" Election Petition .. ..	435	Zenana Bible and Medical Mission .. ..	95
Workers' Educational Association .. ..	127	" Medical Mission for Women and Children .. ..	95
Working Classes, Housing Question .. ..	203	" Missionary Society .. ..	95
Working Men's Clubs .. ..	181	Zinc, World's Production of .. ..	296
Workmen's Compensation Bill .. ..	547	Zionist Movement .. ..	238
" Cases, 1906 .. ..	260	Zoological Society .. ..	521
" Schemes .. ..	181	Zululand .. ..	61
" National Housing Council .. ..	204		

*For OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING see following next page.*





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## OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

**Aërial Navigation.**—Mr. Leslie Bucknell left Wandsworth in his balloon at 3.30 p.m. on Nov. 27th, 1906, and arrived at Nevy, near the Lake of Geneva, at 7.30 a.m. on Nov. 28th—a notable voyage. In addition to the *Daily Mail* prize there were offered £2000 by the Adams Manufacturing Company, who own the British rights in the Antoinette engine, for the winner of the *Daily Mail* £10,000 prize, provided his aeroplane is made entirely in the British Empire; £500 from the editor of the *Autocar* for the maker of the petrol engine driving the aeroplane that wins the *Daily Mail* prize, providing the engine is made by a British motor-car manufacturer; £1000 by the proprietors of the *Daily Graphic* and the *Graphic* for the first aeroplane who, with one or more passengers, flies between two given points not less than a mile apart; £1000 by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, the editor of the *Car*, being £5 a mile for the longest distance covered in any one flight in the *Daily Mail* contest. A trophy worth £525 is offered for perpetual competition, for the longest distance covered in any one year from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.

**Agriculture.**—The report of the Agricultural Committee of the Tariff Commission, with the evidence, was published Nov. 23rd, 1906 (P. S. King & Son, 1s. report; 2s. 6d. report and evidence). It recommended a change in the fiscal policy of the country as absolutely necessary "for removing the disabilities under which British agriculturists suffer"; "but if this change is to be permanently effective it must be combined with measures dealing with transport, the enlargement of the powers of the Board of Agriculture and local taxation. We are also of opinion that the position of the industry generally would be improved if means could be found to create further facilities for land purchase in the United Kingdom."

**Army, British.** It is proposed by the effective training of selected officers to qualify them for the higher appointments on the Administrative Staff of the Army, and for the charge of the Departmental Services. In order to be adequately advised on all matters connected with the special training and education which these officers should undergo, the Secretary of State for War (Nov. 17th, 1906) appointed a Consultative Committee composed as follows: Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.; Brigadier-Gen. F. T. Clayton, C.B.; Sir F. Harrison, General Manager L. & N.W. Railway; Major-General H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I.; Major-General H. S. G. Miles, C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B.; Mr. Sidney Webb, LL.B.; and Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M.A., Director of the London School of Economics.

**Austria-Hungary.**—The Emperor personally intervened to express his desire that the Upper House should not modify or delay the Universal Suffrage Bill for Austria which was about to come before it (Nov. 25th).

**Brazil.**—The Senate adopted the Bill creating a conversion fund and fixing the rate of exchange at 15d. per milreis (Nov. 26th, 1906).

**British Empire.**—A new Ministry was formed in Natal (Nov. 28th, 1906), constituted as follows: *Premier and Minister of Native Affairs*, Mr. Moor.—*Railways*, Mr. Hitchins.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Mr. Brunner.—*Justice*, Mr. Carter.—*Colonial Secretary*, Mr. Gubbins.—*Agriculture*, Mr. Deane. The Smythe Ministry, which resigned on Nov. 22nd, alleged that it had not an adequate majority.

**India.**—Revenue, 1905-6 (revised estimate), £84,830,000; expenditure, 1905-6 (revised estimate), £83,074,000; imports, 1905-6, £95,830,000; exports, 1905-6, £118,196,000; debt, 1906, £84,058,000 in India, £146,457,000 in England.

**New Zealand.**—Dr. Findlay was appointed Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary in place of the late Hon. A. Pitt (Nov. 23rd), and the Premier took the portfolio of Defence.

**Canada.**—Hon. C. S. Hyman, Minister of Public Works, resigned Nov. 22nd, 1906.

**China.**—Drastic regulations for the control of the growth and use of opium were issued (Nov. 21st, 1906). Cultivation of the poppy and use of the drug are to cease in 10 years, cultivation being reduced by one-tenth yearly. All opium users, the amounts they consume, shops, amounts of sales, etc., are to be registered, and no one henceforward is allowed to begin the use of opium. Officials, teachers, soldiers and sailors were ordered to abandon the habit within three months. Those who at the end of 10 years still retain the habit are to be banished. Finally, the Wai-wu-pu was ordered to negotiate with the British Minister for the cessation of the import of opium within 10 years.

**France.**—The Chamber and Senate voted an increase in the salaries paid to Deputies and Senators, raising the sum from £360 to £600 (Nov. 22nd), and the Chamber confirmed the vote (30th).

**Home Office.**—Under-Sec. of State (p. 200): read "Sir Mackenzie D. Chalmers."

**Income Tax.**—The Select Committee (see p. 207) issued their report (Nov. 30th, 1906). Their conclusions were:—

1. Graduation of the income tax by an extension of the existing system of abatements is practicable. But it could not be applied to all incomes from the highest to the lowest with satisfactory results. The limits of prudent extension would be reached when a large increase in the rate of tax to be collected at the source was necessitated, and the total amount which was collected in excess of what was ultimately retained became so large as to cause serious inconvenience to trade and commerce and to individual taxpayers. Those limits would not be exceeded by raising the amount of income on which an abatement would be allowed to £1000 or even more.

2. Graduation by a super-tax is practicable. If it be desired to levy a much higher rate of tax upon large incomes (say of £5000, and upwards) than has hitherto been charged, a super-tax based on personal declaration would be a practicable method.

3. Abandonment of the system of "collection at the source," and adoption of the principle of direct personal assessment of the whole of each person's income would be inexpedient.

4. Differentiation between earned and unearned incomes is practicable, especially if it be limited to earned incomes not exceeding £3000 a year, and effect be given to it by charging a lower rate of tax upon them.

5. A compulsory personal declaration from each individual of total net income in respect of which tax is payable is expedient and would do much to prevent the evasion and avoidance of income tax which at present prevail.

**Mercantile Marine.**—A Royal Commission was appointed (Nov. 26th, 1906), to inquire into the operation of shipping "rings" or conferences generally, and more especially into the system of deferred rebates, and to report whether such operations have caused or are likely to cause injury to British or colonial trade, and, if so, what remedial action, if any, should be taken by legislation or otherwise. The Commissioners are:—The Right Hon. Arthur Cohen, K.C. (chairman), Sir David Barbour, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., Mr. John Barry, Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., Sir Hugh Bell, Mr. Henry Birch-enough, C.M.G., Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G., Prof. Edward Carter Gonner, Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., etc., Lord Inverclyde, Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc., the Hon. Charles Napier Lawrence, Sir William T. Lewis, Sir John Macdonell, C.B., Mr. Fred. Maddison, M.P., Mr. William Henry Mitchell, Mr. Owen Cosby

Philipps, M.P., the Hon. William Pember Reeves, Mr. Oswald Sanderson, Mr. Austin Taylor, M.P., Mr. John Torrance.

**Secretary,** Mr. James A. Webster, Board of Trade.

**Nobel Prizes.**—The Physics Prize (1906) was awarded to Professor J. J. Thomson, Trin. Coll., Camb.

#### Obituary:

Reed, Sir E. J., former Chief Constructor for the Navy and M.P. for Cardiff, died Nov. 30th, aged 76.

**Persia.**—The Deputies unanimously resolved to authorise the foundation, without foreign support, of a national banking company with a share capital of 8 to 15 million tomans (£3,000,000 to £5,625,000), on condition that the State revenue should be paid into the bank. In return, the bank should bind itself to pay the State expenditure, to discharge the State debts, and to advance money to the Government at 7 per cent. interest (Nov. 29th, 1906).

**Parliament.**—Huddersfield Bye-Election, Polling Nov. 28th, 1906. Result:

A. J. Sherwell (L.)	5762
T. Russell Williams (Lab.)	5422
J. Foster Fraser (C.)	4844

**Religious Bodies.**—The see of Argyll and the Isles in the Episcopal Church in Scotland (see p. 472) was filled (Nov. 29th, 1906) by the appointment of the Very Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, Provost of St. Paul's, Dundee, as Bishop.

**Session.**—Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill read a third time (Nov. 30th) by 201 votes to 28.



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# HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1907.

## A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.

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A

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### ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia is a country of North Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. The country is made up of a number of states, the chief of which are Tigre in the north, Amhara in the west and centre, and Shoa in the south. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigre assumed the chief power as Johannes II. To him, in '89, succeeded Menelik II., King of Shoa, who was born in '42, and is Hon. G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. He has no direct heir. By a treaty concluded in '97, the frontiers of the British Somaliland Protectorate were delimited, the caravan route between Zaila and Harar was declared open to the commerce of both nations, and most-favoured-nation treatment was granted to Great Britain and her colonies. An agreement delimiting the boundary between Abyssinia and the British Soudan was signed May 15th, 1902. The Emperor agreed to allow the construction of a railway through Abyssinian territory from the Soudan to Uganda.

On July 6th, 1906, an agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy, as to their interests in Abyssinia was concluded. It provided for the maintenance of the *status quo* and of the open door. The Emperor had not approved it by Nov. 19th.

The system of government is monarchical, and each large province is under a Ras or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. Each Ras has a standing force as garrison and at call in case of war, and a considerable number of retainers not embodied. The forces united are estimated at 100,000 men. The central control is weak, and there is no organised division into the three arms, as in Europe; but the forces are readily grouped, the mounted men forming an irregular cavalry. The guns include about 50 modern and 30 old ones. The unembodied retainers, who may be likened to a militia, number about 140,000 men.

The religion is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers. Abyssinian trade passes principally through the port of Jibutl in French Somaliland; and in part through Massowah, in Erythrea, Zaila, in British Somaliland, and Gambela on the Soudan frontier. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports: ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, and some other productions.

Area, 150,000 sq. m.; population, 3,500,000.

The capital is Adis Abeba, pop. about 30,000; and Harar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has about 40,000 inhabitants.

A railway has been built from Jibutl, on the Red Sea, to the Abyssinian border near Harar, under the direct surveillance and control of the French Government. The continuation of the line from Diré Daoua to Adis Abeba was commenced in Dec. 1905.

British Minister and Consul-General (at Adis Abeba), Lieut.-Col. Sir J. L. Harrington, K.C.V.O., C.B. Vice-Consuls, H. B. Johnstone, at Adis Abeba; J. Gerolimato, C.M.G., at Harar.

Academies, The International Association of, was established in 1899 on the initiative of the Royal Society, and now represents 20 academies and learned societies of Europe and America. The delegates of the constituent bodies meet in general assembly once in every 3 years. The first meeting was held in Paris in 1901, the second in London in May 1904, and the next meeting is to be held at Vienna in 1907. The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature is one of the projects which the Association is concerning itself with; others are a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz and an Encyclopædia of Islam. In England the Royal Society represents the Science section and the British Academy the Letters section of the Association.

Academy, British, for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies. The Academy is the outcome of a meeting of representative scholars at the British Museum in 1901, when, after careful deliberation, a petition to His Majesty in Council was drawn up and presented, praying for the grant of a charter of incorporation, which appeared in the *Gazette* (Jan. 14th, 1902). The Royal Society approved and supported the petition, and on August 8th it was acceded to, and a Royal Charter was granted. The Academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archaeology, and philology. The maximum number of ordinary Fellows is fixed at 100. At present there are 94, distributed under four main sectional Committees: (1) History and Archaeology—chairman Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B.; (2) Philology—chairman The Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D.; (3) Philosophy—chairman Professor James Ward; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics—chairman, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P. President: Lord Reay, G.C.S.I. Secretary, Prof. I. Gollancz. Temporary Address: Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W.

Academy, The French (*Académie Française*), was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting

the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Each of the members receives 1500fr. a year, and the Secretary 6000 fr. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1000fr. a year each. Twenty-one "prix littéraires" and forty "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy. The Secretary is M. Gaston Boissier.

**Accountants and Auditors, Society of.** Incorporated in 1885. President, Wm. Geo. Rayner, London. Secretary, James Martin, 4, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

**Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of.** Incorporated by royal charter May 11th, 1880. Except in the case of persons who were in service as public accountants' clerks before March 21st, '82, who may qualify by passing an examination, candidates for membership must serve under articles and pass examinations. President, W. Barclay Peat, F.C.A., 11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.; Secretary, Hon. George Colville; Solicitors, Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57, Coleman Street, E.C. Hall and Offices, Moor-gate Place, E.C.

**Actors' Association,** 10, King Street, W.C. Sec., Charles Cruikshanks.

**Acts of Parliament.** The public Acts passed during the 1906 Session are enumerated at the commencement of Part II. of the article on SESSION, and particulars are given of the more important of them in alphabetical order in that article. Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, are the sole agents for England and Wales, by direct contract with H.M. Stationery Office. The agent for Ireland is Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; and the agents for Scotland are Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh.

**Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland.** Constituted 1856, incorporated 1868. President, Archibald Hewat; Sec., John Edgar. Hall and Library, 24, George Street, Edinburgh.

**Actuaries, Institute of, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C.** President, F. Bertrand Wyatt; Hon. Secs., J. E. Faulkes, B.A., S. G. Warner.

**Adler, Hermann, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. LL.D.** St. Andrews, Chief Rabbi, is son of the late Chief Rabbi, and was b. in Hanover, 1839. Ed. at University Coll., Lond., B.A. Lond. '59, Ph.D. Leipsic '61. Principal of the Jews' College in '63, and Minister of the Jewish Synagogue at Bayswater in '64; author of contributions to the principal Reviews and of several works of a controversial and homiletic character, including a reply to Dr. Colenso's "Criticism of the Pentateuch," and "Sermons on Passages in the Bible on which Christian Theologians base their Faith." He was elected Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire in May '91. He is President of Jews' College and a Life Governor of University College. Address: 22, Finsbury Square, E.C.; 6, Craven Hill, W.; Athenæum Club.

**Aerenthal Alois Leopold Baptist Lexa, Baron von,** Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. in 1854. His family is of German origin, but has long been settled in

Bohemia. He was ed. at Prague and Bonn Universities, and as a boy learned both Czech and German. He entered the diplomatic service in '77, and served in Paris and St. Petersburg; became secretary to Count Kalnoky in the Foreign Office '83, Councillor of Legation at St. Petersburg '88, Minister to Roumania '95, Ambassador to Russia '99. In October 1906 he was appointed to succeed Count Goluchowski. He has always been on cordial terms with the Czech leaders, and he married a daughter of the Hungarian statesman Count Julius Szechenyi. Count Kalnoky appointed him his literary executor.

## AERIAL NAVIGATION.

There are two systems of aerial navigation. The first is ballooning, and involves the use of a gas-inflated bag of any shape. The car may be fitted with a motor and propellers, but the apparatus is none the less a balloon. The heavier-than-air system implies abandonment of the gas-filled bag, and reliance upon purely mechanical means to attain flight. Machines heavier than air are of various descriptions, the three principal categories being aeroplanes, orthoptera, and helicopters.

Ballooning (in ordinary spherical balloons without motors) has suddenly developed as a fashionable sport. Ballooning clubs have been founded in most countries, and pleasure trips and races are organised. The most important contest is that for the Coupe Internationale des Aéronautes, founded by Mr. James Gordon Bennett for competition by the aeronauts of the world. The first race was organised by the Aéro-Club de France at Paris on Sept. 30th, 1906, and the start was witnessed by great crowds. Sixteen balloons entered, representing seven nations. Seven crossed the Channel and came to earth in England, the prize being won by Lieut. Frank P. Lahm (America), who landed at Robin Hood Bay, to the north of Scarborough. Signor Alfredo Vonwiller (Italy) was second, and Hon. C. S. Rolls (Great Britain) third.

The world's record for distance belongs to Comte Henry de La Vaulx, who, on Oct. 9th, 1900, travelled from Paris to Russia, a distance of more than 1200 miles, in 35½ hours. An aeronaut escaping from besieged Paris in 1870 covered a distance of nearly 1000 miles into Norway, and this was accomplished in only 15 hours. The longest journey starting from England was in 1836, when Messrs. Green, Holland, and Monk Mason crossed over to Nassau—500 miles, in 8 hours.

In the matter of balloons fitted with motors, the greatest progress has been made in France. On Oct. 19th, 1901, M. Santos-Dumont won the Deutsch prize by taking his airship from Saint Cloud, outside Paris, to the Eiffel Tower and back in 20½ min. Since then M. Santos-Dumont has built a number of airships; but his success has been surpassed by Messrs. Lebaudy, whose airship, designed by M. Juchmès, travelled in 1905 from Moissan, near Mantes, to Toul in three stages, and when at Toul carried out evolutions over the forts and batteries in a remarkable manner. Messrs. Lebaudy presented their craft to the nation, and the Ministry of War subsequently ordered three others. One is to be used as a "training-ship," and the others are to be stationed on the Franco-German frontier.



### **Aeronautical Progress in 1906.**

In America the leading organisation is the Aero Club of America. Mr. Walter Wellman organised an airship expedition to the North Pole under the auspices of the *Chicago Record Herald*. The balloon was built at Paris and taken to Spitzbergen, where a station was established and tests were made. Eventually the attempt was adjourned for a year. The brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, claim to have flown with an aeroplane of their invention. They have been working for several years, but observe great secrecy. They say that they have made 160 flights in three years, including one of 38 kilometres in 38 secs. Lincoln Beachy, in an airship, circled round the Washington Capitol (June). Prof. Graham Bell invented a "wireless" aeroplane, the motors of which are driven from earth. Successful trials were reported from Brantford, Ontario, in August. Mr. John P. Holland, of submarine fame, and many other inventors also design flying machines.

In Austria, Lieutenant von Korwin in June attempted to travel from England to Austria in a spherical balloon. He crossed the Channel, and landed near Dieppe.

In Belgium M. Adhémar de la Hault (Treasurer Aero-Club de Belgique) and Captain Marga invented pilot balloons, the place of descent of which can be determined in advance. Together with a third member of the same club, they also invented an airship. Belgium has many well-known pilots. Léon Gheude, aged 30, has nearly 20 ascents to his credit. There are military aerostatic stations at Antwerp, Namur, and Liège.

In France, which holds the first position in the world of ballooning, the Aero-Club in May appealed for funds, declaring that "the definite discovery of aerial navigation by means of machines heavier than air is imminent." Comte Henry de La Vaulx travelled from Paris to Eisfeld, near Coburg, and from Paris to Bielefeld—both trips in August; in July his airship made evolutions over Longchamps race-course for more than seven hours. M. Henri Deutsch (de la Meurthe) constructed an airship on a novel design. M. Santos-Dumont made experiments with a flying machine, and in August succeeded in rising a little distance from the ground; in October he travelled a distance of 60 metres, and won the Archdeacon prize; in November he travelled 220 metres, and won the Archdeacon-Deutsch prize. The Vuia machine, tested in October, also rose some little distance. Interesting experiments have been made by Capt. Ferber and M. Archdeacon, who applied propellers to motor-cycles and small motor-cars. From a census made by the military authorities, it appears that France in time of war could depend on 80 balloons and 100 trained pilots. The death of M. Albert Tissandier, brother of the late Gaston Tissandier, was announced.

In Germany ballooning has made great progress under the impulse of the *Deutscher Luftschiffer Verband*, an association of 9 clubs, with 2743 members. The Berlin Ballooning Club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in October. The Emperor takes a keen interest in ballooning from the military point of view, and has appointed a commission to inquire into the question. Major von Parseval has made many experiments with airships of his

invention, but hitherto he has had many accidents and small success. Until October Count Zeppelin had no better success. He carried out many trials on the Lake of Constance, with repeated mishaps. He declared that he would abandon his schemes; but in October his airship made a successful trip in the presence of the King and Queen of Wurtemberg. In April Dr. Kurt Wegener and his brother Alfred remained in the air for 52 hours, using an ordinary spherical balloon.

In Great Britain the Aero Club of the United Kingdom is making rapid progress. Its week-end trips have proved very popular. The record voyage of the year was made by the Hon. Mrs. Harbord, Mr. Frank H. Butler, and Mr. Griffith Brewer, who went from Battersea Gas Works to Bridlington (Yorks) by night in September. In February Mr. Frank H. Butler, Mrs. Griffith Brewer, and Mr. Percival Spencer travelled from Wandsworth to Samer, near Boulogne. Mrs. Brewer was the first woman to cross the Channel. Several races and competitions were held at Ranelagh and elsewhere. Among airship inventors is Colonel Templer, who has been succeeded by Colonel J. E. Capper as superintendent of the balloon factory at Aldershot. On Nov. 17th the *Daily Mail* offered a prize of £10,000 to the first person who should fly on an aeroplane from London to Manchester, and accepted the suggestion of M. Santos-Dumont that competitors should be allowed to descend twice in order to take in supplies of petrol.

In Italy the Milan Aeronautical Society is very active. Many ascents were made from the aerostatic section of the international exhibition. In June the *Regina Elena* was lost in the Adriatic. Captain Nazari and Signor Minolletti were drowned, the third passenger, Signor Uselli, being rescued. Conte Almerico da Schio is one of the leading airship inventors.

In Monaco, under the patronage of the Prince of Monaco, M. Léger has constructed a flying machine, on which great hopes are set.

In Spain King Alfonso has given a great impetus to ballooning. An important contest was held during the royal marriage festivities. Many officers belong to the Real Aero Club de España. In January Señor J. F. Duro won the Coupe des Pyrénées by crossing that range from Pau to Guadix, Grenada. In April he remained 15 hours in the air in an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Mediterranean. Señor Duro died from typhoid in August.

In Switzerland the Aero Club has 162 members, including 5 ladies. During the year military experiments were carried out with the balloon *Mars*.

**Aeronautical Society of Great Britain** (established 1866), 53, Victoria Street, S.W. Hon. Sec., E. Stuart Bruce, M.A.

### **AFGHANISTAN.**

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khaibar, about 600 miles. Its area is about 216,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by Baluchistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by the Russian Central Asian States. Kabul is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,000,000) consists of discordant tribesmen,

constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by frequent military expeditions from Kabul. The chief tribes are the Ghilzais in the province of Kabul, the Duranis between Herat and Kandahar, the Amiahs and Hazaras in the Paropamisus mountains, north of the Duranis, and the Uzbeks and Tajiks. The four principal provinces are Kabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahometans.

The present Ameer is Habibullah Khan, G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Abdurrahman Khan. He was born in 1872, succeeded on Oct. 1st, 1901, and was formally enthroned in March 1902. His eldest son is Inayatulla, b. '88. The Ameer has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. By the treaty of 1893, confirmed in 1905, the Ameer accepts the advice of the British Government in regard to his relations with foreign powers, and is guaranteed against unprovoked aggression on his dominions.

A standing army is maintained, and the Commander-in-Chief is the Ameer's brother, Sirdar Nasrullah Khan, appointed in 1903. Service is obligatory, but rests lightly upon the population, about one man in eight being called upon to serve. The army comprises about 27,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and a strong force of artillery, apart from the irregulars, who number some 25,000 mounted men and a smaller force of infantry, capable of being increased on a war footing to 80,000 horse and 60,000 foot. The firearms are various, but include many modern rifles, and the same applies to the guns. At Kabul there are factories where guns are forged and rifles made, and all sorts of manufactures are carried on. Silks, felts and carpets are manufactured. Exports: assafoetida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. The exports to India are estimated at about £400,000 a year, and the imports £500,000 a year. Of late years Russian trade competition has been severe.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Cabul, Malik Khuda Bakhsh.

### AFRICA.

The present condition of affairs and the latest details that have come to hand about the various parts of this vast continent will be found dealt with under their proper alphabetical headings throughout the book. (See Index.)

It is estimated that the total area of Africa is 11,500,000 square miles, in round numbers, and the following is a rough approximation of the area secured by each Power:—

Great Britain	2,713,910 sq. miles.
France (including Madagascar)	3,804,974 "
Germany	933,380 "
Italy	188,500 "
Portugal	790,124 "
Spain	169,150 "
Turkey (Tripoli and Benghazi)	398,900 "
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Soudan	1,010,000 "
Congo Free State	900,000 "
Liberia	52,000 "
Morocco	219,000 "
Abyssinia	320,000 "
	<u>11,499,938</u> "

### British and Foreign Trade with Africa.

British Trade with Africa has progressed thus:

	Imports from Africa	Exports to Africa
1897 . . .	22,902,000	24,797,000
1901 . . .	26,435,000	32,288,000
1902 . . .	29,456,000	40,607,000
1903 . . .	29,103,000	43,060,000
1904 . . .	30,667,000	36,211,000

French Trade has progressed thus. The figures include Mauritius:

	£	£
1898 . . .	13,960,000	12,562,000
1900 . . .	12,420,000	14,872,000
1901 . . .	13,209,000	15,123,000
1902 . . .	16,048,000	15,835,000
1903 . . .	17,669,000	16,643,000
1904 . . .	16,796,000	19,171,000

German Trade has progressed thus. The figures include Mauritius:

	£	£
1900 . . .	6,479,000	3,507,000
1901 . . .	6,102,000	3,470,000
1902 . . .	8,064,000	4,478,000
1903 . . .	8,875,000	4,946,000
1904 . . .	10,198,000	5,044,000

American Trade has been as follows:

	£	£
1897 . . .	1,905,943	3,390,625
1901 . . .	1,790,692	5,108,524
1902 . . .	2,689,523	6,093,721
1903 . . .	2,516,310	7,687,370
1904 . . .	1,885,355	4,846,025
1905 . . .	2,268,724	3,708,120

For details as to the Cape to Cairo Railway see ENGINEERING.

Agá Khan, His Highness Sultan Mahomed Shah, Head of the Ismailian sect of all Moslems, is the third Agá Khan in direct male line since the family migrated from Persia and settled in British India. He was born in '77, educated privately, and married his cousin '97. He is a great traveller, and frequently visits England and other European countries. He was created K.C.I.E. in '97, promoted to G.C.I.E. in 1902, and holds several high distinctions from the German Emperor, the Shah of Persia, the Sultans of Turkey and Zanzibar, and other potentates. Chief residence: Bombay. Clubs: Marlborough, Piccadilly; and several clubs in India.

### AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

- I. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.
- II. CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.
- III. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, etc.

#### Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in '80, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may

from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. The President of the Board receives a salary of £2000 per annum. The powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Diseases of Animals Acts; of the Land Commissioners for England under the Tithe Acts, the Copyhold Act, the Inclosure Acts, the Metropolitan Commons Acts, the Drainage and Improvement of Land Acts, or under any other Act; and of the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act '70, were transferred to the Board by the Act of '89; and, by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in four divisions.

1. The Animals Division is charged with the suppression of certain contagious diseases, including rabies, among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of animals, including dogs.

2. The Intelligence Division is charged with the correspondence and inquiries relating to insect attacks, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs and similar Acts; inspects, reports, and advises upon Agricultural Education in England and Wales; issues leaflets; and edits the monthly *Journal* of the Board.

3. The Land Division prepares the annual Agricultural and Produce Returns, collects the average prices of British corn under the Corn Returns Act '82, and is concerned with the regulation and inclosure of commons, transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, reappportionment and redemption of tithe rent-charge, enfranchisement of copyhold land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement.

4. The Fisheries Division is charged with powers and duties under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries. See statistics given under SEA FISHERIES.

Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, '93, the Board has appointed a chief agricultural analyst, and made regulations regarding the analysis of fertilisers and feeding-stuffs by district analysts.

Further powers have been conferred on the Board by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900, the Dogs Act, and the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

President, Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington, G.C.M.G.  
Permanent Secretary, Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B.  
Offices, 4, Whitehall Place, 3, St. James's Square, and 3, Delahay Street, S.W.

#### Department of Agriculture, Ireland.

The authority which controls and promotes agriculture in Ireland is the Department of Agriculture and Technical Institution, created in '90, which has done a most important work in the country. Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, K.C.V.O. Sec., T. P. Gill, Esq. Office, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

### I. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

#### Persons engaged in Agriculture.

In the General Report on the 1901 Census of England and Wales, issued in 1904, the following comparison was made as to the number of persons engaged in Agriculture in the United Kingdom, as enumerated at the last three censuses:—

	1881	1891	1901
Farmers, Graziers Do. Sons or other relatives re- turned as assist- ing in the work on the Farm ..	633,787	597,878	577,177
Agricultural La- bourers, Farm Servants ..	280,964	297,099	320,976
Gardeners, Nur- serymen, Seeds- men, Florists ..	1,192,725	1,072,059	869,728
Others — Shep- herds, Farm Bailliffs, etc. ..	168,846	199,014	239,689
	86,009	83,706	102,242
	2,362,331	2,249,756	2,109,812

#### Agricultural Labourers' Wages.

Although time payments in cash form the main part of agricultural labourers' earnings, the method of remuneration varies very much in different parts of the United Kingdom. Where the system of long engagements prevails, extra cash payments for piecework, hay and corn harvest, overtime, etc., are few, if any, while allowances in kind, such as board and lodging for unmarried men, and free cottages, potatoes, fuel, etc., for married men, are frequent. On the other hand, where the engagements are shorter and the rates of time wages are lower, as in the arable districts of the Eastern, Southern, and South-Western counties of England, more piecework is done, and extra payments in cash at hay and corn harvests and for overtime can be earned, while men in charge of animals frequently receive lamb money, journey money, free cottages, and other allowances in kind.

The following were the final averages obtained for the earnings in 1902 of ordinary agricultural labourers in England, and for the classes of labourers most nearly corresponding to them in other parts of the United Kingdom, according to a report made in 1905 by Mr. Wilson Fox, of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade:—

Country.	Ordinary Agricultural Labourers.				All classes of *Agricultural Labourers.
	1902.	1898.	Increase in 1902 over 1898.		
			Amount.	per cent.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
England	17 5	16 9	0 8	4'0	18 3
Wales	17 7	16 6	1 1	6'6	17 3
Scotland	19 5	18 2	1 3	6'9	19 3
Ireland	10 9	10 2	0 7	5'7	10 11

\* Including ordinary labourers and also men specially engaged in the charge of animals—shepherds, cattlemen, and horsekeepers.



The highest average weekly earnings in England were in Durham, 22s. 2d.; in Wales, Glamorgan, 21s. 3d.; in Scotland, Renfrew and Lanark, 22s. 2d.; in Ireland, Down, 13s.

The lowest average weekly earnings were—in England, Oxford, 14s. 6d.; Wales, Cardigan, 15s. 8d.; Scotland, Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness, 13s. 7d.; Ireland, Mayo, 8s. 9d.

Returns as to the rates of weekly cash wages paid on 69 farms in England and Wales showed that the average increase from 1850 to 1903 in the rates of weekly cash wages amounted to 57 per cent., and on 10 farms in Ireland to 81·6 per cent.

In Mr. Wilson Fox's report a table was given showing the average weekly value of the food consumed by a farm labourer, his wife, and four children, including, of course, articles purchased and those produced at home, the values being in all cases based on retail shop prices. The

figures, therefore, do not necessarily represent the actual sum a farm labourer expends on food out of his wages, since by the sale or consumption of his home-grown produce he may increase his income or reduce his actual expenditure on food. The figures merely represent the value of food consumed, not the cash expenditure on food. They are as follows:—

	s.	d.	
England . . .	13	6½	per week
Scotland . . .	15	2½	„ „
Ireland . . .	10	5½	„ „

Rents vary between 1s. and 2s. a week.

#### Agricultural and other Land.

The general distribution of the surface of the United Kingdom in the year 1905 may be shown as under:—

	Total Land and Water Area.	Woods and Plantations.*	Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing.	Permanent Pasture.	Arable Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
England . . . .	32,552,000	1,716,000	2,366,000	13,760,000	10,851,000
Wales . . . .	4,777,000	184,000	1,293,000	1,929,000	805,000
Scotland . . . .	19,459,000	868,000	9,104,000	1,451,000	3,430,000
Great Britain . . . .	56,788,000	2,768,000	12,763,000	17,200,000	15,086,000
Ireland . . . .	20,711,000	301,000	..	11,637,000	3,626,000
Isle of Man . . . .	141,050	1,000	24,000	19,000	74,000
Channel Islands . . . .	44,000	..	2,000	9,000	22,000
United Kingdom . . . .	77,684,000	3,070,000	12,789,000	28,865,000	18,208,000

\* For more detailed particulars see article on FORESTRY.

The surface which remains unaccounted for in the above table is about 18 per cent. of the whole, and includes not only water, wastes, land incapable of profitable cultivation, and the minor holdings of 1 acre or less which are not the subject of annual returns, but also the land required for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes.

The following table compares the total cultivated land (including arable and pasture) and the total arable land for the period 1871-5 with the similar totals for the year 1905, so far as Great Britain is concerned:—

#### Cultivated Land—Great Britain.

	England. Million Acres.	Wales. Million Acres.	Scotland. Million Acres.	Great Britain. Million Acres
1871-5	23·91	2·65	4·56	31·12
1905	24·61	2·79	4·88	32·28

	England. Million Acres.	Wales. Million Acres.	Scotland. Million Acres.	Great Britain. Million Acres
1871-5	13·69	1·07	3·48	18·24
1905	10·25	0·81	3·43	15·09

#### Arable Land.

#### Number and Size of Holdings.

Details for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland of holdings above 1 acre for 1905 are given in the following table:—

	No. of Holdings, 1905.	Acres under Crops and Grass.	Average Size.	
			1905.	1895.
England	372,144	24,611,126	66·1	65·3
Wales	60,429	2,794,661	46·2	47·1
Scotland	79,131	4,880,985	61·7	61·5
Great Britain	511,704	32,286,832	63·1	62·6
Ireland	515,803	4,656,227	9·02	9·4*

\* 1896 figures.

The various sizes of these holdings were:—

	1·5 Acres.	5·50 Acres.	50·300 Acres.	Above 300 Acres.
England . . .	81,232	166,622	109,498	14,792
Wales . . .	10,342	31,671	18,008	403
Scotland . . .	18,685	34,673	23,055	2,718
Great Britain	110,259	232,966	150,561	17,918
Ireland . . .	62,126	363,541	480,564	19,572

\* 50—200 acres.

† Above 200 acres.

Concerning allotments of 1 acre and under in Great Britain, these numbered in 1895 579,133; those of less than 1 acre were 541,990, and of 1 acre 37,143.

In Ireland there were, in 1905, 78,001 holdings not exceeding 1 acre.

**Small Holdings.**

A Committee was in May 1905 appointed to inquire into the administration and working of the Small Holdings Act 1882, to examine the various arrangements made by landowners in recent years for the provision of smaller agricultural holdings; and to report as to the conditions under which such holdings are most likely to be attended with success, and as to the measures which may most advantageously be taken, either by legislation, co-operative association, or otherwise, to secure the increase of their number. Chairman, Earl of Onslow; Secretary, Mr. T. H. Sutton, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Allotments and Small Holdings Association was founded in '85 to assist rural labourers to

obtain small allotments of land and to maintain their rights to the charities bequeathed for their benefit in past years. The President is Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and the Secretary Mr. C. D. Sturge. Office, 116, Vivian Road, Harborne, Birmingham.

See Session as to Crown Lands Act, 1906, under which Lord Carrington said, in Aug. 1906, that an endeavour would be made to meet the growing and urgent demands by the labouring classes for means by which they could get access to the land.

**Acreage under Crops and Grass, 1876-1905.**

The following table shows, by quinquennial averages for the 30 years '76-1905, the acreage under the chief crops in the United Kingdom:—

	1876-80.	1881-5.	1886-90.	1891-5.	1896-1900.	1901-5.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat . . . . .	3,190,086	2,829,584	2,488,356	2,016,467	1,957,573	1,676,839
Barley . . . . .	2,752,850	2,478,870	2,313,898	2,277,014	2,179,953	2,024,180
Oats . . . . .	4,179,324	4,296,113	4,258,676	4,379,831	4,176,729	4,203,003
Beans and Peas . . .	755,700	684,276	586,074	495,797	424,047	424,490
Potatoes . . . . .	1,384,515	1,384,244	1,367,336	1,266,218	1,225,359	1,214,284
Turnips, Swedes, and Mangolds . . . . .	2,792,956	2,714,295	2,653,409	2,656,574	2,522,937	2,394,222
Flax . . . . .	138,404	114,938	119,230	83,420	47,973	48,744
Total Arable Land . .	..	..	..	20,345,937	19,779,647	19,135,694
Permanent Grass . .	..	..	..	27,642,070	28,047,113	28,577,400
Total Acreage under Crops and Grass . .	47,103,060	47,741,072	47,932,068	47,988,007	47,826,760	47,713,094

**Acreage under Crops, 1906.**

The figures for the United Kingdom include the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Corn Crops—			
Wheat . . . . .	1,755,666	43,888	1,801,279
Barley . . . . .	1,751,238	176,520	1,931,627
Oats . . . . .	3,042,926	1,076,281	4,138,378
Rye . . . . .	64,808	10,336	75,415
Beans . . . . .	288,891	1,959	290,978
Peas . . . . .	153,979	301	154,430
Total . . . . .	7,057,538	1,309,285	8,392,107
Green Crops—			
Potatoes . . . . .	565,921	616,097	1,193,652
Turnips and Swedes . .	1,590,920	278,343	1,877,481
Mangold . . . . .	431,458	67,190	499,433
Cabbage . . . . .	70,368	46,820	111,293
Kohl Rabi . . . . .	17,714	—	17,716
Rape . . . . .	93,830	3,572	97,853
Vetches or Tares . . . .	142,047	2,622	144,951
Lucerne and other Crops .	169,994	25,023	196,889
Total . . . . .	3,082,252	1,033,667	4,139,268

**Acreage under Grass, etc., 1905.**

[Complete figures for 1906 not available Nov. 17th, 1906.]

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Clover and rotation grass—			
For hay . . . . .	2,189,286	682,635	2,831,305
Not for hay . . . .	2,288,232	626,478	2,943,018
Total . . . . .	4,477,518	1,255,113	5,779,323
Permanent grass—			
For hay . . . . .	4,688,520	1,665,871	6,361,439
Not for hay . . . .	12,511,974	9,971,518	22,503,934
Total . . . . .	17,200,494	11,637,389	28,865,373
Flax . . . . .	441	46,158	46,599
Hops . . . . .	48,967	—	48,967
Small fruit . . . . .	78,825	4,531	83,941
Bare fallow . . . . .	349,373	4,195	353,742
Orchards . . . . .	244,323	—	245,815

The acreage under wheat in 1906 was a decrease of 47,299 acres for Great Britain and an increase of 6028 acres for Ireland. The acreage under barley increased in both countries.

\* The hop counties are Hants, Hereford, Kent, Salop, Surrey, Sussex and Worcester. Of the total acreage Kent has 29,841 acres.

**Produce of Crops, 1905-6.**

The Estimated Total Produce of the principal crops in Great Britain in 1906 was:—

	Total Produce.	Yield per acre.	Average yield per acre for 10 years '96-1905.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . .	59,091,772	33'66	31'22
Barley . . .	60,553,977	34'58	33'04
Oats . . .	123,383,857	40'55	38'92
Beans . . .	9,970,892	34'73	28'59
Peas . . .	4,515,783	30'21	26'61
	Tons.	Tons.	
Potatoes . .	3,428,711	6'06	5'78
Turnips and Swedes . . .	22,627,840	14'22	12'96
Mangold . .	8,538,480	19'79	18'70
Hay (Clover, Sainfoin, etc.)	3,200,969	29'21	29'06
Hay (Perma- nent Grass)	5,384,892	22'51	23'49
Hops (cwts.)	245,688	5'26	—

The Department of Agriculture for Ireland gave the estimated Total Produce and Yield per Acre of the Principal Crops in Ireland in 1905 thus:—

	Total Produce.	Yield per acre.	Av. Yield per acre, 10 years 1895-1904.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . .	1,430,154	37'77	32'97
Barley . . .	6,893,495	44'58	39'90
Oats . . .	49,849,500	46'73	44'74
Beans . . .	59,967	40'77	37'68
Peas . . .	6,567	25'96	25'74
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes . .	3,423,039	5'55	4'13
Turnips and Swedes . . .	4,722,478	16'74	15'24
Mangold . .	1,279,842	17'64	16'49
Hay (Clover, Sainfoin, etc.) . . .	1,399,109	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hay (Perma- nent Grass) . . .	3,923,481	44'51	43'35
		47'10	46'83

**Annual Average Prices per Imperial  
Quarter of British Corn 1851-1905.**

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1851 . . .	38 6	24 9	18 7
1861 . . .	55 4	36 1	23 9
1871 . . .	56 8	36 2	25 2
1881 . . .	45 4	31 11	21 9
1891 . . .	37 0	28 2	20 0
1895 . . .	23 1	21 11	14 6
1896 . . .	26 2	22 11	14 9
1897 . . .	30 2	23 6	16 11
1898 . . .	34 0	27 2	18 5
1899 . . .	25 8	25 7	17 0
1900 . . .	26 11	24 11	17 7

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 . . .	26 9	25 2	18 5
1902 . . .	28 1	25 8	20 2
1903 . . .	26 9	22 8	17 2
1904 . . .	28 4	22 4	16 4
1905 . . .	29 8	24 4	17 4

**Numbers of Live Stock, 1876-1906.**

Number of horses,\* cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom in each of the years 1876 to 1906 inclusive.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1876	1,863,410	9,995,028	32,262,579	3,734,429
1877	1,894,128	9,731,537	32,220,067	3,984,447
1878	1,927,066	9,761,288	32,571,018	3,767,960
1879	1,955,394	9,961,536	32,237,958	3,178,106
1880	1,929,680	9,871,153	30,239,620	2,863,488
1881	1,923,619	9,905,013	27,896,273	3,149,173
1882	1,905,317	9,832,417	27,448,220	3,956,495
1883	1,898,745	10,097,943	28,347,560	3,986,427
1884	1,904,515	10,422,762	29,376,787	3,906,205
1885	1,909,200	10,868,760	30,086,200	3,686,628
1886	1,927,527	10,872,811	28,955,240	3,497,165
1887	1,936,925	10,639,960	29,401,750	3,720,957
1888	1,936,702	10,268,600	28,038,723	3,815,643
1889	1,945,386	10,272,765	29,484,774	3,905,865
1890	1,964,911	10,789,858	31,667,195	4,362,040
1891	2,026,170	11,343,686	33,533,988	4,272,764
1892	2,067,549	11,519,417	33,642,808	3,265,898
1893	2,079,587	11,207,554	31,774,824	3,278,030
1894	2,092,290	10,780,796	30,937,818	3,794,043
1895	2,112,207	10,753,314	29,774,853	4,238,870
1896	2,115,440	10,941,655	30,853,789	4,300,960
1897	2,069,852	11,004,034	30,507,061	3,682,819
1898	2,040,330	11,149,212	31,102,359	3,719,219
1899	2,028,099	11,344,881	31,680,656	4,003,888
1900	2,000,415	11,455,009	31,054,726	3,663,716
1901	2,011,701	11,477,824	30,829,889	3,411,129
1902	2,022,961	11,376,986	30,056,756	3,639,782
1903	2,069,944	11,408,504	29,058,863	4,085,808
1904	2,100,634	11,575,551	29,105,109	4,191,695
1905	2,116,800	11,674,019	29,076,777	3,601,659
1906	2,108,879	11,732,061	29,109,971	3,499,232

\* Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) and unbroken horses.

**Horses, 1906.**

The figures relate only to horses used for agricultural purposes as stated and unbroken horses, and do not embrace the total number of horses in the country.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Horses used for agricultural purposes*.	No.	No.	No.
Unbroken horses: 1 year and above	1,116,505	370,078	1,493,769
Unbroken horses: under 1 year	315,235	98,883	415,673
Total of horses	1,568,681	530,703	2,108,879

\* Including mares kept for breeding.



## Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, 1906.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	No.	No.	No.
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf . . . . .	2,738,411	1,496,339	4,252,341
Other Cattle— Two years and above . . . . .	1,426,754	1,058,778	2,492,892
One year and under two . . . . .	1,494,795	1,040,380	2,545,144
Under one year . . . . .	1,350,896	1,083,543	2,443,684
Total of Cattle . . . . .	7,010,856	4,679,040	11,732,061
Ewes kept for Breeding . . . . .	10,061,104	1,430,285	11,573,591
Other Sheep— One year and above . . . . .	5,098,876	680,376	5,684,585
Under one year . . . . .	10,260,380	1,554,107	11,851,795
Total of Sheep . . . . .	25,420,360	3,714,768	29,109,971
Sows kept for Breeding . . . . .	336,322	134,835	473,130
Other Pigs . . . . .	1,987,139	1,027,850	3,026,102
Total of Pigs . . . . .	2,323,461	1,244,542	3,499,232

## Diseases of Animals.

Until 1893 the local authorities of the country controlled the powers exercisable under the Diseases of Animals Acts with regard to Swine Fever, but at the end of that year the Board of Agriculture assumed control. The number of outbreaks of swine fever, which was 3045 in 1895, has sunk continuously since.

The number of cases of rabies rapidly diminished from 771 in 1895 to nil in 1903.

It was in 1899 that the last outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred, and it seems to have been banished from the country. Foot and mouth disease also appears to have been eradicated, there having been no cases since 1902.

On the other hand the number of outbreaks of anthrax and glanders seems to be steadily increasing.

The following were the outbreaks reported in 1905:—

	Great Britain.	Ireland.*
Anthrax . . . . .	970	4
Glanders . . . . .	1,214	11
Swine Fever . . . . .	817	181
Pleuro-Pneumonia . . . . .	—	—
Foot & Mouth Disease . . . . .	—	—
Sheep Scab . . . . .	918	486
Epizootic Abortion . . . . .	5	—
Rabies . . . . .	—	—

\* 1904 figures.

For the first 9 months of 1906 the outbreaks recorded in Great Britain were:—

## Great Britain.

Anthrax . . . . .	677
Glanders . . . . .	823
Sheep Scab . . . . .	308
Swine Fever . . . . .	848
Epizootic Abortion . . . . .	—

There were no cases of pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, or rabies recorded.

A Departmental Committee was appointed in April 1905 to inquire, by means of experimental investigation and otherwise, into the pathology and etiology of epizootic abortion, and to consider whether any and, if so, what preventive and remedial measures may with advantage be adopted with respect to that disease. Chairman, Prof. John MacFadyen, M.R.C.V.S., M.B., B.Sc., Principal Royal Veterinary College; Secretary, Mr. J. R. Jackson, M.R.C.V.S., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

## Prices of Cattle and Sheep.

The average prices of British cattle and sheep per stone of 8 lb., sinking the offal, at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, were:—

Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
'73	5 1	to 6 4	5 8	to 6 11
'83	4 4	to 6 1	6 2	to 7 3
'93	2 10	to 4 9	3 8	to 5 5
'98	2 4	to 4 3	3 2	to 5 6
'99	2 6	to 4 7	3 4	to 5 8
1900	3 1	to 4 10	3 4	to 6 0
1901	2 4	to 4 7	3 3	to 5 8
1902	2 11	to 4 11	3 7	to 5 9
1903	2 10	to 4 8	3 8	to 5 10
1904	2 9	to 4 7	3 10	to 5 11
1905	2 10	to 4 7	3 11	to 5 11

The average prices of dead meat in 1905, compiled from the weekly return of market prices, were as follows:—

	per cwt.
	s. d.
Beef, British, 1st quality . . . . .	51 6
"    "    2nd . . . . .	47 0
"    U.S.A. and Canadian port killed . . . . .	47 0
"    Argentine Frozen, H.O. . . . .	31 0
"    "    "    F.O. . . . .	25 0
"    "    Chilled, H.O. . . . .	39 0
"    "    "    F.O. . . . .	27 6
"    American . . . . .	52 6
"    "    "    F.O. . . . .	33 6
Veal, British, 1st quality . . . . .	66 0
"    "    2nd . . . . .	56 6
"    Foreign . . . . .	63 6
Mutton, Scotch, 1st quality . . . . .	71 6
"    "    2nd . . . . .	62 6
"    "    English, 1st . . . . .	68 6
"    "    2nd . . . . .	61 0
"    Argentine, Frozen . . . . .	34 0
"    Australian . . . . .	32 0
"    New Zealand . . . . .	41 6
Lamb, British, 1st quality . . . . .	84 6
"    "    2nd . . . . .	73 6
"    New Zealand, Frozen . . . . .	53 0
"    Australian . . . . .	46 0
Pork, British, 1st quality . . . . .	57 6
"    "    2nd . . . . .	50 6
"    Foreign, 1st . . . . .	55 6
"    "    2nd . . . . .	51 0

**Imports of Agricultural Produce.**

	1905.		Per head of population.
	No.	£	
Horses	13,711	354,030	
Live { Cattle	565,139	9,665,806	
{ Sheep	183,084	273,753	
{ Pigs	150	300	
	Cwts.		
Beef . . .	5,778,357	10,923,299	Fresh Beef, } lbs.
Mutton . .	3,841,180	7,413,602	Mutton } 24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
*Pig Meat .	7,528,860	17,308,203	& Pork } 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Meat, Un-			Bacon, } 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
enumerated	875,032	2,006,376	Hams } 46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>7</sub>
Total . .	18,023,429	£37,651,480	
Butter . .	4,147,866	21,586,622	}
Margarine .	1,088,259	2,735,736	
Cheese . .	2,442,682	6,339,811	
Margarine			
Cheese . .	24	49	
Condensed			
Milk . .	893,634	1,584,363	
Milk and			
Cream . .	8,542	23,819	
Total	£32,270,400		
	No.	£	
Rabbits . .	656,078	835,929	
Poultry and		999,480	
Game . .	Thousands.		
Eggs . .	2,257,715	6,812,436	
	Cwts.		
Lard . .	2,012,305	3,692,573	
Wheat	Cwts.		
(Grain) . .	97,622,752	35,279,931	
Flour . .	11,954,763	6,044,845	
Total	£41,324,776		
	Cwts.		
Barley . .	21,426,920	6,017,350	
Oats . .	17,095,463	4,713,265	
Maize . .	42,101,210	11,034,748	(and Oat-meal 46
			(and Maize-meal 110
Rye . .	1,019,290	305,293	
Buckwheat .	140,860	44,977	
Beans . .	1,225,050	414,227	
Peas . .	2,015,876	725,104	
Meal (except			
Wheat) . .	1,667,979	760,947	
Total	£24,015,911		
	Tons.		
Hay . .	116,913	—	
	Cwts.		
Malt . .	4,930	3,395	
Hops . .	108,953	456,280	
Apples . .	3,494,660	2,065,193	
Cherries . .	186,682	253,042	
Grapes . .	700,050	761,632	
Pears . .	417,919	407,817	
Plums . .	480,211	524,673	
Potatoes . .	3,664,290	1,404,607	lbs.
	Bushels.		26
Onions . .	7,587,025	1,094,802	

\* Pork, fresh and salted, Bacon and Hams.

	1905.		Per head of population.
*Wool—			
Foreign	Lbs.		
Countries.	116,406,438	4,235,776	
British			
Possessns.	503,944,447	19,819,246	
	Cwts.		
Hides . .	860,229	2,400,888	
Tallow and			
Stearine .	1,822,819	2,369,386	
Clover and	Tons.		
Grass Seeds	15,802	651,576	
Manures† .	745,051	2,325,605	
Flax . .	90,098	3,581,808	
Hemp . .	121,722	3,755,587	
Oilcake .	357,580	2,206,165	
Flax Seed	Qrs.		
(Linseed) .	1,924,008	3,541,333	
	Tons.		
Cotton Seed	568,928	2,973,520	
	Qrs.		
Rape Seed .	181,336	286,073	
	Loads.		
Hewn Wood	2,856,551	5,473,805	
Sawn or			
Split Wood	5,986,526	15,255,330	
Staves . .	119,182	553,092	
Furniture			
and Hard	Tons.		
Woods . .	293,659	1,991,792	

\* 277,864,215 lbs. of wool (value £10,972,720) re-exported, leaving net imports 342,486,670 lbs. (value £13,082,302).

† Bones, Guano, Nitrate, and Phosphate.

**II. CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.**

The Agricultural Organisation Society was established in April 1901, through the amalgamation of the British Agricultural Organisation Society with the National Agricultural Union. A considerable number of country districts are vigorously taking the matter up. The Agricultural Organisation Society maintains a staff of organisers, and (a) advises with regard to the preliminary steps to be taken in the formation of a society; (b) supplies model rules giving societies a legal constitution without trouble or expense; (c) gives information concerning the working of other societies, with the object of mutual help and experience; (d) is in a position to negotiate with firms in a manner impossible for a local society; (e) institutes systematic methods of administration in order to secure good management.

The number and nature of Societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society to Sept. 20th, 1906, was as follows:—

Societies for the Supply of Requirements and Sale of Produce . . . . .	97
Dairy, Bottled Milk, and Cheesemaking . . . . .	15
Rural Industries . . . . .	4
Allotments and Small Holdings . . . . .	5
Agricultural Credit . . . . .	11
Auction Market . . . . .	1
Fruit Grading . . . . .	1
Motor Service . . . . .	3
County Pig Insurance Association (which already includes 55 branches). . . . .	1
Agricultural Co-operative Federation, Ltd. . . . .	1
Scottish Agricultural Organisation . . . . .	1

Total . . . . . 140

President, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh; Chairman of Committee, Hon. T. A. Brassey; Secretary, Mr. J. Nugent Harris. Offices, Dacre House, Dacre Street, Westminster. (Telegraphic Address: "Natalizio, London"); Telephone No. 494, Victoria.)

The reports of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd., indicate that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country is growing steadily. There were at the end of 1905, 718 societies, including:—

269 Dairies,

130 Agricultural Societies,

200 Agricultural Banks,

25 Poultry Societies,

54 Home Industry Societies,

4 Flax Societies,

21 Bee-keepers' Societies,

3 Federations, and

12 Miscellaneous Societies, 65 of which were formed during the year.

The membership of the societies on Jan. 1st, 1905, was about 76,534. Artificial manure can now be bought at prices which vary from 25 to 40 per cent. lower than those that ruled before the idea of joint purchase had been taken up. Co-operative societies in Ireland are now placed on equal terms with ordinary traders. The Society is working hand-in-hand with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. See, R. A. Anderson. Office, 22, Lincoln Place, Dublin.

See also *Agricultural Credit Societies* on p. 33.

### III. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, ETC.

There are several large institutions in Great Britain where a full course of agricultural education, with knowledge of the allied sciences, can be obtained. The following are classed as agricultural colleges: viz.—

Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

College of Agriculture, Downton, Salisbury.

University College, Reading.

University of Cambridge Department of Agriculture.

University of Leeds.

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, near Ashford.

Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Agriculture and Rural Economy.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

University College, Bangor.

Aspataria Agricultural College, Cumberland.

Tamworth Agricultural College and Training Farm.

Brewood Grammar School, Staffordshire.

Uckfield Agricultural and Horticultural College and Training Farm, Sussex.

West of Scotland Agricultural College, 6, Blythwood Square, Glasgow.

Dauntsey Agricultural School, West Lavington, Devizes.

Aberdeen and N. Scotland College of Agriculture, Aberdeen, which confers the degree of Doctor of Science in Agriculture—D.Sc. (Agr.).

In recent years a good deal of work has been done by women in horticulture, and three Hostels are open—at Reading, Swanley, and Lady Warwick's.

### Royal Agricultural Society of England.

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded by Royal Charter on March 26th, 1840. It has two sides to its work:

(1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, at which the best pedigree animals, as well as the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving appliances, are exhibited; (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding-stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture, are carried on. Its *Journal* contains articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The Society has, in conjunction with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, instituted annual examinations for the award of National Diplomas in the science and practice of Agriculture and of Dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture, including the publication of insect and other "Diagrams," a Text-book on agriculture (now in its thirty-fifth thousand), Pamphlets, and lantern slides. The governing body of the Society consists of a President (elected annually), 12 trustees, 12 vice-presidents, and 54 members of council, one-third of whom go out of office each year. The members number about 12,000, including nearly all the chief landowners, practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room. The Society's consulting chemist is Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.; the consulting botanist is Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S.; and the zoologist is Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., of the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, all of whom members may consult on payment of a small fee. A new showyard, intended to be the Society's permanent showyard, was opened at Park Royal in 1903, but after three years' experience it was sold, and the Society reverted to the old method of movable shows, that in 1906 being held at Derby. It was attended by 119,143 people paying at the gates (as compared with 23,913 at Park Royal in 1905), besides those who paid by tickets purchased previously. The sixty-eighth annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce will be held at Lincoln, commencing June 21th, 1907. See, Mr. Thomas McRow, 16, Bedford Square, W.C.

### Royal Veterinary College.

The College was founded in 1791, and incorporated by Royal Charter 1875. It is administered by Governors and a General Purposes Committee. Subscribers pay £2 2s. per annum, or £21 for a life subscription. The College itself is under the supervision of a Principal, or Dean, assisted by a number of Professors. Students' fees are £22 6s. for the first and £21 15s. 6d. for the second and subsequent years. Principal and Dean, Prof. McFadyen, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. See, Mr. R. A. N. Powys. College, Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W.



**Rothamsted Experimental Station.**

The Rothamsted Experimental Station owes its existence to the late Sir John Bennet Lawes, who, as Mr. Lawes, came into possession of the ancestral estate of Rothamsted in 1834, and almost immediately began experiments on vegetation, at first in pots and then on the fields of the Home Farm. The foundation of the Experimental Station is ascribed to the year '43, for then many of the fields now under experiment took their present form; in that year also Lawes obtained the assistance of Dr. (afterwards Sir J. H.) Gilbert, and thus began the long partnership in investigation which only terminated at his death in 1900. In '43 no agricultural experiments were in being, except those conducted by Boussingault on his own farm at Bechelbronn, in Alsace, which, however, never developed into a public institution. Rothamsted is thus the oldest station for agricultural experiments in the world.

At Rothamsted field experiments have been carried out on a large scale to ascertain the manurial requirements of the various farm crops, and the yield under various conditions. The distinguishing feature has been continuity of plan. Each particular plot has always carried from year to year the same crop, and has received similar treatment and manuring; the accidental errors due to variations of soil and season, which are inherent in all field experiments, are thus eliminated, and the effect of the treatment stands out clearly. From such results over a series of years the influence of different types of season can be ascertained; and in the course of time the secondary effects of the treatment on the composition and behaviour of the soil also become apparent: exhaustion of the soil in particular directions manifests itself by degrees. The effect of the manures used on the gross yield of the crops may be regarded as settled by the experiments; indeed, the results are nowadays incorporated into the current tradition of the practical farmer; but the effects produced upon the soil and upon the quality of the crop are still matters which urgently require investigation.

While field experiments with farm crops have always been the main subject for investigation at Rothamsted, many other cognate matters have been dealt with. During many years feeding experiments were conducted with cattle, sheep and pigs, in the course of which analyses were made of the whole bodies of these animals in various stages of fatness. These experiments still form the basis of our knowledge of the composition of the animal body. Other experiments have dealt with the nature and amount of food required by the fattening animal, and with the relation of food to work and the source of fat in the body: all of these have assisted in laying the foundations of the theory of animal nutrition. More directly practical inquiries have dealt with the value of malt as food, with the utilisation of sewage and the feeding value of sewage-grown grass, and on the making and feeding value of ensilage.

The Lawes Testimonial Laboratory was the outcome of a public subscription among the agriculturists of England in '54. In 1906 the "James Mason" Laboratory for agricultural bacteriology was added, being the gift of Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P.

In '99 the papers in which the results of the Rothamsted work were embodied were col-

lected, forming three 4to and seven 8vo vols., sets of which were distributed by Sir John Lawes to the chief Libraries, Colleges of Agriculture, and Experiment Stations in the world. A more general summary of the work done is contained in the "Book of the Rothamsted Experiments" (J. Murray, 1905, 10s. 6d. net). "The Guide" to the Rothamsted Experiments shows the current conditions of cropping and yield.

In '93 Sir John Lawes created the Lawes Agricultural Trust, endowing it with stock to the value of £100,000, the Laboratory and the lease of the land on which the experimental plots are situated. He entrusted the management to a Committee composed of four members nominated by the Royal Society, two by the Royal Agricultural Society, one each by the Chemical and Linnæan Societies, and the owner of Rothamsted.

**Committee of Management:** Sir J. Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S. (Chairman), H. Müller, LL.D., F.R.S. (Treasurer), H. E. Armstrong, LL.D., F.R.S., H. T. Brown, LL.D., F.R.S., W. Caruthers, F.R.S., Sir M. Foster, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Sir C. Lawes-Wittewronge, Bart., Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart., J. A. Voelcker, M.A., Ph.D., and H. Rix, B.A. (Secretary).

**Director:** A. D. Hall, M.A.

**Chemist:** N. H. J. Miller, Ph.D.

**Other Societies.**

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Secretary, Jas. Macdonald, F.R.S.E., 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

The Royal Dublin Society, founded in 1731 for the advancement of agriculture and other branches of industry and of science and art. Shows are held in April, August, and December, at the Society's premises, Ball's Bridge, Dublin. Hon. Secs., J. Joly, F.R.S.; J. L. Riall, D.L. Registrar and Chemical Analyst, R. J. Moss, F.I.C. Agricultural Supt., R. Bruce, Leinster House, Dublin.

The local Chambers of Agriculture (89 in number) in England and Wales are affiliated to the Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture (Secretary, A. H. H. Matthews, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, Westminster, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Scotland has its own Chamber. Secretary, Isaac Connell, S.S.C., 10, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

The Smithfield Club (Incorporated), formed in 1798, has also to be credited with excellent services in encouraging the breeding and proper fattening of live stock and exhibiting agricultural produce and implements. Secretary, E. J. Powell, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association. Secretary, W. C. Young, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce. Secretary, T. F. Plowman, 3, Pierrepont Street, Bath.

The Farmers' Club. Membership 950. Secretary, H. Trustram Eve, 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.

The Royal Counties Agricultural Society. Secretary, Franklin Simmons, Basingstoke.

The Welsh National Agricultural Society. Secretary, Lewis T. L. Pryse, Cambrian Chambers, Aberystwyth.

Great attention is now being paid to instruction in Dairying, which may be specially

studied at The British Dairy Institute at Reading.

The Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston Fields, Derby.

The Dairy Institute, Worleston, Nantwich.

The Dairy School, Kilmarnock, N.B.

The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution grants pensions to farmers and their wives and daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. **Secretary**, C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.

#### Breed Societies.

There is a permanent Royal Commission on Horse Breeding, of which the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Sefton, is ex-officio President. **Sec.**, J. Herbert Taylor. Office, 12, Hanover Square, London, W.

Other Breed Societies concerned with horses are:—

Shire Horse Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.  
Clydesdale Horse Society, 93, Hope Street, Glasgow.

Hackney Horse Society, 12, Hanover Sq., W.  
Hunters' Improvement Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Polo and Riding Pony Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Cleveland Bay Horse Society, Norton Carr, Nunthorpe R.S.O., Yorkshire.

Yorkshire Coach Horse Society, The Grange, Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy R.S.O., Yorks.

For Cattle the chief societies are:—

Shorthorn Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.  
Hereford Herd-Book Society, 20, East Street Hereford.

Devon Cattle Breeders' Society, Wiveliscombe, Somerset.

Sussex Herd-Book Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

English Jersey Cattle Society, 7, Princes Street, Hanover Square, W.

Galloway Cattle Society, Monswald Manse, Ruthwell R.S.O., N.B.

Ayrshire Cattle Herd-Book Society, 58, Alloway Street, Ayr.

Highland Cattle Society, 15, High Street, Inverness.

Jersey Herd-Book Society, St. Helier, Jersey.

English Guernsey Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Kerry and Dexter Herd-Book Society, Leinster House, Dublin.

Red Polled Society, *Mercury* Office, Norwich.

For Sheep the leading societies are:—

National Sheep Breeders, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Oxford Down Breeders, 11, Queen Street, Oxford.

Southdown, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Hampshire Down, 49, Canal, Salisbury.

Wensleydale, Carperby, Aysgarth.

Leicester, Elms Villa, Great Driffeld, Yorkshire.

For Poultry there are:

National Poultry Organisation Society, **Sec.** E. Brown, F.L.S., 12, Hanover Square, W.

Poultry Club, **Sec.** T. Threlford, 42, Earlsam Grove, Forest Gate, London, E.

For Fruit there is the

National Fruit Growers' Federation, **Sec.** A. T. Matthews, 28, Eaton Rise, Ealing, London, W.

There are three associations devoted to the interests of **Pig Breeders**:

National Pig Breeders' Association, Ruddington, Nottingham.

British Berkshire Society.

Large Black Pig Society, 64, Oxford Street, Ipswich.

The **British Goat Society** (Allerton House, Kingston-on-Thames) issues a Herd-Book for that description of stock.

**Albert Medal**, The, was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The first class are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the second class, whose acts of bravery, though meritorious, have not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

#### ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, CONSUMPTION AND COST OF.

During a number of years the late **Mr. William Hoyle** contributed to the *Times* an annual letter setting forth the national consumption and cost of intoxicating liquors in the preceding year. Since his death in '85 these annual letters have been continued by **Dr. Dawson Burns**.

The latest year for which official data are available (1905) showed an expenditure of £164,167,941. Since '99, when the expenditure was £185,927,227, there has been a steady annual decline as follows:—

Decrease in 1900 . . . .	£ 1,045,031
" " 1901 . . . .	3,142,953
" " 1902 . . . .	2,238,426
" " 1903 . . . .	5,054,546
" " 1904 . . . .	5,458,106
" " 1905 . . . .	4,810,224

Total decrease in 6 years £21,759,286

The population, on the other hand, has increased since 1899 by 2,659,834.

Analysing the Drink Bill for 1905, the total expenditure is made up as follows:—

	£
British and Foreign Spirits . . . .	52,164,940
Beer (Malt Liquor) . . . .	99,751,962
Wine . . . .	10,751,039
British Wines, Cider, etc. . . .	1,500,000

£164,167,941

This gives an average of £3 15s. 11½d. per head of the entire population (43,219,783). As the aggregate expenditure is made up of that of the three kingdoms, a further analysis shows that the expenditure in England was £136,388,481 (£3 19s. 10d. per head); in Scotland, £14,438,988 (£3 1s. 9d.); and in Ireland, £13,340,472 (£3 0s. 10d.).

Applying the analysis to the liquors, it is seen to be as follows:—

	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Other Liquors
	Gallons.	Barrels.	Gallons.	1000 Galls.
England	27,801,613	29,670,987	10,153,759	14,000
Scotland	7,356,299	1,188,929	1,194,560	500
Ireland .	4,211,854	2,390,738	597,280	500
United Kingdom	39,369,766	33,250,654	11,945,599	15,000

The intoxicating element in all alcoholic liquors is alcohol, and the total consumption of alcohol in 1905 was 84,833,784 gallons, or about 2 gallons per head.

An estimate has been made of the distribution of the £164,167,941 as follows: For Materials, £19,700,153; for Liquor Revenue Fees, etc., paid to H.M. Government, £37,758,626; for Wholesale and Retail Trade, including breweries, etc., £106,709,162.

In the United States the consumption of alcoholic liquors, total and per head, in 1905, was as follows:—

	Total consumption.	Per head.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Distilled Spirits .	120,870,278	1'45
Wines . . . . .	35,371,717	'43
Malt Liquors . .	1,538,150,770	18'50

The *National Advocate* of New York in Mar. 1906 estimated the amount paid for liquor by consumers in the United States in 1905 at £280,000,000.

The Drink Bill for 1905 in New Zealand was £3,120,705; in Victoria £3,091,673.

**Ancient Buildings, Society for the Protection of**, 20, Buckingham Street, W.C. Sec., Thackeray Turner, F.S.A.

**Andorra.** A republic under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. Area, 175 sq. m.; pop. 6000.

**Anunzio, Gabriele d'**, the pseudonym of the Italian poet Gaetano Rapagnetto, was b. 1864 on a boat in the Adriatic, educated in a college at Prato, near Florence, and studied in Rome. He was elected, in '98, a deputy in the Italian Parliament. His first volume of verse, "Primavera," appeared in '79, and was followed by "In Memoriam," '80; "Canto Novo," '82; "Intermezzo di Reine," '83. His "Odi Novelli" reached their 9th edition in '99. Of his numerous novels, the first, "Terra Vergine," appeared in '82; "Il Piacere" obtained ten editions between '89 and '98. He then turned to the drama, with "Un Sogno d'un Mattino di Primavera," "Giaconda," "Francesca da Rimini" produced by Signora Duse at the Adelphi in 1903, and "Più che l'Amore" produced at Rome Nov. 1906.

**Anti-Cigarette League, The International**, founded March 1901. Has over 63,000 members, pledged to abstain from purchasing or using tobacco in any form until they are 21. Chairman, Major-Gen. R. S. S. Baden-Powell; Founder and Hon. Sec., Rev. Frank Johnson, 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London.

**Antiquaries of London, Society of**, Burlington House, W. Assist. Secretary, W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.

**Apothecaries, Society of**, Water Lane, Blackfriars. Clerk, A. M. Upton; Sec. to Examiners, Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P.

**Apponyi, Count Albert**, Hungarian statesman, was educated at a Jesuit college, and entered political life as a member of the extreme Clerical Conservative party, who regarded the 1867 Compact as far too national. Gradually his views developed till he formed and led the Nationalist party. He was in 1902 President of the Hungarian Chamber, having been elected to that post by the Liberal party, which he then

supported. Even at that date he leaned to the Independent party, and lent all his influence to support their demand for a more national organisation of the Hungarian army. In 1903 he resigned the Presidency of the Chamber, and gradually became one of the leaders of the Opposition, taking a most prominent part against Count Tisza's proposals for dealing with obstruction. In January 1904 he and his Nationalist followers formally joined the Independent party, repudiating dualism and declaring for a personal union of the two kingdoms. He took office in the Wekerle Coalition Ministry in 1906 as Minister of Public Worship and Education, and visited England during the summer. He is an accomplished linguist and a great orator. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

## ARABIA.

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia having an area of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule. See TURKEY.

Outside these provinces the country is practically divided between the Bedouin tribes, the chief of which, the great Shammar tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent population of about 10,000; and the fanatical Wahabite tribes of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riadh. Under Mohammed Ibn Rashid, the sheikh of the Shammar tribe, the Wahabite tribes were brought under the Bedouin control from Hail as a centre. Ibn Rashid died in '97, and his nephew Abdul Aziz Ibn Rashid succeeded him and was supported by the Turks. He it was who advanced against Koweyt, a town of about 25,000 inhabitants, on the Persian Gulf, which has been spoken of as the terminus of the proposed German railway from Constantinople through Baghdad; and this led early in 1901 to a raid by Sheikh M'Baruk of Koweyt into Jebel Shammar, which ended in a severe defeat. However, in the course of subsequent fighting this was avenged, and the Wahabite chief, Abdul Aziz Ibn Saoud, with whom Sheikh M'Baruk allied himself, installed himself at Riadh as Ameer of Nejd, and Ibn Rashid was driven back to Hail. On April 12th, 1906, Ibn Rashid was surprised near Kassim, and killed, with many of the notables of Hail, in a night attack made by Ibn Saoud. Turkey has claimed that Koweyt comes under her administration, but this Great Britain has refused to allow, and in Aug. 1901 British ships supported M'Baruk in resisting Turkish pretensions. British influence in Arabia is exercised in the case of Oman (*q.v.*) through the Sultan of Muscat. The chief exports are sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

British Consul at Jiddah, J. F. Jones.

**Archæological Association, The British**, Hon. Secs., George Patrick, A.R.I.B.A., and J. G. N. Clift. Offices, 32, Sackville Street, W.

**Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland**, The Royal. Hon. Sec., W. Hale-Hilton. Office: 20, Hanover Square, W.

**Architects, Royal Institute of British**. Founded in 1834, for the general advancement of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in '37, and obtained a new charter in '87. Secre-



tary, Mr. W. J. Locke. Offices, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.

**Architects, The Society of.** Founded in 1884 and incorporated in '93; advocates the statutory examination and registration of all persons entering the profession of architecture; has over 700 members. Its examinations are held in April and October. **Office of Secretary:** Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C.

**Architectural Association, The** (London). Provides facilities for the study of architecture. Instruction is given by day and evening schools, the latter preparing for the intermediate and final examinations of the R.I.B.A. The Royal Architectural Museum is the property of the Association, and is accommodated in the same building. Membership, 1700; entrance fee, £2 2s.; annual subscription, £1 1s. Sec., D. G. Driver. **Office,** 18, Tufton Street, Westminster.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 10 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The boundary between the Republic and Chili, which had been the cause of much friction, was submitted to the arbitration of King Edward VII., whose award was published on Nov. 20th, 1902 (see ed. 1903 for details). A general treaty of arbitration was also concluded between the two countries on Aug. 12th, 1902.

The constitution of 1853, modified in '62 and '98, closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a House of Deputies of 120 members elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The Session lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. The President has a salary of about £6000 per annum, and the Vice-President about £3000. Senators and Deputies are paid about £1000 a year.

### Army and Navy.

The Army is sanctioned by an annual vote, as in Great Britain. The standing force and reserve consist of 120,000 men (18 battalions of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, 8 of artillery, and 4 battalions of engineers). Outside these are the national and territorial guard, which have little training. Compulsory military service was adopted in 1901, and it is believed that 500,000 men could be mobilised in case of war. Service in the active army is for 2 years, but a large proportion of men serve for a much shorter period. They are in the reserve up to 20, the national guard up to 36, and the territorial guard up to 41.

The Navy is administered by a Ministry of Marine. Of the personnel 2000 are conscripts, called up annually and serving for two years, the remainder are volunteers: There are 321 executive officers and 158 engineer officers on the active list, and from 5000 to 6000 men. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 3 commodores, 11 captains, 42 commanders, 30 lieutenants, 91 sub-lieutenants, 81 midshipmen, and 60 cadets. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st was:

Battleships, 3; Armoured cruisers, 4; Protected cruisers, 5; torpedo-boat destroyers, 4; torpedo boats, 22; submarine, 1. The principal dockyards are San Fernando, Puerto Belgrano, and Buenos Ayres. In 1906 the Government asked for £6,500,000 to be expended over five years, and a Commission was sent to Europe, under Rear-Admiral Garcia, to report on the subject. It was proposed to spend £5,900,000 on the purchase of 3 large armoured vessels, 9 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 21 torpedo boats; the balance to be spent on submarine mines, floating batteries, river gunboats, and transports.

### Industries, Statistics, etc.

The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, secular and compulsory between 6 and 14. There are 560,000 scholars in the Government and private schools. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. The chief exports are wool, cattle and sheep, frozen meat, hides, butter, and grain. There are several Jewish agricultural colonies, promoted by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Length of railways, 12,000 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic. Telegraphs, 30,000 miles, connecting all the Republic.

**Area,** 1,135,840 sq. miles; **pop.** (1905), 5,410,205, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. **Capital** of the republic, Buenos Ayres, with 1,015,000 inhabitants. Other large towns are Rosario, pop. 140,000; Cordoba, 60,000; and Tucuman, 55,000. **Capital** of the province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata, pop. 85,000. **Revenue,** 1905, £17,180,000; **expenditure,** £19,025,000. **Foreign debt,** 1906, £71,833,580; **internal debt,** £11,068,500, of which £3,308,500 was in gold and £7,760,000 in paper. **Imports,** 1905, £41,030,884; **exports,** £64,568,765. The United Kingdom has the largest individual share both of imports and of exports. There is said to be more than £300,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina.

**President:** Dr. J. Figueroa Alcorta.

**Vice-President:** Señor Benito Villanueva.

**Ministry:** *Minister of the Interior,* Dr. M. A. Montes de Oca.—*Foreign Affairs,* Señor A. M. Deosa.—*Finance,* Señor N. Piñero.—*Justice and Public Instruction,* Dr. F. Pinedo.—*War,* Gen. Campos.—*Marine,* Capt. Onofre Betheder.—*Agriculture,* Señor E. Ramos Mexia.—*Public Works,* Señor Miguel Tedin.

**Legation in London,** 2, Palace Gate, W.—*Minister,* Don Florencio L. Dominguez.—*First Secretary,* Vicente J. Dominguez.—*Consul-General,* Dr. S. Garcia Uriburu, 3, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.

**British Minister** at Buenos Ayres, W. B. Townley.—*Consul,* A. C. Ross, C.B.—*Consul at Rosario,* H. Mallet.

**Arisugawa, H.I.H. Prince Takehito,** is descended from one of the four imperial families of Japan, which was founded by Prince Yoshihito, son of the Emperor Go Yozai, who

reigned 1587-1611. Prince Takehito, who was b. in 1852, was adopted as his son and heir by his elder brother, Prince Taruhito, and was heir presumptive to the Japanese throne until the birth of the present Crown Prince in 1870. His early training was received in the British Navy, which he entered as a midshipman in '79, and in which he served till he gained the rank of lieutenant. During the Chino-Japanese War he commanded a cruiser with the rank of post-captain. He was afterwards appointed Admiral Superintendent of Yokosuka, and devoted himself to the work of organising the fleet. Prince and Princess Arisugawa represented the Emperor at the marriage of the German Crown Prince, in 1905, and afterwards visited England, staying at York House as the King's guests. The Order of hon. G.C.B. (military division) was conferred upon him during his visit.

**Armagh, The Most Rev. William Alexander, Archbishop** of, D.D., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Dublin. He is the son of the Rev. R. Alexander, Prebendary of Aghadoe, and was born April 13th, 1824. Ed. at Tonbridge School, and Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford. Having been curate and rector of several parishes in Ireland, and Dean of Emly, he was in '67 appointed Bp. of Derry and Raphoe, and in '96 Archbp. of Armagh and Primate of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland. There is a Roman Catholic Archbp. of Armagh (see Index). Dr. Alexander has published a number of theological works, and "The Finding of the Book and other Poems." He is the only living prelate in Ireland appointed by the Crown. He married Cecil Frances Humphreys, well known as "C. F. A.," the popular hymn-writer. The Palace, Armagh.

## ARMS, COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF.

### *College of Arms or Herald's College.*

In 1483 the Royal Offices of Arms were, by a charter of Richard III., erected into a Corporation and given a house by the river—near where the College of Arms now stands—as their headquarters. In a charter dated in 1555 Queen Mary confirmed their powers and privileges, and this Queen also gave them for their office Derby House, the old town house of the Earls of Derby. This was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the present building was erected on its site, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Corporation consists of three Kings of Arms (Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy), six Heralds (Chester, Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Windsor, and York), and four Pursuivants (Bluemantle, Rouge Dragon, Portcullis, and Rouge Croix). The general duties of the members are to attend the Sovereign on all full State occasions; to publish certain royal proclamations, and to marshal certain royal solemnities, such as coronations, funerals, etc.; to arrange for changes of name and Arms by Royal Licence, Grants of Arms and of Supporters, by Warrant of the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk); to prepare and record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry; and it is the duty of the Heralds and Pursuivants to attend in the Public Office of the College, between the hours of 10 and 4, one of each rank in monthly rotation. All the members are nominated by the Earl Marshal, holding their offices by Patent under the Great Seal.

**Earl Marshal:** His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

### Kings of Arms.

**Garter Principal King of Arms:** Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, C.V.O., F.S.A.

**Clarenceux King of Arms:** George E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

**Norroy King of Arms:** William H. Weldon, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.

### Heralds.

**Chester:** Henry Murray Lane, Esq.

**Lancaster:** Edward Bellasis, Esq.

**Somerset:** H. F. Burke, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.

**Richmond:** Charles H. Athill, Esq., F.S.A.

**Windsor:** W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., M.A., F.S.A.

**York:** G. Ambrose Lee, Esq.

### Pursuivants.

**Rouge Dragon:** Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.

**Portcullis:** T. M. Joseph-Watkin, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.

**Rouge Croix:** A. W. Stewart Cochrane, Esq.

**Bluemantle:** G. W. Wollaston, Esq., M.V.O.

**Registrar:** H. F. Burke, Esq.

**Treasurer:** W. H. Weldon, Esq.

**Public Office** (for all inquiries): College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

### *Lyon Office, Scotland.*

The Court of the Lord Lyon is the department regulating the bearing of coats of arms in Scotland. Differing from the College of Arms in England, it is a Government Office, and all the fees exigible by it are paid over to His Majesty's Treasury. The establishment consists of **Lyon King of Arms**, three **Heralds** (Albany, Rothesay, and Ross), three **Pursuivants** (Carrick, March, and Unicorn), a **Lyon Clerk**, a **Procurator-Fiscal**, a **Herald Painter**, and a **Macer**. The office of Lyon King of Arms is a very ancient one. The fees payable for a grant of arms amount to about £44, and for a "matriculation" of arms already recorded to about £16. There is also an official register of pedigrees, and there are some fine early armorial manuscripts in the library of the Office, which contains an extensive collection of works in heraldry and family history. The Lyon has jurisdiction over all persons of Scottish descent. The Lyon Office is at present regulated under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in '67. It has of late years been celebrated for the artistic excellence of the emblazonments of the arms issued by it, which have had considerable influence on the recent revival of heraldic art.

**Lyon King of Arms:** Sir James Balfour Paul, F.S.A. Scot.

**Lyon Clerk:** F. J. Grant, W.S.

**Office:** H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

### *Office of Arms, Ireland.*

In Ireland, Ulster King of Arms has the sole heraldic jurisdiction, and has the same duties in Ireland as the Earl Marshal has in England. Like the Lyon Office, however, it is a Government Department. Ulster is *ex-officio* Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick and executive officer of this Order. He furnishes each year to the House of Lords "Ulster's Roll" of the Peers of Ireland. The title of **Ulster King of Arms** was created in 1552; but the office itself, under the designation of "Ireland King of Arms," had its origin in 1382. The office of "Athlone Pursuivant of Arms" was created in 1552. The other Heraldic Offices are those of Dublin and Cork Heralds, created in 1783. Valuable Heraldic and Genealogical MSS. are housed in a fireproof strong room.



**Ulster King of Arms:** Sir Arthur E. Vicars. K.C.V.O., who succeeded the late Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., in January 1893. Knighted '96. C.V.O. 1901; K.C.V.O. 1903.  
**Office:** Dublin Castle.

## ARMY, THE BRITISH IMPERIAL.

**I. ADMINISTRATION:** Committee of Imperial Defence; Army Council; Inspector-General of the Forces.

**II. ARMY ORGANISATION:** 1906 Reorganisation Scheme; District Commands; Regular Army; Army Reserve; Militia; Imperial Yeomanry; Volunteers.

**III. EFFECTIVES AND DISTRIBUTION:** Establishments and Strength, Whole Army; Regimental Strength, Regular Army; Recruiting; Distribution of the Regular Army; Strength of Army Reserve, Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteers.

**IV. MAINTENANCE:** Estimated Expenditure, etc.; Normal Expenditure, 1895-6—1905-6.

**V. TERMS OF SERVICE.**

**VI. THE INDIAN ARMY.**

**VII. SPECIAL ARMY MATTERS:** The General Staff; War Stores Commission; the Colonies and Imperial Defence.

### I. Administration.

#### The Committee of Imperial Defence.

The Army is administered and controlled, under the authority and responsibility of the Cabinet, through the Secretary of State for War, who is President of the Army Council; but the Committee of Imperial Defence, being the advisory body upon whose recommendations the military, as well as the naval, policy of the country is theoretically and practically based in its broad lines, some account of that Committee is a necessary preliminary to an account of army administration.

This important feature of the organisation arose from the reconstitution of the old Defence Committee of the Cabinet as an institution to consider all questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Military Forces, India, and the Colonies; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as might be required; and to keep adequate records for the use of the Cabinet of the day and its successors. The Committee is purely advisory, and has no executive functions whatever. The machinery provided for the work is the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee. The Secretary is appointed for five years, with a normal salary of £1500; but Sir George Clarke, the first holder of the office, receives £2000. He has as his colleagues two Assistant Secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for three years, with salaries at the rate of £500 per annum. The original proposal was upon a more extensive scale, but it was explained that the present organisation was regarded as a beginning. The great advantage of the arrangement is that it enables a vote to be taken in the House each year after a discussion of matters relating to Imperial Defence as a whole. This was never possible in the discussion of Army and Navy votes separately.

The Prime Minister is Chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and the members are the heads of the naval, military, and political

services of the State, and when questions arise affecting particular colonies, departments or measures, special authorities may be called in. The present Secretary of State for War and his predecessor have both taken counsel with the Committee before presenting their Army schemes.

#### The Army Council.

The new Board created under this name by a patent dated Feb. 6th, 1904, consists of the Secretary of State, described as its "President," four military members, and two civil members. It was created in accordance with the recommendation of the War Office (Reconstitution) Committee, which consisted of Viscount Esher as chairman, Admiral Sir John Fisher, and Colonel Sir George Sydenham Clarke, as embodied in its Report published in three parts—Jan. 11th, Feb. 26th, and March 9th, 1904. The members of the Council act in a dual capacity: (a) as colleagues of the Secretary of State at the Council table; (b) as superintendents of the several branches into which the business of the War Office is divided.

The Military Members are, under the patent, the organising and administrative heads of the War Office, each responsible with the Secretary of State for the work of the War Office, and each for the efficient working of the branches under his individual control. Their several duties are indicated below. The law officers of the Crown endeavoured to provide for the single responsibility of the War Minister, while leaving unimpaired that of the members of the Council; and by an Order in Council dated Aug. 10th, 1904, the duties of the members of the Army Council were defined, a disparity being set up between the new Order and the Patent, owing to the Secretary of State being made responsible for "all the business of the Army Council." The first Military Member (Chief of the General Staff), the second Military Member (Adjutant-General), the third Military Member (Quartermaster-General), and the fourth Military Member (Master-General of the Ordnance) are under the terms of this Order "responsible to the Secretary of State for the administration of so much of the business relating to the organisation, disposition, *personnel*, armament, and maintenance of the Army as shall be assigned to them or each of them from time to time by the Secretary of State." The Finance Member is responsible for the Finance of the Army and for other business that may be committed to him, and in the same way the Civil Member is responsible for the non-effective votes and for any other business assigned to him. It is generally understood that the provisions of the Patent have been overridden by this Order in practice, and that the responsibility of the Military Members has been impaired.

The Secretary of State (Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.) is responsible to the Crown and Parliament as indicated above, and has general direction and supervision of all War Office business.

The Chief of the General Staff (General the Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B.), *First Military Member*, deals with the military defence of the Empire, the collection of intelligence, the training of the forces, their use in war, war organisation, the education of officers, the selection and administration of the General Staff, and telegraphs, signalling and associated matters. The duties are discharged



under his authority by the **Director of Military Operations** (Major-Gen. J. M. Grierson, R.A.), the **Director of Staff Duties** (Major-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson), and the **Director of Military Training** (Major-Gen. D. Haig, C.V.O.).

The **Adjutant-General** (Lieut.-Gen. C. W. H. Douglas, C.B.), *Second Military Member*, is concerned with the raising and organising of the military forces, the maintenance of the Army abroad, the distribution of units, regulations for placing units on a war footing, personal questions, medical and sanitary matters, discipline, ceremonial matters, administrative arrangements connected with training, and the selection and administration of the Departmental Staff. The heads of the branches are the **Director of Recruiting and Organisation** (Major-Gen. H. G. Miles), the **Director of Personal Services** (Brig.-Gen. G. F. Browne, C.B.), the **Director-General of Army Medical Services** (Surgeon-Gen. Sir A. Keogh, K.C.B.), and the **Director of Auxiliary Forces** (Major-Gen. W. H. Mackinnon).

The **Quartermaster-General** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B.), *Third Military Member*, deals with organising and training the Transport, Remount, and Supply Services; the settling of reserves of food, clothing, equipment, etc., to be held in depots, garrisons, and mobilisation stores, and the scales on which articles are to be supplied to the troops; the holding and issuing of military stores; the administration of departmental services, and the selection of officers for employment in them. The heads of the branches are the **Director of Transport and Remounts** (Major-Gen. F. W. Benson), under whom is the **Director-General of Army Veterinary Services** (Major-Gen. H. Thomson), the **Director of Movements and Quarterings** (Brig.-Gen. G. F. Gorrington), the **Director of Supplies** (Brig.-Gen. F. T. Clayton), and the **Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores** (Major-Gen. F. E. Mulcahy).

The **Master-General of the Ordnance** (Major-Gen. Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B.), *Fourth Military Member*, is concerned with armament, including mines and lights; coast defences; reserves of arms of all kinds and ammunition; patterns; provisions and inspection of guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc.; the direction and financial control of manufacturing departments except clothing; inventions; construction and maintenance of fortifications; stores, buildings, and ranges; the *personnel* of manufacturing and inspection staffs; technical questions affecting artillery and engineer services; contracts for guns, ammunition, and stores. The principal officers in the department are the **Director of Artillery** (Brig.-Gen. C. F. Hadden) and the **Director of Fortifications and Works** (Brig.-Gen. R. M. Ruck).

The **Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State**, being the **Civil Member of the Army Council** (the Earl of Portsmouth), has special duties, including supervision of large barrack and hospital construction, and has under him the **Director of Barrack Construction** (Mr. H. B. Measures, F.R.I.B.A.) and the **Chaplain-General** (Right Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, D.D.).

The **Financial Secretary and Finance Member of the Council** (Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P.) is the **Financial Secretary**, made a colleague of the **Military Members**, and has as his executive officer the **Director of Army Finance** (Sir G. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State). By Order in

Council, August 10th, 1904, the **Director** acts as deputy and assistant to the **Finance Member of the Council**, as accounting officer of Army votes, accounts, and funds, being thus charged with the allowance and payment of all moneys for Army services, with accounting for and auditing expenditure and preparing annual accounts, and generally with the duty of audit and with advising the administrative officers at the War Office, and in command on all questions of Army expenditure. The reorganisation of the Finance Department has involved very great changes, and for the financial service of the Army in the field and in peace, an entirely new department has been created by amalgamating the old Military Pay Department with some of the Civil Headquarters Finance branches. A standing Army Finance Committee to watch expenditure has also been constituted.

The **Secretary of the Army Council** and of the War Office (Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State) is the former Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and the work of his department is conducted through several branches. He is charged with the interior economy of the War Office and the preparation of all official communications of the Army Council. The **Naval Adviser** to the Army Council is Capt. R. P. F. Puffer, R.N., and the **Judge-Advocate-General** is Mr. T. Milvain, K.C.

#### The Inspector-General of the Forces.

The necessary corollary of the changes introduced into the administrative system was the disappearance of the Commander-in-Chief and the creation of a new office—that of **Inspector-General of the Forces**. The Army Council administers but does not command the Army, the executive command being vested in generals outside the War Office, and the **Inspector-General** has the duty of inspecting every branch of military work. The Duke of Connaught was appointed to this high and important position, and his duties were defined by Order in Council on August 10th, '04. They are as follows: "Under the orders and directions of the Army Council, to review generally and report to the Army Council on the practical results of the policy of that Council, and for that purpose to inspect and report upon the training and efficiency of all troops under the control of the Home Government, on the suitability of their armament and equipment, on the condition of fortifications and defences, and generally on the readiness and fitness of the Army for war." **Inspectors** (5) of Cavalry, Horse and Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Equipment and Stores, have been appointed to act under the **Inspector-General**. The **Inspector-General** is also President of the **Selection Board**, which consists of the generals holding the military commands at home, and is concerned with the selection and promotion of officers above the rank of captain.

#### II. Army Organisation.

##### The 1906 Reorganisation Scheme.

A full synopsis of the scheme of **Army Reorganisation** proposed by the late Government was given in the 1905 ANNUAL, and more briefly last year. Here it may suffice to say that it was proposed to divide the **Regular Army** into two parts—viz., a **General Service Army** to serve abroad and at home, the men enlisting

for nine years with the colours followed by three in the Reserve, and a Home Service Army to serve at home in peace, and abroad, if necessary, in time of important war, the men enlisting for two years with the colours and ten years in the Reserve.

This scheme was never brought into complete operation, and when the present Government came into power an entirely new scheme of Army Reorganisation was proposed, and is now being carried into execution. It was foreshadowed by Mr. Haldane in a speech in the House of Commons, March 8th, 1906, further developed on July 12th, and more fully explained in a Memorandum dated July 30th. It is based upon the principle that increased efficiency is compatible with greater economy, and that wastage is caused by the Army having grown up "haphazard" with no definite purpose or function. Economy is to be sought in part by employing men who give only a part of their time in peace to military training, and yet are willing to take a definite engagement to serve overseas on mobilisation, in work which is of a civilian nature, as in manning ammunition columns, certain transport, railway, supply, clerical, medical and veterinary services, and much work done by artificers—e.g. shoeing-smiths, wheelwrights, etc. This is described as the "Militia Principle," and is the great novelty in the new scheme. The object is to increase the total number of persons capable of rendering effective military service by substituting in many cases men serving on a militia basis for men giving exclusive time to the Regular Army. It is, therefore, assumed that certain reductions are right, and that the result will be "the increase of the efficiency for fighting purposes of the British Army by 50 per cent." The limit of possible reductions is to be determined by the number of troops requiring drafts which we maintain abroad; and the establishment which has been sanctioned by the Army Council (based, it is understood, largely upon financial considerations) enables certain units to be disbanded.

The Reductions in progress or to be made are: Two battalions of Guards and 8 Line battalions, leaving abroad 78 battalions and at home 68 battalions. It is anticipated that these changes will result in an immediate saving of £1,000,000 and an ultimate saving of £2,500,000. The disappearing battalions are: 3rd Scots Guards (which has given up its colours), 3rd Coldstream Guards (serving in the meantime in Egypt), 3rd and 4th Northumberland Fusiliers, 3rd and 4th Royal Warwickshire Regt., 3rd and 4th Lancashire Fusiliers, 3rd and 4th Manchester Regt. The total reduction is to be 20,000 men, of whom about 9000 are to be obtained by reducing the 10 battalions named, and 2000 by abolishing Regular Garrison Artillerymen, while 3850 are Field Artillerymen, and the remainder are obtained by abolishing the Wei-hai-Wei Regiment, and by reducing Royal Engineer and Army Service Corps establishments. The West Indies Regt. is also to be reduced to two battalions and a depot.

An "Expeditionary Force" is to be constituted, composed of 6 "big" infantry divisions (each of 3 brigades) and 4 cavalry brigades, with a total strength of 5546 officers and 154,000 men—50,000 serving with the colours, and 70,000 being Reservists, and 30,000 men on a Militia basis. The numbers, by arms, required to constitute this force are as follows:—

	Officers.	Other Ranks.
General Officers, Staff, and Special Appointments.	265	—
Cavalry . . . . .	490	11,132
Artillery . . . . .	693	28,752
Engineers . . . . .	268	7,287
Infantry . . . . .	2,236	77,183
Army Service Corps . . . . .	344	19,093
Royal Army Medical Corps . . . . .	1,061	8,408
Army Veterinary Corps . . . . .	117	632
Army Ordnance Corps . . . . .	72	1,537
Total . . . . .	5,546	154,074

The exact number of these to be on a non-regular basis is given as follows, the Cavalry being 6 Imperial Yeomany regiments to act as divisional cavalry, and the other forces being Reservists, men on a militia basis and civilians "to be specially engaged on mobilisation": Cavalry, 3240; Artillery, 10,337; Engineers, 2425; Army Service Corps, 10,775; Royal Army Medical Corps, 3098; Army Veterinary Corps, 541; Army Ordnance Corps, 441; total, 30,857.

The war wastage for six months is estimated at 56,285, and there not being enough Regulars and Reservists, men on a non-regular basis would be required to make up the number.

The Artillery.—No field batteries are to be abolished, but reductions are to be made as indicated above. Sixty-three batteries are to be mobilised as the proper complement of the expeditionary force. Thirty-six batteries are to be used for training Militia, 18 being 4-gun batteries, and 18 2 gun batteries. The ammunition columns of the expeditionary force will be made up mainly on a non-regular basis. The immediate economy is estimated at £300,000.

The Militia are to be organised into a first reserve—to supply supports for the expeditionary force during an overseas campaign. The number of battalions may be reduced, two or three weak battalions being amalgamated to form one strong battalion. It is intended that the Militia shall serve under its own officers, either in companies or battalions, and that a measure shall be introduced to make the force available for foreign service.

Yeomanry and Volunteers.—These forces are to be looked to for expansion of the regular forces and for home defence. The administration of all purely local territorial forces will be vested in county associations, with the lords-lieutenant as chairmen. Parliament, through the Army Council, will hand over to each association a sum of money annually to be used for the organisation, administration, and maintenance of the county forces. The associations will have nothing to do with the command and training of the local forces. These duties will remain with the general officers commanding. Apart from financial control, the duties of the county associations are: To assist in furnishing facilities for training; to promote rifle clubs, cadet corps, and other semi-military bodies that may be affiliated to the local forces; to assist recruiting for the regular Army; to help those who have served their country abroad to obtain employment when they have left the colours; generally, to look after the Army interests in their districts, develop local interest in the military forces, and create machinery for dealing systematically



with the patriotic efforts of the nation to help the Army in time of war.

In May 1906 a Committee was appointed, with Viscount Esher as chairman and Lord Lucas as secretary, to consider the question of how best to give effect to the principles governing the organisation of the Auxiliary Forces into a Territorial Army as described in Mr. Haldane's speech on March 8th, 1906.

#### District Commands.

Under the system introduced by Mr. Arnold-Forster, the British Army was organised in Commands, under a special Army Order of Jan. 6th, 1905, modified by Army Order 150, Aug. '05. The United Kingdom includes seven commands:—

- I. Aldershot Army Corps: Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. D. P. French, K.C.B.
- II. Southern Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton.
- III. Eastern Command: Gen. Lord Methuen, G.C.B.
- IV. Irish Command: Gen. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.
- V. Scottish: Lieut.-Gen. E. P. Leach.
- VI. Northern, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. M. L. Rundle.
- VII. Western, Major-Gen. Sir F. Howard.

London forms an independent district apart from the commands (Major-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, K.C.M.G., C.B.).

In each command there is a General Officer commanding in chief responsible for training, efficiency, discipline, and administration, and he is assisted by officers of the general staff. An officer styled Major-General (or Brigadier) in charge of administration is entrusted with the administrative services, and exercises delegated authority in these matters, but is authorised, for certain purposes, to correspond with the War Office direct.

The training is arranged as follows: (a) Field troops (Regular Army) by divisional and brigade commanders; (b) Coast Defence troops by specially appointed officers known as commanders of coast defences; (c) grouped regimental districts by group commanders; (d) Auxiliary Forces, under special arrangements. Particular dispositions were made pending the completion of the reorganisation.

The duties of a General Officer commanding in chief have to do mainly with the work which is classified as preparation for war; and special instructions have been issued for officers commanding the London district, and commanding divisions, brigades, coast defences, grouped regimental districts, etc.

The major-general or brigadier in charge of administration does not correspond direct with the War Office on questions of policy or principle, but is responsible to the Army Council that money voted is properly expended.

The chief accountant, who is an official of the department of the Financial Member of the Army Council, is responsible for general supervision, examination and audit, upon which he reports to the War Office monthly. He exercises a financial review, and is directly responsible in all matters of account, payment and receipt to the Director of Finance. If the brigadier should require him to make a payment, pass a charge, or accept a credit which he thinks not authorised, he can compel reference to the Army Council.

An important feature of the new arrangement of local commands is the grouping of regimental

districts as recommended by the Esher Committee, each group being under a colonel. The new organisation does not supersede that of the regimental districts, of which there are 69, but groups them for recruiting and command purposes. The regimental district is theoretically the recruiting-ground of a territorial regiment, with which are linked, as junior battalions, the militia and volunteer corps within the area; and the reserve men are pensioners of their respective territorial regiments. The Royal Artillery, through 9 recruiting areas, and the Royal Engineers, through the Commanding Royal Engineer in each district, have a territorial organisation; but this is not the case with the Cavalry, which has special recruiters or staff officers located in various districts.

#### Regular Army.

The following is the organisation of the Regular Army according to the units of each arm of the Service upon the estimates of 1906-7, deducting the 2 battalions of Foot Guards and the 8 battalions of Line Infantry now being or to be disbanded. It should be remembered that of the 99 Field Batteries to be maintained at home, 18 will be upon a 4-gun establishment and 18 others on a 2-gun establishment. The companies of Garrison Artillery and Army Service Corps are to be greatly reduced in number, but the precise facts are not known. The strength is given below. (III.)

Household Cavalry . . .	Regiments	3
Cavalry of the Line . . .	do.	28
Horse Artillery . . .	Batteries	30
Field Artillery . . .	do.	157
Mountain Artillery . . .	do.	8
Garrison Artillery . . .	Companies	109
Royal Engineers . . .	do.	80
Foot Guards . . .	Battalions	8
Infantry of the Line . . .	do.	144
Army Service Corps . . .	Companies	86
R.A. Medical Corps . . .	do.	22
Army Ordnance Corps . . .	do.	20

In addition to these are Colonial Corps in Egypt, Jamaica, Bermuda, Malta, West Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, etc.; being Artillery, 18 companies; Engineers, 2 companies; Infantry, 10 battalions.

#### Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve is a vital element in Army organisation, the Reserve men being liable by the terms of their agreement to general service with the arms in which they were enrolled with the colours. The war in South Africa, and the general mobilisation of the force, showed that it could be relied upon. Reservists, who have served their period with the colours, and who are of the best soldiering age, and available for service if required, are an excellent set of men. The Reserve men are pensioners of the respective territorial regiments, and look to the officer commanding the district as their commanding officer. The establishment on the estimates of 1906-7 is 122,000. The Reserve comprises Sections A, B, and D, the B or ordinary Reserve section being the most important, comprising all who have enlisted for short service and have discharged their active duties. Entrance to D section has been closed in 1906, and it is presumably intended to disappear.

A further Reserve force is the Reserve Division of Militia, to be embodied with the Militia upon mobilisation.



**Militia.**

The Militia is a force of very old standing, the purpose of which is to provide a body of trained men, available in case of need or of imminent national danger, to supplement, support, or relieve the regular army at home and on the Mediterranean stations. Under the new Army scheme the Militia is to be made a direct support for the Regular Army in any part of the world, and its garrison branch is to be converted and made available to man the ammunition columns of the Royal Field Artillery. There are in all 124 Infantry battalions attached to the Line regiments, 32 corps of Garrison Artillery, 3 Field Batteries (being the Lancashire Field Artillery Brigade), 2 fortress corps of Engineers, and 7 divisions of Submarine Miners. The Infantry battalions are to be reduced in number, the Garrison corps are to be converted, and the Submarine Miners are to disappear. The Malta regiment, some colonial corps, and 8 Channel Islands regiments are in addition. A very large number of Militia recruits are every year transferred to the line—12,103 in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1905—and the force is a channel through which many commissions are annually gained in the regular Army.

The Militia recruit is enlisted for six years, and may re-engage if under 45 years of age for a further period of four years. Recruits are liable, at any time after enlistment, to be assembled for preliminary drill for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be directed from time to time by the Secretary of State for War. Brigades and regiments are called out annually for 27 days' training, which may be extended to 56 days if deemed expedient.

The Auxiliary Forces Commission made recommendations for increasing the efficiency of the Militia by passing the recruit through six months' training in his first year, not less than six weeks in the three subsequent years, and a fortnight in each of the last four years, the total period being increased to eight years. It was also proposed to organise brigades and divisions, with permanent commander and a limited staff. The training of the *Spectator* "Experimental Company" at Hounslow under Col. Alsager Pollock has shown what can be accomplished in six months; and during the winter 1906-7 a trial is being made in the training for six months of the recruits of 20 selected Militia battalions.

The Militia Force is not at present in a satisfactory state. Recruiting has fallen off, owing to the raising of the standard, and uncertainty as to the future of the force. There is great variety in the numbers and qualities of the units, and the condition of some units of infantry is very grave.

The New Militia Reserve, formed as a "Reserve Division of the Militia," by Royal Warrant (Feb. 4th, 1903), under the Militia and Yeomanry Act, 1892, had attained an enrolled strength of 7657 on Oct. 1st, 1905, mainly owing to the enlistment of men of the disbanded Royal Garrison Regiment. The arrangements for musketry training are to be increased. Men of the Reserve Division are liable to serve with the Militia whenever that force is embodied by proclamation.

**Imperial Yeomanry.**

The old Yeomanry Cavalry was reorganised by Army Order of April 17th, 1901, which pro-

vided that it should, in future, be entitled the "Imperial Yeomanry," that the brigade organisation should be abolished, and that the force be organised in regiments of four squadrons, with a regimental staff and a machine-gun section. The Order included rules as to efficiency, drills, and pay. During the period of training, and under conditions laid down, the daily pay, including ration allowance, varies from 5s. 6d. in the case of a private to 9s. 6d. in the case of a regimental sergeant-major, with 1s. additional when a non-commissioned officer acts as quartermaster. The number of regiments so far constituted is 56. It was decided, under Mr. Brodrick's Army scheme, to provide the Yeomanry with rifles, to give them extra pay as indicated above, with horse allowance of £5, and to raise the force to 35,000 as Imperial Yeomanry, intended to furnish mounted troops for home defence, while Colonial Yeomanry were to be affiliated for Imperial services. There is a school for instruction for officers of Imperial Yeomanry. Under Mr. Haldane's Army scheme 6 Yeomanry Regiments, numbering 3240 of all ranks, are to act as divisional cavalry with the Expeditionary Force, and the employment of more Yeomanry in the same way is under consideration. There has been some falling off in enlistment, and the strength on Oct. 1st, 1905, was 23,537, as compared with 25,502 on the corresponding date in the previous year.

**The Volunteers.**

Volunteer corps are raised under the Volunteer Act 1863 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 65). They are subject to the provisions of that Act and any Acts amending it, and likewise to all regulations made with regard to volunteer corps. The Volunteer (Military Service) Act of '96 provides that whenever an order for the embodiment of the Militia is in force, any member of a Volunteer corps may offer himself for actual military service, and if the services of such numbers of any corps are sufficient to enable them to be separately organised are accepted, then those members may be called out either as a corps or as part of a corps. Under the Volunteer Act 1900 new regulations were made as follows:—I. A member of a Volunteer corps may contract to come out for actual military service in Great Britain whenever summoned, and to serve for a period not exceeding one month in the absence of a Royal Proclamation calling out the Volunteers generally. II. A member of a Volunteer corps may contract to proceed upon active service to any part of the world in a unit or company formed of Volunteers, on special conditions as defined by the terms of his contract.

The future of the Volunteers is uncertain. The Royal Commission on the Auxiliary Forces showed the measures necessary to secure the desired efficiency. The system to be adopted for the reorganisation of the Volunteer Forces under the new Army scheme, so far as it has been outlined, is given above (II); and in Mr. Haldane's Memorandum dated July 30th, 1906, he said that the Volunteer Forces should have for their definite function the support and expansion of the Regular Army. "Support should take the form of an organisation which will enable the expeditionary force to leave these shores, certain that the naval fortresses and the points on the coast-line which require

garrisons would be adequately manned from Volunteer forces, and, further, that sufficient forces drawn from the Volunteers would be available to repel raids. But to enable them to fulfil such functions, the Volunteers must be more completely and more scientifically organised for war than they are at present, and the General Staff, keeping the objects of support and expansion in view, are now preparing a scheme for giving the Volunteer Force a real war organisation." The estimates for 1906-7 provide for the staff necessary for brigading the whole of the Volunteer Infantry under Brigadiers responsible for training and inspection.

### III. Effectives and Distribution.

Establishment and Strength of the Army, Army Reserve, Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteers, including Permanent Staff.

	Normal Establishment	Actual Strength	Wanting to complete
Army, Regular Forces			
Regimental Establishments	286,036	272,133	13,903
General and Departmental Staff and Miscellaneous Establishments	2,752	2,752	—
Army Reserve	104,000	94,770	9,230
Militia	132,408	92,672	39,736
Militia (Reserve Division)	7,500	7,657	—
Channel Islands and Colonial Militia	5,744	5,168	576
Imperial Yeomanry and Hon. Artillery Company	27,638	25,159	2,479
Volunteers	342,726	252,889	89,837
Bermuda Rifle Volunteers			
	319	171	148
General total	909,123	753,371	155,752

#### Regimental Strength of Regular Army by Arms.

Household Cavalry	1,360
Cavalry of the Line	19,149
Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery	30,550
Royal Garrison Artillery	24,174
Royal Engineers	10,718
Foot Guards	8,053
Infantry of the Line	150,955
Colonial Corps and Indian Infantry borrowed for garrison and expeditionary purposes	11,753
Army Service Corps	6,944
Royal Army Medical Corps	5,049
Army Ordnance Corps	2,423
Army Pay Corps	856
Army Veterinary Corps	149

These figures, which are the latest available, are from the General Annual Report on the Army 1906, and refer to the strength on Oct. 1st in the previous year. In nearly every case they show a diminution, and the new scheme will reduce them very greatly.

#### Recruiting.

It appears from the Annual Report of Recruiting that in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1905, 35,963 recruits joined, of whom 20,316

entered for 9 years, and 10,240 for 3 years with the colours, the remainder of the period of 12 years being passed in the Reserve. In the previous year the number enlisted was 42,624, there being a reduction of 6661 in 1905. The enlistments included 2380 for the Line Cavalry, 22,243 for the Line Infantry, and 6243 for the Artillery, the remainder being for the Household troops and departmental corps.

#### Distribution of the Regular Army, all ranks.

At home—	Oct. 1st, 1905.
England and Wales	97,833
Scotland	5,290
Ireland	25,831
Jersey	183
Guernsey and Alderney	793
Total	129,930

In the Colonies, Egypt, China, and Crete 64,142

(These figures have been reduced, and are further being modified by the bringing home of battalions ordered to be disbanded.)

#### In commands in the East Indies—

Northern	20,538
Western	21,146
Eastern	22,105
Secunderabad	8,737
Burma	4,436
Royal Artillery Staff unposted, etc.	1,099
Total	78,061

General Total at Home and Abroad 272,133

#### The Strength of the Army Reserve

from '98 to 1905 has been as follows:—'98, 82,063; '99, 78,839; 1900, 24,130; 1901, 5251; 1902, 2398; Jan. 1st, 1903, 32,865; Oct. 1st, 1903, 66,471; 1904, 74,940; 1905, 94,770. Of this number 79,390 belonged to Sects. A and B, and 15,380 to Sect. D. Owing to special causes, and chiefly the great influx of men enlisted on the 3 years' term of service, the Reserve has become inflated, and approaches the high establishment estimated for it (122,000), but the disbanding of battalions and reduction of special establishments under the new scheme will reduce the reserve-making power, and the Reserve will therefore rapidly shrink during the next few years.

#### Changes in Establishment and Effective of the Militia

during the last seven years, exclusive of officers and permanent staff:—

Date.	Strength.	Establishment.	Wanting to complete.
1st Jan., 1900	98,130	123,137	25,007
" 1901	92,741	124,252	31,511
" 1902	102,845	123,993	21,148
" 1903	102,220	133,351	30,931
1st Oct., 1903	89,743	126,942	37,181
" 1904	86,491	127,559	41,068
" 1905	85,814	123,086	37,272

The figures do not include Militia Reservists called out on permanent service with the Line during the South African war. The recruits enrolled in the first nine months of 1903 were 25,688, in the year up to Sept. 30th, 1904, 35,264, and in the year up to Sept. 30th, 1905, 35,030.

The Reserve Division of the Militia has an

established strength of 10,000. Its formation began in 1903, and on Oct. 1st, 1905, the strength was 7,657.

Enrolled Strength of the Imperial Yeomanry in 1902, 21,840, and the number present at the inspection 19,570; 1903, enrolled 26,372, at inspection 23,779; 1904, enrolled 27,388, at inspection 24,632; 1905, enrolled 25,341, at inspection 23,036. The establishment being 27,638, the number wanting to complete was 2297. Exclusive of officers and permanent staff, the strength on Oct. 1st, 1905, was 23,587.

## Strength of the Volunteers.

The conditions affecting unfavourably the strength of the Volunteers and the changes suggested or impending have been given above.

The enrolled strength has been as follows since the establishment of the force: '60, 119,146; '61, 161,239; '62, 157,818; '63, 162,935; '64, 170,544; '65, 178,484; '66, 181,565; '67, 187,864; '68, 199,194; '69, 195,287; '70, 193,893; '71, 169,608; '72, 178,279; '73, 171,937; '74, 175,387; '75, 181,080; '76, 185,501; '77, 193,026; '78, 203,213; '79, 206,265; '80, 206,537; '81, 208,308; '82, 207,336; '83, 209,365; '84, 215,015; '85, 224,012; '86, 226,752; '87, 228,038; '88, 226,469; '89, 224,021; '90, 221,048; '91, 222,046; '92, 225,423; '93, 227,741; '94, 231,328; '95, 231,704; '96, 236,059; '97, 231,796; '98, 230,678; '99, 229,854; 1900, 277,628; 1901, 288,476; 1902, 268,550; 1903, 253,281; 1904, 253,909; 1905, 249,611. In the Memorandum presented with the Army Estimates, 1906-7, the strength on Jan. 1st, 1906, was stated to be 241,708, as compared with 245,525 on Jan. 1st, 1905.

## IV. Maintenance.

	Net Estimate, 1905-6.	Net Estimate, 1906-7.
<b>I. Numbers.</b>		
Number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of India . . . . .	221,300	204,100
<b>II. Ordinary Effective Services.</b>		
Pay, etc., of Army . . . . .	£ 10,101,000	£ 10,220,000
Medical Establishments: Pay, etc. . . . .	482,000	490,000
Militia: Pay, Bounty, etc. . . . .	817,000	819,000
Imperial Yeomanry: Pay and Allowances . . . . .	438,000	423,000
Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances . . . . .	1,220,000	1,244,000
Quartermasters, Transport, and Remounts . . . . .	2,190,000	2,111,000
Supplies and Clothing . . . . .	4,630,000	4,492,000
Ordnance Department, establishment, and general stores . . . . .	808,000	745,000
Armaments and Engineer stores . . . . .	1,306,000	1,386,000
Works and Buildings . . . . .	2,330,000	2,353,000
Establishments for military education . . . . .	130,000	132,000
Miscellaneous effective services . . . . .	72,000	77,000
War Office and Army Accounts Department . . . . .	545,000	559,000
Total Ordinary Effective Services . . . . .	£ 25,069,000	£ 25,051,000
<b>III. Non-effective Services.</b>		
Non-effective charges for officers, etc. . . . .	1,677,000	1,694,000
Non-effective charges for men, etc. . . . .	1,673,000	1,684,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and compassionate allowances . . . . .	181,000	180,000
Total Non-effective Services . . . . .	£ 3,531,000	£ 3,558,000
Total Ordinary Services . . . . .	£ 28,600,000	£ 28,609,000
<b>IV. Extraordinary Services.</b>		
General stores (harness, saddlery, etc.) . . . . .	30,000	30,000
Guns, carriages, ammunition, etc. . . . .	1,183,000	1,157,000
Total Extraordinary Services . . . . .	£ 1,213,000	£ 1,187,000
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Services . . . . .	£ 29,813,000	£ 29,796,000

	1906-7.
Repayments by Government of India, included as appropriations in aid of Army estimates; other than stores, etc., issued on repayment . . . . .	£ 1,612,501
Deduct,—Contribution from Army funds towards cost of garrison of Aden and sea transport . . . . .	230,000
	£ 1,382,501



The table preceding shows the total net estimate of expenditure on the Home and Colonial establishments exclusive of India; and for the sake of comparison the net estimate of 1905-6 is given. The Estimates of 1905-6 were framed on a new plan approved by the Committee of Public Accounts, the main principle being to arrange the votes and their subheads to correspond with the provinces of the various Directors responsible as above for the administration of funds. Hence the net expenditure in 1904-5 was not shown for purposes of comparison in the estimates of 1905-6. The principal increases are £119,000 for pay, £24,000 for volunteer corps, £80,000 for armaments, and £23,000 for works; the principal decreases £79,000 for quarterings, transport, etc., £138,000 for supplies and clothing, and £63,000 for Ordnance Department establishments. The net increase on ordinary services is £90,000, and the net decrease on ordinary and extraordinary services £17,000.

#### Further Particulars of Expenditure.

The following are details of the total normal military expenditure of this country in each of the undermentioned financial years '95-96 to 1905-6, including supplementary votes and expenditure under Military Works Acts:—

Year.	Estimates apart from War.	Under Military Loans.	Total (apart from War), including Loans.
	£	£	£
1895-6	18,470,535	619,579	19,090,114
1898-9	20,096,373	947,423	21,043,796
1901-2	25,528,574	1,749,487	27,278,061
1902-3	28,716,627	1,622,294	30,338,921
1903-4	29,800,000	3,600,000	33,400,000
1904-5	28,830,000	3,250,000	31,850,000
1905-6	28,600,000	2,915,000	31,515,000

#### V. Terms of Service.

In view of the great demand for men, very important inducements for enlistment have been made. The requirements as to age and height are varied from time to time, and may be obtained at any recruiting station. The standards have been improved, and the particulars are given in the Annual Report on Recruiting. In practice, for "growing youths," they are slightly modified. Under a special Army Order (Aug. 3rd, 1906) the following are the terms of service:—

1. **Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery:** All enlistments (except of boys), including artificers, for 6 years with the colours and 6 years in the reserve, or, if the soldier completes his 6 years' service with the colours while abroad, then for a further period, not exceeding 1 year, with the colours, and the remainder of the 12 years in the reserve.

2. **Royal Garrison Artillery:** All enlistments (except of boys), including artificers, for a period of 8 years with the colours and 4 years in the reserve, or, if the soldier completes his 8 years' service with the colours while abroad, then for a further period, not exceeding 1 year, with the colours, and the remainder of the 12 years in the reserve.

3. **Infantry of the Line:** All enlistments (except of boys) for a period of 7 years with

the colours and 5 years in the reserve, or, if the soldier completes his 7 years' service with the colours while abroad, then for a further period, not exceeding 1 year, with the colours, and the remainder of the 12 years in the reserve.

#### Service in Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve is that force to which men are transferred on expiration of their period of service with the colours, as indicated above. They may be called up annually for training for a period not exceeding 12 days or 20 drills. While in the Reserve they are liable to be recalled to the colours in case of national danger or great emergency, and if so recalled are treated in every respect as soldiers, and are allowed to regain the rank they held on transfer to the Reserve. Prior to the war the men in Section D, entrance to which has now been closed, could not be called up for service until the whole of the First-class Reserve had been embodied. The rate of pay is from 4d. to 6d. a day.

#### VI. The Indian Army.

A very important change was brought about during 1905 in the system of administering the Indian Army, owing to the strong representations of Lord Kitchener. The arrangements now are as follows:

**Army Department.**—The Commander-in-Chief is directly responsible to the Governor-General in Council for command, staff, and regimental appointments, promotion, discipline, training, organisation, distribution of the Army, intelligence, mobilisation, schemes of offence and defence, peace manoeuvres, war preparations (excluding supply of *matériel*), and the conduct of war. As regards the Supply and Transport Department, the arrangement which has recently been made will be adhered to. Such *matériel*, ammunition, and stores as are required for mobilisation will be entrusted to a *personnel* directly responsible to the Commander-in-Chief.

**Department of Military Supply.**—The functions of the Military Department, in charge of another member of Council, are limited to responsibility for the control of Army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, the management of Military Works, the Clothing and Manufacturing Departments, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Marine. The Military Supply Member's duties are more of a civil than of a military nature, and his business is to assist the Commander-in-Chief in his endeavours to render the Army in all respects fit for war, within the limits of financial considerations.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole Military Government of India.

Under the Commander-in-Chief are three Lieutenant-Generals commanding the Northern, Western and Eastern Army Corps, in addition to which are the troops of the late Madras command and those of the Burma command. The Commander-in-Chief's executive officers are the Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Principal Medical Officer. The departments of the Military Member of Council deal with supply, transport, etc.

The Army in India consists of British Regular Forces, Indian Regular Forces, the

various local corps, British volunteers, Indian Army Reserves, Imperial Service Troops, and Military Police. The establishment of the British regiments serving in India in 1906-7 is 75,031, including the following units and branches: 9 regiments of cavalry, 11 horse artillery batteries, 42 field batteries, 3 howitzer batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 22 garrison artillery companies, 6 heavy batteries, 52 battalions of infantry, details of Royal Engineers, R.A. Medical Corps, etc.

The three great commands are—

**Northern Army Corps** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bindon Blood), with divisions at Peshawur, Rawal Pindi and Lahore, and independent brigades at Kohat, Derajat, and Bannu.

**Western Army Corps** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter, D.S.O.), with divisions at Quetta, Mhow and Poona, and a brigade at Aden.

**Eastern Army Corps** (Gen. Sir A. Gaslee), with divisions at Meerut and Lucknow. These three important commands retain the staffs of the late Punjab, Bombay and Bengal armies which they replace, with some modification of boundaries; but ultimately, when proper barracks have been provided, the arrangement will permit the distribution of troops upon the frontier and upon the lines of approach. Increased powers are given to officers of divisions, giving the lieutenant-generals more leisure for the training of their commands for war. The great commands are divided into districts under major-generals or brigadiers. There are divisions not included in the commands in Secunderabad (Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Egerton) and Burma (Major-Gen. Sir G. T. Pretyman). The great departments of the Army are upon an extensive scale.

Recruiting is for both long and short service, and the whole country is divided into recruiting districts.

India has also as a second line the Volunteers, about 32,000 strong; the Imperial Service Troops, maintained by the Native States; the Frontier Militia on the north-west frontier; and the Military Police on that frontier and in Assam and Burma. The Militia and Police are under the civil power.

The units of the Native Army are as follows: 3 regiments of Body-guards, 39 regiments of Cavalry and the Aden troop, 10 Mountain Batteries, 1 Frontier Garrison company, 78 guns, 28 companies of Sappers and Miners, 139 Infantry battalions, and some others. The Auxiliary Forces, which have been alluded to, consist of 66 Volunteer corps, 33 Imperial Service corps, 6 Militia corps, and 21 Militia Police corps.

The Imperial Service Troops, under the superintendence of British officers, are trained for service by certain feudatory princes. The plan of embodying "Imperial Service troops," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. A splendid reserve has been created, numbering at least 19,000 well-trained men, located thus: Kashmir, 4350; Punjab, 4950; Rajputana, 4000; other states of Central and Western India, 4500; Southern India, 1400. Some of these troops have displayed the utmost hardihood and courage in the Frontier operations. Outside these are the large armies of the Native States, which may be described as irregulars, and are of uncertain value. The local corps of Central India and

Rajputana are really police under military supervision, while the Military Police are under civil control.

In the following table of the aggregate strength of military forces available in India, the figures must be considered as approximate to some extent, because there may have been some alteration in authorised establishments since the figures were made up:—

British Regular Forces . . .	75,031
Indian Regular Forces . . .	154,111
British Volunteers . . .	31,500
Indian Army Reserves . . .	22,000
Imperial Service Troops . . .	19,000
Local Corps . . .	5,250
Military Police . . .	28,340
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>325,231</b>

Lord Kitchener established a Staff College for India in 1905, located at Quetta. Commandant, Brigadier-General A. W. L. Bayly, C.B., D.S.O.

## VII. Special Army Matters.

### The General Staff.

The Army Council decided on Aug. 9th, 1905, to constitute a General Staff of the Army, and the purpose was made known in November of the same year by Mr. Arnold Forster. On Sept. 12th, 1906, by Special Army Order, instructions for the organisation of the General Staff were promulgated to the Army, the Order being accompanied by an explanatory Memorandum from Mr. Haldane. Under these rules the General Staff will be organised in two principal divisions—that at Army headquarters and the divisions of the staff in different districts. The Staff at Headquarters is to advise on the strategic distribution of the Army, to supervise the education of officers and the training and preparation of the forces, to study schemes of operations, collect and collate military intelligence, direct the general policy in Army matters, and secure continuity of action. The General Staff in commands and districts is to assist officers commanding in promoting efficiency, especially in regard to the education of officers and the training of the troops, and in carrying out the policy prescribed by Army headquarters.

An appendix to the Order showed that there were to be 67 staff-officers at headquarters, and 114 in the commands. Appointments to the staff are to be made from a special list drawn up and periodically revised by the Army Council, in consultation with the Selection Board and with the Commander-in-Chief in India. This list will not be published. Generally a certificate of the Staff College will be necessary, and 8 years' service in the Army; but exceptions may be made in special circumstances. At home and in the colonies appointments to the General Staff are to be made from the General Staff list upon the advice of the Chief of the General Staff, while in India the Commander-in-Chief will make the appointments. All appointments to the staff will be for 4 years, after which an officer, if below the rank of substantive lieutenant-colonel, will return to regimental duty for a period of not less than one year. All appointments on the staff to be probationary for the first year. Approved service on the General Staff is to be recognised by accelerated promotion in the



form of brevet up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and above that rank by selection for the rank of substantive colonel. It was stated in Mr. Haldane's Memorandum that the General Staff will be judged by the men it produces, and, from expressions that followed, the scheme is seen to be experimental and under trial. The object is to bring together officers likely to prove capable of forming a school of progressive military thought. The present staff-officers of the Army will not be appointed to the staff in virtue of the positions they now hold.

### **The War Stores Commission.**

The Report of the Royal Commission on War Stores in South Africa was a very remarkable document, being based upon an inquiry into the allegations contained in the report of Sir William Butler's committee. The Commissioners made what was practically an attack upon our military administrative system, but failed to find any evidence of the existence of those "cleverly-arranged contrivances," or of the "substantial financiers moving in the background," whose influence was alleged in the previous report. No evidence was discovered of corruption on the part of military officers, though certain transactions were described as "quite inexcusable." The real gravamen of the report affected the control of the business by the financial authorities at the War Office, which seemed to have been characterised by singular slackness, while the business of the office of the Director of Supplies in South Africa was conducted "with inexcusable carelessness and extraordinary ineptitude." The Pay Department worked "with a want of intelligence that is deplorable." Though there was no peculation, responsible officers showed great laxity in their relations with contractors, in one case contrary to the "spirit and letter of the King's regulations." It was undeniable, too, that there was much corruption amongst the non-commissioned officers attached to the Supply Department. As to the actual loss to the nation during the 22 months from June 1902 to March 1904, that of a "preventable" character amounted to somewhere between £750,000 and £1,250,000. There was great confusion, due partly to the character of the organisation at the War Office. Lord Kitchener, for example, had selected, as his financial adviser, Major Armstrong, but that officer's position was never made regular—a failure directly attributed to the inaction of a War Office official. The gentlemen from the Financial Department who went out to South Africa to investigate the situation failed to report upon the dual system; but high praise was given to Mr. D. C. Richmond, C.B., late Controller and Auditor-General, for his vigilance and pertinacity, without which most of the transactions the Commission has investigated would never have seen the light. At the same time, the system adopted in South Africa had been somewhat misunderstood. The idea was that the vast accumulation of stores at the close of the war made it advisable that the military authorities should dispose of them, there being then a great demand for the civil population, and that subsequently, when prices fell, stores should be purchased as they were required; but, unfortunately, prices remained high, and the same stores were bought back again. Sir Neville Lyttelton was deprived of his expert adviser by the recall of Colonel

Morgan, chief of the Supply Department. Colonel Morgan's successor was inexperienced, and had to deal with a vast and complicated system which had been approved both by Lord Kitchener and General Lyttelton. As to the responsibility of the latter, the Commissioners declined to enter into it from the theoretical standpoint, and clearly the officer commanding-in-chief had a right to depend upon those under him. Severe censures were passed upon some officers for incompetence and ineptitude, and on the whole the report left a very unpleasant impression. The War Office failed in its administration and control, and officers were expected to undertake duties for which they had never been trained. The Commissioners said that the country was entitled to expect sufficient intelligence from its officers to conduct ordinary business transactions.

The decision of the War Office as to the disciplinary measures to be taken was announced on Oct. 15th, 1906. Mr. Haldane advised the Government that General Lyttelton could be held only technically responsible, and no action was taken. Four officers and two civilian officials, who had been removed under suspicion, resumed their places; in the case of one officer and many warrant and non-commissioned officers no action was taken, several officers were censured, four others lost steps of seniority, seven officers were retired, and several warrant and non-commissioned officers were dismissed the Army.

### **The Colonies and Imperial Defence.**

The subject of the military defence of the Colonies was much discussed during 1906, and the following facts are, therefore, of interest:—

**Colonial Military Systems** are all framed primarily for home defence, no man being liable for service outside his country.

**Canadian Militia System.**—General principle of the recent reorganisation: to ensure a strength of 100,000 men being available as a "first line of defence." The desired peace and war establishment to be such that addition of one-third to the former will complete the latter. Present proportion, 60,000 to 100,000. The Permanent Force to be the means of instruction. Establishment: permanent force, 5000 men. Active militia: mounted troops—peace, 3106 all ranks; war, 7928 all ranks. Artillery (field): peace, 2013 all ranks; war, 3470 all ranks. Infantry: peace, 34,257; war, 86,401. Total strength of active militia: officers, 3000; rank and file, 41,000; horses, 7600, when at peace. War: officers, 5000; rank and file, 100,000; horses, 17,500. Rifle clubs: active members, 14,000. The cadet organisation is very comprehensive.

**Australian Commonwealth System.**—Based on two principles: (a) The defence of Australian soil; (b) The defence of Australian interests wherever threatened. The system consists of an elastic framework capable of expansion to receive additional fighting material. Administration—Force provided: (a) Permanent cadre force; (b) Field force, 6 battalions light horse, 3 battalions infantry; (c) Garrison force for local defence. Percentage of non-efficients, 20 per cent.; rifle clubs as a reserve to militia. Establishment: Garrison force, 11,752 for peace and war. Field force: peace strength, half war strength. Peace establishment: light horse, 6415, with 24 guns; infantry, 7377, with 36 guns. War establishment: light horse,



12,996, with 36 guns; infantry, 14,733, with 40 guns. Total: war, 27,753 all ranks, with 84 guns; peace, 13,831, with 60 guns. Including garrison troops, gross strength: peace, 25,700; war, 39,600. Partially trained: light horse (approximately), 7000; cadets, 9103. Rifle club members, 28,721. Grand total of all forces: officers, 2371; other ranks, 59,147.

**New Zealand Forces.**—The establishments are the same for peace and war. Strength: officers, 750; other ranks, 15,202. Proportion of trained men to total capable of bearing arms, 10.2 per cent., being the largest in the empire. The rifle club movement is very progressive, and the cadet movement very extensive. Total cadets, 14,600.

### ART, 1906.

A proposal to include works by living artists in the winter exhibition at the Royal Academy in 1906 was accepted by the Council, but rejected by the Academicians in General Assembly, and the exhibition, which opened at Burlington House on Jan. 1st, was therefore composed once more wholly of pictures and drawings by deceased painters. One of the features of the exhibition was the collection of about eighty drawings by the late George Frederick Watts, bequeathed by him to the Royal Academy. The oil paintings in the exhibition were, with few exceptions, painted by British artists, and were supplemented by an excellent collection of water-colours by Turner and other artists.

The summer exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened on Monday, May 7th. The committee of arrangement was composed of Sir W. B. Richmond, Mr. Frank Dicksee, Mr. David Murray, Mr. J. S. Sargent, Mr. J. M. Swan, Mr. W. W. Ouless, Mr. Hamo Thornycroft and Mr. T. G. Jackson. The number of works sent in by non-members was 11,789 (636 more than in 1905), and the number exhibited, including 203 contributed by members, was 1799. The sales showed no signs of recovering from the recent general depression. Three pictures were bought by the Chantrey Trustees: the large landscape by Mr. David Farquharson, A.R.A., "Birnham Wood" (£1500); another landscape by Mr. G. D. Leslie, R.A., "The Deserted Mill" (price not stated); and "The Heretic" (£180), by Mr. Frank Craig. The Chantrey Trustees also bought from the gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours a figure composition by Mr. Robert Anning Bell, "The Garden of Sweet Sound" (£105).

Other pictures sold at Burlington House included "A Medway Fleet" (£300), by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A.; "Les Braves Gens" (£315), by Mr. J. P. Beadle; "Joseph Addison reciting his poem 'The Campaign'" (£210), by Mr. G. O. Reid; "Evening in the Village" (£250), by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, A.R.A.; "The Hamlet" (£200), by Mr. J. Buxton Knight; "A Sylvan God" (£315), by Mr. Arthur Wardle; "Farewell to the Forest" (£630), by Mr. David Murray, R.A.; "Washing Day" (£472 10s.), by Mr. Edward Stott, A.R.A.; "Knoxbrex Moor" (£250), by Mr. John C. Mitchell; "Islands of the Adriatic" (£250), by Mr. Adrian Stokes; "The Barn Door" (£200), by Mr. Geo. Clausen, A.R.A.; "A Highland River, Glen Affric" (£200), and "May" (£250), by Mr. J. MacWhirter, R.A.; "Evening's Last and Sweetest Hour" (£500) and "Fast Fades the Lingerings Light"

(£500), by Mr. Joseph Farquharson, A.R.A.; "The Evening Meal" (£250), by Mr. Terrick Williams; "The Maid was in the Garden" (£262 10s.), by Mr. Yeend King; "Vows" (£350), by Mr. E. Blair Leighton; "The Suppliants" (£262 10s.), by Mr. Arthur A. Dixon; "The Ever Open Door" (£1050), by Mr. Sigismund Goetze; "Hush!" (£300), by Mr. J. H. Lorimer; "Reading the Letter" (£200), by Mr. Harold Knight; "La Via Vecchia" (£157 10s.), by Mr. Horace Fisher; "Seven Summers" (£210), by Mr. A. Chevallier Taylor; "Winter in Liguria" (£500), by Mr. H. H. La Thangue, A.R.A.; "Viola" (£400), by Mr. C. E. Perugini; and the small water-colour by Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A., "Belinda" (£210).

At the New Gallery the International Society held two exhibitions, the first in January and February, composed of oil paintings (including examples by American artists), and the second in February and March of water-colours, engravings, pen drawings and pastels. At the New Gallery summer exhibition the general level was rather above the general average of the last two or three years; and the New English Art Club showed some attractive pictures at its new headquarters in Dering Yard, New Bond Street. The Arts and Crafts Society showed at the Grafton Galleries. In the City an excellent exhibition of Flemish art was held at the Guildhall, and in the autumn a curiously interesting collection of pictures and drawings by Mr. Holman Hunt was shown at the Leicester Galleries. A new departure was made by Messrs. Agnew in the exhibition of "Independent Art," composed chiefly of pictures by Scottish painters and members of the New English Art Club.

The artistic honours of the year included the bestowal of knighthoods upon Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., the painter of the State portraits of the King and Queen, and upon Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, the political cartoonist; Mr. S. J. Solomon, A.R.A., was promoted to membership of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Edward Stott and Mr. F. W. Pomeroy were elected Associates. The Royal Academy revived the class of Associate-Engraver, to which Mr. William Strang and Mr. Frank Short were elected. Mr. Josef Israels, the Dutch painter, and Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, the American sculptor, were elected Honorary Foreign Academicians. Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. J. S. Sargent and Mr. P. W. Steer were invited to contribute portraits of themselves to the famous Uffizi Gallery at Florence; and a severe struggle for the presidency of the Royal Society of British Artists resulted in the election of Mr. Alfred East, A.R.A., as successor to the late Sir Wyke Bayliss.

At the National Gallery the Directorship, made vacant by the resignation of Sir Edward Poynter, was conferred upon Sir Charles Holroyd, who was succeeded as Director of the National Gallery of British Art by Mr. D. S. MacColl. At the Victoria and Albert Museum, where considerable progress was made during the year with the new building, a new Director was appointed in the person of Mr. A. B. Skinner, in succession to Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, resigned. The most important picture acquired by the National Gallery was the famous Velasquez "Venus and Cupid," which, owing to the indefatigable exertions of the National Art Collections Fund, was purchased from the Morritt family for £45,000. Other pictures

acquired by the National Gallery included a small Madonna and Child ascribed to Raphael and once the property of Rogers the poet, a landscape by Diaz, notable as being the first picture by a Barbizon artist that has found a place in Trafalgar Square, and a coast piece with many small figures by Hermann Sattleven, a Dutch painter whose work was not previously represented in our national collection. The National Gallery of British Art received during the year Whistler's nocturne, "Old Battersea Bridge," removed thither from the National Gallery, and Mr. Sargent's well-known portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth, which was sold at the Irving sale for 1200 guineas. It was presented to the National Gallery of British Art by Mr. Duveen. But the most important additions to this gallery were the group of Turners chosen from among the vast number of unexhibited works by that great master that are stored away in the cellars of the National Gallery. The exhibition of these Turners was in some respects the most interesting event of the year in the art world.

A great studio was erected by the Government on the summit of Primrose Hill for the convenience of Mr. Brock, R.A., who was engaged throughout the year on the statuary work that he designed for the national memorial to Queen Victoria, with which much progress was made. It was announced by Lord Liverpool that the Government proposed to erect in bronze, on a site near the Serpentine, the equestrian statue by Watts, "Physical Energy," the model of which was bequeathed to the nation by the artist.

No great collections were dispersed in the auction-rooms, but some of the sales were nevertheless marked by features of great interest. The Irving sale (Dec. 1905) was remarkable for the sale of the Sargent referred to above, and Whistler's portrait of Irving as Philip of Spain, for which an American collector gave 4800 guineas. According to Mr. Bram Stoker, Irving gave Whistler either £200 or £400 for this portrait. Even more striking was the advance in price of one of the lots in the sale of the collection of the late Mr. T. H. Woods, one of the partners in the firm of Christie, Manson & Woods. In 1881 at Christie's Mr. Woods bought a portrait of Lady Waldegrave by Hoppner for 23 guineas. At his sale it fetched 6000 guineas. Another picture, "The Stanhope Children," by Romney, sold for 4600 guineas, was bought by Mr. Woods about thirty-five years ago for 28 guineas. The sum total realised for the Woods pictures was £19,942, and the collection of *objets d'art* formed by the same gentleman was sold for £7181. The pictures that belonged to the late Mr. T. Agnew, a partner in the great firm of picture dealers, realised £10,727; and those of Mr. Harry Quilter, who was at one time the art critic of the *Times*, £8132. The largest collection sold during the year at Christie's was that of the late Mr. E. M. Denny, and this realised £28,906, a small sum in comparison with the totals of some of the great sales of recent years. The highest price realised at Christie's for a single canvas was 6400 guineas, paid for Turner's "Rape of Europa." Other pictures sold for large sums were Romney's "Mrs. Mingay" (6200 guineas) and "Mrs. Siddons" (2500 guineas); Gainsborough's "Viscountess Tracy" (6000 guineas); Botticelli's "Virgin, Christ and St. John" (5000 guineas); Raeburn's group of

Mr. Johnstone of Alva, with some of his family (5800 guineas), and "Colonel Harvey" (3000 guineas); Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Nelly O'Brien" (2500 guineas); and Lawrence's "Emily Ogilvie" (3000 guineas). The last-named price was a record for a Lawrence in the auction room. A sketch by Cosway of three members of the Loftus family, probably made by that facile painter in two or three hours, was sold for 1150 guineas; and a drawing by John Downman, A.R.A., an artist whose work has risen steadily in value during the past decade, for 820 guineas.

The sums bid for old silver, porcelain, tapestry and furniture were less sensational than in 1904 or 1905, but the price of £2900 was paid for two small tazze of the Elizabethan period—little vessels less than six inches in height, which at one time belonged to the town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, and formed part of the Corporation plate. High prices were paid for panels of old Beauvais tapestry, and £1323 was given for eight Chippendale mahogany chairs. The highest price paid for a mezzotint was £700 for an engraving of Sir Joshua's portrait of Lady Caroline Montagu Scott, by J. R. Smith.

### ARTILLERY.

**Military.**—All the Powers have now adopted quick-firing field guns, and in many armies they have already been issued to the troops. In the British Army the Aldershot Army Corps is supplied with the new gun approved for the Horse and Field Artillery, that of the former being a 12½-pounder and that of the latter an 18½-pounder. The field gun has a muzzle velocity of 1160 foot-seconds, and its weight is 9 cwt. The weight of gun, carriage and limber, behind traces, is 38½ cwt, and of the waggon and waggon limber, filled, 37½ cwt. The total number of rounds carried is 100. The weights for the horse guns are somewhat less, but the ammunition supply is the same. The carriage is fixed to the ground by a simple spade at the end of the trail, similar to the Krupp design, which is more efficient than the wheel brake and spade of the Japanese. The recoil of the gun is absorbed in the carriage, and the gun returned to the firing position rapidly and automatically. This is done by means of a buffer operated by powerful springs, and not, as in the French system, by compressed air. This buffer is above the gun, which is fastened to it, and recoils or slides a distance of about 4 ft. The sights are independent of the gun, and the layer does not have to move away from them when the gun recoils. The gun is protected by a shield, and the waggons have some armour. The weight is heavier than the present 15 pounder, but the shell is much more powerful, while the total weight of the equipment is within ½ cwt. of that of the lighter Continental equipments. The Germans have adopted a Krupp quick-firing field gun ("C. 96") which is said to answer all expectations. The French led the way with a very remarkable gun, running back axially on its carriage, which is practically immovable in horizontal fire, and the gun will fire 20 rounds a minute. A hydro-pneumatic brake controls the gun and carriage, and there is a spade under each wheel and one at the trail. The breech action is a marvel of simplicity. The breech opens with a single action. The gun is provided with a light bullet-proof shield, so that when in action



the four men working it are under cover. Norway has adopted the Erhardt system, and Sweden and Denmark the well-known Krupp pattern with sliding breech. Eight other Powers appear to have concluded their trials within the past twelve months. Switzerland and the Netherlands have given the preference, after comparative trials, to the Krupp gun, and Turkey and Roumania have followed suit. Portugal, after testing the Creusot and Krupp patterns, ordered from the former firm all the field guns she required. Mexico has ordered her guns partly at St. Chamond and partly at Le Creusot. The new American gun is to be provided mostly in the United States, but fifty guns were ordered from the Erhardt firm at Düsseldorf. Russia and Italy have partly renewed their field artillery armament, but seem to be still continuing trials before proceeding further with the work. It was assumed that the new Japanese Arisaka gun, which is of a very light character, was giving excellent results; but recent accounts seem to show that it is not equal to the new Russian gun, with which, however, it is believed, the whole of the Russian artillery are not yet armed. The Arisaka gun is an 11-pounder, the Russian (Engelhardt) gun a 13½-pounder, firing 16 rounds a minute. When limbered up the latter weighs 34 cwt. for the horse artillery, and 37½ cwt. for the field artillery. Heavy guns are being introduced in all the great armies, of which our own 60-pounder is an example. The French quick-firing field howitzer, invented by Major Rimailho, is a novelty, the gun and its mounting being separated on the march to gain mobility. It has been tried with success.

**Naval.**—The naval engagements in the Far East have thrown a flood of light upon the question of naval armament, and it is now universally recognised that the actions of the future will be fought at long range, and that the day of the medium armaments of quite recent periods, as found in ships now in existence, has probably passed away. The result is that in the *Dreadnought* and the new foreign battleships the medium armament disappears. Displacements are going up to 18,000 tons, and if the 12 in. gun retains its place for the main gun positions, the other guns in future battleships will not be of less than 10-in. calibre and of first-class quality. This is the tendency to be noticed wherever great ships are to be built; and, at the other end of the scale, we come to the smaller armaments intended mainly for repelling torpedo attack. Thus, below the 10-in. or even the 12-in. gun, it is probable that few guns will be found until we come down to the 3½-in. The main point is that the 6-in. guns of the *Formidable* class, increased to 9½-in. in the *King Edward* class, are now to be further increased in power until they approximate to the heaviest armament. There have been great improvements in the systems of mounting guns, combined with new arrangements for ammunition supply in any position of the gun. The hand elevating and training arrangements are admirable pieces of mechanism, giving surprising facility. The new breech mechanisms, as in the 12-in. Vickers guns in the service, have the advantage of presenting a larger locking area in the breech screw. All the new guns are vastly more powerful than their predecessors. They are being increased in length, and our latest (Vickers) 12-in. (Mark X) is of

45 calibre length, as compared with 40 calibres in its predecessor.

**Artillery Association, National**, 57, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. President of Council, Col. the Earl of Stradbroke, A.D.C., C.B., V.D.; Hon. Sec., Major E. T. Lea.

**Artists. Royal Society of British**, Suffolk Street, S.W. President, Alfred East, A.R.A.; Hon. Sec., T. Watt Cate; Acting Sec., Carew Martin.

**Art Masters, Society of**, 53, Broomhouse Road, Fulham, S.W. Chairman, J. A. Pearce; Sec., Francis Ford.

**Arts, Society of**, John Street, Adelphi. Secretary, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A.

**Art Union of London**, 112, Strand. Hon. Secs., John Sparkes, T. Buxton Morrish, J.P.; Sec., F. L. Marriott.

**Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music**, for Local Examinations in Music, 14, Hanover Square, W. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Chairman, Thomas Threlfall, Esq.; Sec., James Muir.

**Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom (Incorporated)** The, has for its objects the provision of a central organisation for auctioneers, valuers, and land, estate, and house agents. There are nine provincial branches. Membership may be obtained by examination annually in March or April, or under the "Practice" qualification. President, Mr. Henry D. Buckland (Buckland & Sons), Windsor. Secretary, Mr. Charles Harris. Offices, 34, Russell Square, W.C.

**Austin, Alfred**, appointed Poet Laureate (*q.v.*) on New Year's Day '96, was b. 1835 at Headingley, near Leeds. He was ed. at Stonyhurst College and St. Mary's College, Oscott, took his degree (Lond. Univ.) in '53, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, '57. His best-known works are "The Human Tragedy," "Savonarola," "The Tower of Babel," "Prince Lucifer," "Fortunatus the Pessimist" ('92), "The Garden that I Love," ('94), "In Veronica's Garden," and "Lamia's Winter Quarters" ('95), "Alfred the Great, England's Darling" ('96), "The Conversion of Wincklemann" ('97), "The Poet's Diary" (1904), and "The Door of Humility" (1906). For many years he was a writer in the *Standard* and the *Quarterly Review*. He was also one of the founders of the *National Review*. His plays include "Flodden Field" (His Majesty's, 1903), and "A Lesson in Harmony" (Garrick, 1904). Address: Swinford Old Manor, Ashford, Kent.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

### Ruler.

**Francis Joseph I.**, b. Aug. 18th, 1830, was son of the late Archduke Francis Charles, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2nd, '48. Crowned King of Hungary June 8th, '67. The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled



to sign the treaty of peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of Holstein, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, Venetia also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by decision of the Berlin Congress ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, (daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at Geneva in '98. The death of the Crown Prince Rudolph made the Archduke Francis Ferdinand (*q.v.*), a nephew of the Emperor's, the heir to the throne.

### **The Delegations and the Ausgleich.**

Austria-Hungary is a monarchy composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. The reigning dynasty is the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the Ausgleich, or Compromise made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army and navy, and in the conduct of foreign affairs. The control in regard to common affairs and the voting of money for common purposes are entrusted to a supreme body known as the Delegations. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the upper houses returning 20 and the lower houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. Subject to the Delegations are the three executive departments for Foreign Affairs, War, and Common Finance, and the Common Court of Public Accounts. The Ausgleich is expressly subject to periodical revision, only so far as it affects the regulation of the fiscal and commercial affairs of the two countries, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty agreed to in 1867 is renewable every ten years, and was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31st, '97, but has since been prolonged provisionally. During '99 the contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus: Austria, 65.6 per cent.; Hungary, 34.4 per cent.; they have since been continued at this figure. In 1902 the Szell and Körber Ministries arrived at an agreement, but this was never formally approved by the two Parliaments. Hungary now claims to be an independent Customs territory, whereas Austria claims that Austria-Hungary is the Customs unit.

Austria-Hungary is one of the three Powers which make up the Triple Alliance (*q.v.*).

### **The Army.**

The Active Army of the Dual Monarchy is an organisation common to both kingdoms, and has its Ersatz, or supplementary, Reserve, with local forces for Bosnia and Herzegovina attached. There are fifteen army corps, and certain troops in the military districts of Zara in Dalmatia. In addition are the Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm and the Hungarian Landwehr and Landsturm, known as the Honved, by which the army is brought up to war strength.

The fifteen army corps comprise 5 cavalry divisions and 39 infantry divisions of the active army, and on mobilisation a Landwehr division would be attached to each. The active army comprises 466 battalions of Infantry (102 regiments of the line, 4 of Tyrolese Rifles and 4 Bosnian, and 26 battalions Regular Rifles). The Cavalry on a peace footing comprises 252 squadrons (15 regiments of Dragoons, 11 of Uhlans, and 16 of Hussars), and the Artillery 251 batteries, exclusive of 18 battalions of Fortress Artillery and 15 of Pioneers. The Field Artillery is formed in 14 brigades, and a group of 3 mountain batteries in the Tyrol. On a peace footing there are 224 field batteries, 16 horse batteries, 11 mountain batteries, 56 ammunition columns (in skeleton), and 56 depots. The war strength would give a total of 328 batteries (exclusive of fortress units), with a total of 2464 guns.

The following table shows the total strength of the forces; but it is believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm 3,000,000 men could be put in the field.

	Peace.	War.
Field Army . . . . .	266,000	687,000
Landwehr and Honved . . . . .	51,000	237,000
Reserve Troops . . . . .	6,000	192,000
Fortress Troops . . . . .	7,000	31,000
Transport Staff, etc. . . . .	16,000	—
Landsturm . . . . .	—	393,000
	346,000	1,540,000

Several new Landwehr battalions were created in 1906. The Honved (national Hungarian army) is subject in war time only to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian jurisdiction. (See History, below).

### **The Navy.**

The Estimates for 1906 show that the sum allotted to new construction was 30,897,410 kr., but there is in addition a sum of 1,950,000 kr. arising out of votes for previous years. The numbers of all ranks in the Austrian Navy, including reserves, total 11,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 3 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 33 commanders, 38 lieutenant-commanders, 147 lieutenants, 80 sub-lieutenants, 300 midshipmen, and 87 cadets. The strength of the Austrian Navy on Oct. 31st in ships built was: battle ships, 11; armoured cruisers, 3; protected cruisers, 5; torpedo vessels, 7; torpedo-boat destroyers, 1; torpedo boats, 7. Building: battleships, 1; torpedo-boat destroyers, 11; torpedo boats, 22. The principal Government Dockyard of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola. There are 3 small docks there.

Two battleships and 1 cruiser were completed for the Austrian Navy during 1906: these were the *Erzherzog Karl*, launched 1903, the *Erzherzog Friedrich*, launched 1904, and the *Sankt Georg*. The battleship *Erzherzog Ferdinand Max* is still completing. The following vessels have been struck off the effective list: the *Kronprinz Erzherzog Rudolf*, the *Kronprinzessin Erzherzogin Stephanie*, both launched in '87, the *Tegelhoff*, launched in '75, and the small cruiser *Tiger*. The Chief of the Navy, Count Montecuccoli, is in favour of battleships of at least 14,000 tons. Plans are ready for submarines, and some are to be put in hand. During 1906 manœuvres took place in the waters of Ancona.

### Austria.

Austria has an area of 115,903 sq. m.; estimated population in 1902, 26,150,708. The variety of races and languages included in the empire is great. There are about 9,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 Bohemians, Moravians, etc., 4,250,000 Poles, 3,380,000 Ruthenians, 1,200,000 Slovenes, besides smaller numbers of Servians, Croats, Italians, etc. The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The Reichsrath has its own ministers and government, and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence—from which, however, Foreign Affairs and War are excluded. The present Upper House contains 238 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 16, of 65 hereditary nobles, of 11 archbishops and bishops, and of 140 (in 1905) life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House contains 425 members, who are the popular representatives of the seventeen provinces which comprise the Austrian Empire: viz., Lower Austria, 46 members; Upper Austria, 20; Salzburg, 6; Styria, 27; Carinthia, 10; Carniola, 11; Trieste, 5; Görz and Gradiska, 5; Istria, 5; Tyrol, 21; Vorarlberg, 4; Bohemia, 110; Moravia, 43; Silesia, 12; Galicia, 78; Bukovina, 11; Dalmatia, 11. According to the present system they are elected for six years by five groups: the large landed proprietors, who choose 85 members; the Chambers of Commerce, who choose 21; the inhabitants of towns, 118; the inhabitants of country districts, 129; and the general body of electors, including roughly all male citizens over twenty-four with a residential qualification of six months, who choose 72. Members of the Lower House receive 16s. 8d. per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses.

Provincial matters, and matters not expressly reserved to the Reichsrath, are administered by the seventeen provincial diets, or *Landtage*, the members of which are elected for six years, and meet in session annually, while local matters are dealt with by communal councils, or by corporations in towns. The chief towns are Vienna, pop. 1,674,957; Prague, 201,589; Lemberg, 159,877; Gratz, 138,080; and Trieste, 178,600.

About a dozen dailies are published in Vienna, of which the principal are the following: The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, which has the largest circulation in Austria and Hungary. Editor,

Mr. Wilhelm Singer. London correspondent, Dr. Maurice Ernst. The *Neue Freie Presse*, which possesses a world-wide reputation, especially for its financial column. The *Fremdenblatt* is accredited as also being a Foreign Office organ; while the *Zeit* professes to be wholly independent. The best-known illustrated comic papers in Vienna are *Der Floh* and the *Figaro*.

### Hungary.

Hungary has an area of 125,430 sq. m.; population, 1902, 19,254,559. The various races include about 7,500,000 Magyars, 2,130,000 Germans, 2,000,000 Slovaks, 2,800,000 Roumanians, 1,700,000 Croats, 1,052,000 Servians, and others. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a Reichstag, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 73 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 6000 crowns a year, some 55 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 73 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 19 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years by male citizens over 20, with a low property qualification. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year, with £66 13s. for house rent. For local government there are municipalities and rural communes with representative bodies. Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but Croatia-Slavonia has its own Ban, or governor, and its own provincial diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Roumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary. The capital is Budapest (pop. 732,322). Budapest possesses more daily papers than Vienna. Amongst the best known in England is the *Pester Lloyd* (Editor, Dr. Max Falk; London representative, H. Osten, 8, Arundell Street, Piccadilly, W.) Amongst the Budapest dailies published in Hungarian should be mentioned the *Budapesti Hirlap* and the *Pesti Hirlap*.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire. Its area is 19,702 sq. miles, and the population is about 1,737,000, most of whom are Croato-Servians. It is placed under the Austro-Hungarian Finance Minister, Baron Stephen Burian of Rajecz, and the Provincial Government is located at the capital, Sarajevo (pop. 38,000).

Liechtenstein is a principality under Prince John II. (b. Oct. 5th, 1840; succeeded '58), lying between Austrian Tyrol and the Rhine, which practically is included in the Empire. Area, 65 sq. miles; population, 9500; capital, Vaduz. The administration is directed from Vienna.



### Industries and Statistics.

The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail. Roman Catholics form about 80 per cent. of the population in Austria, and about 50 per cent. in Hungary. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, although the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools. The larger half of the population in both countries is engaged in and dependent upon agriculture, cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining for coal and iron is also carried on very largely. The chief exports are sugar, grain, cattle, horses, eggs, and other agricultural produce, timber, woollen and leather goods, glass and glassware, and fancy goods. There are 29,378 miles of railways.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for common affairs for 1905 amounted to £20,430,325. For Austria alone the estimated revenue in 1905 was £74,079,225, and the expenditure £74,013,610; for Hungary alone the estimated revenue in 1904 was £45,957,370, and the expenditure £44,743,922; for Bosnia-Herzegovina the revenue (1904) was £2,142,300, and the expenditure £2,140,115. The public debt of Austria was in 1904 £382,739,850; the public debt of Hungary in 1903 was £219,679,000.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Imports .	£78,213,000	£85,329,000	£89,912,000
Exports .	88,741,000	87,028,000	90,337,000

The United Kingdom sent £6,088,142 of the imports in 1903, £6,180,201 in 1904, and £6,101,328 in 1905; and took £9,212,224 of the exports in 1903, £6,981,878 in 1904, and £7,190,359 in 1905.

### Diplomatic.

**Ministries for Common Affairs:** *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Baron von Aehrenthal.—*Minister of Finance*, Baron Stephan Burian von Rajecz.—*Minister of War*, General von Schönaich.

**Ministerial Council for Austria:** *Prime Minister*, Baron von Beck.—*Minister of Interior*, Baron von Bienerth.—*Justice*, Dr. Franz Klein.—*National Defence*, General von Lauendorf.—*Public Worship and Education*, Dr. Gustav Marchet.—*Commerce*, Dr. Forscht.—*Finance*, Dr. von Korytowski.—*Agriculture*, Count Auerperg.—*Railways*, Dr. von Derschatta.—*Without portfolio*, Count Dzieduszicki, Dr. Pacak, and Herr Prade.

**Ministerial Council for Hungary:** *Prime Minister and Finance*, Dr. Alexander Wekerle.—*Interior*, Count Julius Andrássy.—*Justice*, Geza Polonyi.—*National Defence*, Ludwig Jekelsalusy.—*Public Worship and Education*, Count Albert Apponyi.—*Commerce*, Franz Kossuth.—*Agriculture*, Dr. Ignaz Daranyi.—*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*, Geza von Josipovich.

**Embassy in London:** *Ambassador*, H. E. Count Albert Mensdorff Pouilly.—*Dietrichstein*.—*Minister*, H. S. H. Prince Johann v. Schönburg-Hartenstein.—*Councillor*, Herr J. von Szilassy.—*Secretaries*, Baron Erich von Zwiédinck and

Prince Emil zu Fürstenberg.—*Naval Attaché*, Captain Napoleon Louis Edler von Wawel.—*Military Attaché*, Capt. H. S. H. Prince Frederick Liechtenstein.—*Chancellor*, Herr C. Pollak.

**Consulate-General in London**, 22 and 23, Laurence-Pountney Lane, E.C.—*Hon. Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, Ernst Maurig Ritter von Sarnfeld.—*Vice-Consul*, Count Gustav Sizzo Norris.

**British Ambassador at Vienna**, Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, Sir B. Boothby, Bart.; *Commercial Attaché* (for Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece), Andrew P. Bennett, Esq., British Embassy, Vienna.

**Consular Service:** *Consuls General*, at Vienna, Chevalier Paul von Schoeller, C.M.G. (hon.); at Budapest, F. S. Clarke. *Consuls*, at Vienna, M. Feldscharek; at Prague, Capt. A. W. W. Forbes; at Budapest, Dr. Brüll, C.M.G.; at Trieste, J. B. Spence; at Serajevo, P. J. C. McGregor.

### Political Parties.

**Austria.** The Lower House of the Reichsrath includes members of widely varying race and creed: for instance German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Roumanians, and German Conservatives. Count Taaffe, long the Prime Minister, in Oct. '93 lost the support of the German Liberals, the Poles, and the Conservatives, because of his Electoral Reform measure, which practically amounted to a measure of universal suffrage; and he finally had to resign. He was succeeded by Prince Windischgrätz, who, with the help of the Poles, the German Liberals, and the Conservatives, managed to form a Coalition Cabinet, which held office till June '95, when it was succeeded first by a provisional administration under Count Kielmansegg, and then by a non-party Cabinet under Count Badeni. The Poles, the Moderate German Liberals, and the Young Czechs formed the majority upon which Count Badeni relied during '97. His famous language ordinance, allowing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia and Moravia, alienated the Germans, and provoked a racial conflict of a most bitter character between the Germans and the Czechs. The Czechs laid stress on the language question, because their aim is to obtain for Bohemia a semi-independent status such as Hungary enjoys; whereas the Germans desire to maintain the existing centralised form of government with their own supremacy under it. When Count Badeni fell, in Nov. '97, Baron Gautsch formed a stop-gap Ministry for three months, and was succeeded by Count Thun. Finally Count Thun resigned, the language ordinances were repealed, and a Ministry under Count Clary was formed, relying mainly upon the Germans for a majority in the Reichsrath. He had to resign (Dec. 21st, '99), and eventually Dr. von Körber formed a Ministry composed largely of permanent officials, and relying upon no party for support. At the elections in Dec. 1900 and Jan. 1901, the Clericals, both the Ultramontanians in the Alpine provinces and the Anti-Semites in the urban districts, lost heavily, the Social Democrats being responsible for



their downfall in Vienna. The Poles more than held their own, but the young Czechs lost ground slightly. The German Nationalists, led by Herr Schönerer, returned 21 strong as against 5 in the last House, and the extreme Germans generally strengthened their position at the expense of the more moderate Germans. Dr. von Körber held office till Dec. 31st, 1904, when he was succeeded as Premier by Baron Gautsch. See History below.

**Hungary.** Parties here are distinguished as Liberals, Independents, the Croatian delegates (who usually vote with the Liberals), and the Nationalists. At the general election in Oct. '96 the Liberals gained a decisive victory. There were then returned 282 Liberals, 37 Nationalists, 48 Kossuthists, 7 Ugronists, 20 of the People's Party, and 10 owing allegiance to no party. The net Liberal gain was estimated to be 65 seats, while all the other parties except the Kossuthists, led by M. Franz Kossuth, lost ground. The Ugronists afterwards joined the Kossuthists, and passed under Clerical influence. At the end of '98, and early in '99, there was a serious split in the Liberal party, and the dissentients, with the aid of the Opposition, mainly controlled by the Clerical party, succeeded in driving Baron Banffy from office in Feb. '99. He was succeeded by M. Koloman Szell, but the Liberals remained in power. The National Party afterwards fell asunder, the members mostly joining the Liberals. In 1903 the insistent demand for the use of Hungarian as the language of command in the Army led to the resignation of M. Szell on June 16th, Count Hedervary formed a Cabinet, but was defeated and succeeded by Count Stephen Tisza with a Clerical Ministry, the Independents and Liberals forming a bitter and obstructive opposition. Count Apponyi seceded from the Liberal party in Nov. 1903, and led an independent group of National Liberals. In 1904, to meet Parliamentary obstruction, Count Tisza introduced new Standing Orders, and was met by violent opposition on the part of the Opposition and the National Liberals, led by Count Apponyi and M. Kossuth. At the general election in Jan. 1905 Count Tisza and the Liberals were severely defeated, and resigned office. Count Julius Andrássy and M. Kossuth were invited to form a Coalition Cabinet, but they could not agree with the King as to the concessions demanded by the Coalition majority, and Baron Fejervary formed a Ministry in June. M. Kristóffy, Minister of the Interior, then brought forward the proposal of universal manhood suffrage, which was adopted by his colleagues and eagerly supported by the Socialists and non-Magyar races of Hungary, to the considerable embarrassment of the Coalition. See History below.

### History, 1906.

#### In Austria.

Baron Gautsch presented his measures for reforming the franchise to the Austrian Lower Chamber (Feb. 23rd). He proposed to abolish the system of grouping electors, and to place all elections on the same footing, except where racial considerations should require special provisions; to raise the number of seats from 425 to 455, the seats being redistributed according to popular taxation and educational acquirements. Under the proposed changes Lower Austria would have gained 9 seats, Bohemia

9, and Galicia 10. The Bill proposed that every male citizen over 24 and not under any legal disability should be registered as a voter after having resided for one year in an electoral district. The qualification of a Deputy was possession of Austrian citizenship for 3 years and completion of his 30th year. The Bill provided for direct voting. To permit of the representation of racial minorities in Galicia, each constituency there was given two Deputies, but no voter was to vote for more than one Deputy. In Moravia, and other provinces where there were divisions between Czechs and Germans, the electorate would be divided according to race. Bills for securing the freedom and secrecy of the ballot, and for preventing wanton obstruction in the Chamber, were also introduced.

Polish opposition to the Franchise Bill, however, led to the resignation of Baron Gautsch (May 2nd) and the appointment of Prince Hohenlohe Schillingfürst as his successor. He promptly announced his adhesion to the franchise reform proposals of his predecessors, and expressed his hope that it would put an end to racial strife. A difference arose, however, with Hungary as to the form in which the economic relations between the two countries should be settled, and Prince Hohenlohe and his colleagues resigned (28th). Hungary had stipulated, and the Crown agreed, that in voting the tariff on which the new Austro-Hungarian treaties with Germany, Italy, etc., were based, it should be voted as a Hungarian, and not as an Austro-Hungarian tariff, and that in place of the existing economic compact between the two countries a special commercial treaty should be concluded involving Hungary's total economic independence of Austria. The question was one purely of form, since the tariff voted by Hungary was absolutely identical with that voted by Austria, and it was agreed that no change should be made in the actual economic relations of the two countries before the end of 1917. All that Hungary obtained was the formal recognition of her economic independence of Austria. But the matter created very strong and bitter feeling against Hungary in Austria, and the Chamber passed the following resolution: "The Chamber of Deputies enters a most decided protest against the modification—without consent of the Reichsrath—by the one-sided action of Hungary of the prevailing juridical *status* created by the legal promulgation of the common Austro-Hungarian Customs tariff, a *status* purchased by Austria with heavy economic sacrifices. The House emphatically demands that no decree of prorogation shall make it impossible for the Reichsrath at this critical moment to defend the rights of Parliament and the interests of the kingdoms and lands represented in the Reichsrath."

A new administration under Baron von Beck was formed (June 1st), in which the German People's Party (Dr. von Derschatta), the German Progressives (Hofrath von Marchet), the Poles (Count Dzieduszycki and M. de Korytowski), and the Young Czechs (Dr. Pacak and Dr. Forscht) were all represented, the only official members of the Cabinet being the Ministers for Agriculture, Justice, and the Interior. Negotiations with Hungary as to the economic relations of the two countries were begun in September, and it was apparent that there was considerable divergence between their views. The

two Premiers ultimately agreed to refer various points to special commissions of experts. Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, resigned (Oct. 21st), and was replaced by Baron von Aerenenthal.

#### In Hungary.

After passing a resolution of protest against another prorogation of Parliament before the estimates had been voted, the House adjourned until March 1st (Dec. 19th, 1905). The year 1905 was remarkable for the fact that not a single law was voted by Parliament, and the Statute Book, therefore, showed a blank for the first time since 1867. The Universal Suffrage Bill of the Fejervary Government was published the same day. It proposed to enfranchise all male citizens above 24 who could read and write Magyar, retaining the franchise for the next two elections to existing electors unable to read and write it. Baron Fejervary once more tendered his resignation (20th), but the King refused to accept it. Negotiations followed between the King and the Coalition leaders, and lasted through January and into February. Count Julius Andrássy was the medium in regard to the most promising of these overtures, which, however, failed at last (Feb. 4th). The Coalition made conditions as to the commercial treaty—viz., that they would accept it as an independent State, and conclude it on the basis of an independent tariff, making a free trade treaty with Austria. As to the military question, the Coalition adhered to their attitude, but proposed that matters should remain *in statu quo* till the nation had again been consulted, so that the King might know whether the military demands represented the nation's will. They also proposed a broad electoral reform before taking the nation's decision, and stipulated for the reinstatement in their offices of all officials who had been suspended during the crisis. On this reply being laid before the King, His Majesty intimated that its terms were unacceptable, and that Count Andrássy's mission was at an end. The publication of the details of the negotiations did not create a favourable impression, and some members of the Coalition, like Baron Banffy, declared that the reply of the Coalition to the King did not represent what had been agreed on by the Committee. It then appeared that there had been misunderstanding, but it was too late to rectify it, and Parliament was dissolved (19th

by a rescript which charged the Coalition with having "refused persistently to take over the Government on an acceptable basis without violating our Royal rights as by law guaranteed." The new tariff and the commercial treaty with Germany had been promulgated in Austria with full Parliamentary sanction, but in Hungary without the ratification of Parliament. The treaty recognised Austria-Hungary as a single Customs territory until the end of 1917.

The withdrawal of Baron Banffy, the ex-Premier, from the Coalition was announced (March 5th). Baron Fejervary partially reconstructed his Cabinet (7th). An official ordinance was issued (16th) dissolving the Executive Committee of the Coalition, since it had arrogated to itself powers reserved to the State, and had incited the people against the Government. The Coalition had announced that treaties concluded by the Government without Parliamentary sanction were null and void, and that voluntary performance of military service and payment of taxes were contrary to law and unpatriotic. Then suddenly a change came over the scene. Negotiations were once more opened between the Crown and the Coalition, the latter having made fresh proposals which did not infringe the military prerogatives of the Crown. These proposals were accepted, and a new Ministry was formed, with Dr. Wekerle as Premier, Count Julius Andrássy, Count Apponyi, and M. Kossuth all taking office with him (April 8th). The Liberal party decided to dissolve itself (11th), and Count Stephen Tisza retired into private life. The elections resulted in an overwhelming majority for the new Government, at least 250 of the Deputies returned being Independents.

Parliament was opened by the King (May 22nd), and the King's Speech referred to the necessity of restoring "legal and juridical continuity" by the Parliamentary sanction of supply and the collecting of taxes. A Universal Suffrage Bill was announced, together with many internal reforms. The estimates were then sanctioned, the Recruits Bill was voted, and a great mass of legislative arrears was disposed of before Parliament adjourned (July 29th). The negotiations as to a new economic settlement with Austria are referred to above. In September a number of members of the English Eighty Club visited Buda-Pest, and were entertained by the Government.

## B

**Baker, Hon. Sir R. Chaffey, K.C.M.G., K.C.**, President of Senate, Australian Commonwealth. B. 1842 at North Adelaide, he was ed. at Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb., and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '64. He then returned to Adelaide and became a leading authority on Constitutional Law. President Legislative Council South Australia, '93-1901; Senator Commonwealth Parliament 1901, and elected first President 1901, re-elected 1904. Address: Morialta, South Australia.

**Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S.**, was b. at Dublin July 1st, 1840, and ed.

at Chester and Trin. Coll. Dublin. Formerly Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland ('74), now Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge and Director of the Cambridge Observatory ('92). Scientific Adviser to the Commissioners of Irish Lights. He is the author of several works on the mathematical doctrine known as the Theory of Screws, of "The Story of the Heavens," "Starland," "In Starry Realms," "The Story of the Sun," "In the High Heavens," "Great Astrono-



mers," and "The Earth's Beginning." He also lectures on astronomical subjects. Knighted '86. Address: Observatory, Cambridge; Athenæum Club.

### BANKING.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
CLEARING HOUSE SYSTEM.  
INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.  
PEOPLE'S BANKS.

#### *The Bank of England.*

The Bank was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1816, at which amount it now stands. It has also, a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. Every note issued in excess of £14,000,000 must be represented by gold coin or bullion. It is also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £18,450,000. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000, and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. As regards what are called dead bank notes it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. Another source of profit to the Department is the gain made in the purchase of foreign coin and bullion brought to it, for which under the Act of '44 the Bank pays at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz., being 17d. per oz. under Mint price.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not

to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 for every million pounds of the maximum amount of bills outstanding at any one time during the financial year. The Bank also takes charge of the reserves of other bankers in connection with clearing-house transfers, and in consequence of this the reserves of the Bank are generally the only unused money in the country that can be had on a sudden demand.

Besides the head office and two branch offices in London, the Bank of England has branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.

The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2000, a deputy-governor £3000, and a governor £4000 of the stock. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Governor, Mr. A. F. Wallace, 1905-6.

Deputy-Governor, Mr. W. M. Campbell, 1905-6.

Chief Accountant, H. B. Orchard.

Chief Cashier, J. G. Nairne.

Secretary, K. Grahame.

#### *The Clearing-house System.*

A clearing house is an establishment in large cities in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank or drawn on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or notes of this Bank, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to better carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5.30 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques and drafts passing through the Clearing House is an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for 1905 reached the enormous total of £12,287,935,000, as against £10,564,197,000 in 1904. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley,



and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews.

Deputy-Inspector, A. E. Salt, Lombard Street.

### ***Institute of Bankers.***

This Institute was founded in '79, to facilitate the consideration and discussion of matters of interest to the profession, and to give opportunities for the acquisition of a knowledge of the theory of banking. It has at present in London, the provinces, in India and the Colonies over 5000 adherents: viz., 411 Fellows, who are partners, directors, or managers of banks, 1350 Associates, consisting of officials of over 10 years' standing, and those who have passed the final examination, and nearly 4000 ordinary members drawn from the juniors on bank staffs. These different classes subscribe £2 2s., £1 1s., and 10s. 6d. per annum respectively. Its organ is the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*, which also contains matter of interest to bankers generally. The annual examinations for the certificate of the Institute are held in the spring in London and numerous provincial centres.

Offices, 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.

President, J. Spencer Phillips, Esq.

Secretary, Mr. Ernest Sykes.

### ***People's Banks.***

The movement usually designated "People's Banks" had its origin about the year 1849 in the north of Germany, where, almost simultaneously, although working quite independently of one another, systems of popular banking were established by Schulze-Delitzsche and Raiffeisen. These banks have played an exceedingly important part in the agricultural progress and the remarkable commercial development of Germany during the last three decades. How important may be gathered from the fact that there are now more than 8000 of these institutions in Germany and Austria-Hungary, with a total membership of over 2,000,000, disposing of over £20,000,000 sterling, and doing business to the amount of over £400,000,000 yearly.

Next to Germany the greatest success of the movement has been attained in Italy. There in 1866 Signor Luzzatti established the "People's Bank of Milan," with the trivial sum of £28. It now possesses a paid-up capital of £500,000, and during its existence has loaned out over £5,000,000 to the industrial classes, chiefly in very small sums. One-third of the whole banking business of Italy is transacted through the medium of "The People's Banks," of which there are now more than a thousand in operation.

From these centres it has spread in various directions: to Switzerland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Belgium, and Holland; and in India, within the space of five years, 150 similar land banks have been established. Japan and China have also taken up the idea. France and Russia, too, have both witnessed several attempts to found the system.

People's Banks were first introduced to popular notice in the United Kingdom by Mr. H. W. Wolff in his book "People's Banks," which appeared in '93, and by the advocacy of Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, who became in '94 the founder of the "Agricultural Banks Association." In '97 Mr. Yerburgh's Association became merged in the "Co-operative Banks Association,"

which in 1904 was amalgamated with the Agricultural Organisation Society (see p. 10). In Ireland it has been found admirably adapted to the circumstances and needs of the country, and has developed in a more rapid ratio. The rural banks are registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts on the basis of mutual and unlimited liability (the principle of the majority of the German "People's Banks"); and the town banks under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act (which is the system obtaining in Italy) on the limited liability principle.

All information can be obtained of the following bodies:—

Agricultural Organisation Society, Dacre House, Dacre Street, London, S.W.

Urban Co-operative Banks Association (Sec., H. C. Devine), 39, Victoria Street, S.W.

### **BANKRUPTCY.**

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Act, '83, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, the Bankruptcy Act '90, and the rules made thereunder. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade (*q.v.*). For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. A great portion of this in both the High Court and County Courts is exercised by the Registrars, who hear petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy, hold public examinations of the debtors, approve of compositions, and grant discharges when these are unopposed. The Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade consists of Official Receivers, and a central staff under the Inspector-General, who audit trustees' accounts, and overlook the conduct and dealings of these persons, and the other local officials. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised acts of bankruptcy (see ed. '96). The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within three months. An infant, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a married woman can be, and in respect of her separate property if she carries on a trade distinct from her husband, or when he is a convict or in exile; as in such cases she is liable to be sued personally as a *femme sole*.

In April 1906 the President of the Board of Trade appointed Mr. M. J. M. MacKenzie (Chairman), Mr. J. Addison, Mr. J. Barker, M.P., Mr. G. M. Chamberlin, Mr. S. T. Evans, K.C. M.P., Sir E. W. Fithian, Mr. W. B. Peat, Mr. W. M. Richardson, and Mr. J. Smith, C.B., to be a Committee to inquire into and report upon the effect of the Bankruptcy laws in force in the United Kingdom. The Committee are to report specially as to the desirability of amending the provisions of the Bankruptcy Law in relation to the following matters—viz., the investigation of the bankrupt's conduct, and the realisation of his estate; the position of debtors who are married women; the right of a bankrupt to discharge and in the case of a bankrupt solicitor to renew his practising certificate; also the rights of trustees in bankruptcy against persons who have honestly

dealt with bankrupts in respect of property acquired during the bankruptcy and against persons claiming under settlements when the settler has become bankrupt. The Committee are also to report as to the desirability of requiring certain classes of securities which are now exempt from registration to be registered, and of bringing under official control and audit estates administered by trustees under voluntary arrangements made between insolvent debtors and their creditors.

According to the report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1905, the number of receiving orders made in England and Wales was 4764, involving liabilities of £5,915,867, and the assets realised £2,343,627. The number of deeds of arrangement was 3839, the liabilities thereunder being £3,758,603, and the assets £2,046,955. The failures showed a decrease of 28 in the total number of failures, and of £2,411,887 in the amount of liabilities in bankruptcy and under deeds of arrangement.

Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, Mr. William Evans, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W. **Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.D., Ph.D.**, is the eldest son of the late George Barclay, LL.D., of Bonvil, Cupar, Fife, and was b. at Dunfermline in 1853, and ed. at Univ. Coll. London, and at London, Paris, Bonn, and Jena Universities. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '81, and for a number of years was one of the *Times* correspondents in Paris, but resigned the post in order to take up French law practice. He is a great authority on International Law, a member of the Institute of International Law, a vice-president of the International Law Association, and a member of the Supreme Council, of the Congo Free State. He has done much to promote the cause of International Arbitration in France, Germany, America, and this country. Officer of the Legion of Honour, and knighted by the King June 24th, 1904. 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; Reform Club; 17, Rue Pasquier, Paris.

**Baring Gould, Rev. Sabine, M.A.**, Rector of Lew-Trenchard, North Devon, since '81, and formerly Vicar of Dalton, Yorks, and Rector of East Mersea, Essex. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. E. Baring-Gould, of Lew-Trenchard, and was b. at Exeter, Jan. 28th, '34, and ed. at Clare Coll. Camb. His literary activity has been and still is phenomenal. Fiction, theology, history, mythology, archæology, folk-lore, art, music: in all these provinces he has won great triumphs, though perhaps he is best known by his novels, "Mehalah," first published in '80, "Mrs. Curgenven," and "Cheap Jack Zita," '93, "The Broom Squire," '96. A charming "Garland of Country Song" appeared in '94, "Old English Fairy Tales" in '95, a life of Napoleon in '96, "A Study of St. Paul" in '97, "Domitia" in '98, "Pabo the Priest," "Furze-bloom," and "A Book of the West" in '99, "Winefred" and "A Book of Dartmoor" in 1900, "Royal Georgie" and "A Book of Brittany" in 1901, "Miss Quillet" in 1902, "A Book of N. Wales" and "In Dewisland" in 1903, "Siegfried" and "A Book of Ghosts" in 1904, "A Book of S. Wales" and "A Book of the Riviera" in 1905. He is a J.P. for Devon.

**Baronetage, Standing Council of the**, 58, Coleman Street, E.C. Registrar, F. W. Pixley, F.S.A.

**Barrie, J. M.**, also known as "Gavin Ogilvy," was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, in 1860. He

was ed. at Dumfries Academy, and graduated M.A. at Edin. Univ. in '82. After holding a journalistic position in Nottingham he came to London and wrote for the *British Weekly*, *St. James's Gazette*, *Speaker*, and *National Observer*. His first volume, "Better Dead," appeared in '87; "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single" in '88; "A Window in Thrums" and "An Edinburgh Eleven" in '89; "My Lady Nicotine" in '90; "The Little Minister" in '91; "Sentimental Tommy," and "Margaret Ogilvy, a Memoir," in '96; "Tommy and Grizel" in 1900; and in 1902 "The Little White Bird." Mr. Barrie's work for the stage includes "Walker, London," in '92; "Jane Annie," written with Mr. Conan Doyle, and brought out at the Savoy in '93; "The Professor's Love Story"; "The Little Minister," '97; "The Wedding Guest," 1900; "Quality Street," 1902, "The Admirable Crichton" and "Little Mary," 1903, "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," 1905, and "Josephine," 1906. Mr. Barrie was, in '94, married to Miss Mary Ansell, who played charmingly in "Walker, London," when it was first produced. Address: Kirriemuir, N.B.

**Barton, The Right Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G., K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., M.A.**, was b. at Glebe, Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 18th, 1849, and ed. at the Sydney Grammar School and University. He was called as a barrister in '71, and took silk '89; elected to represent his University in the Legislative Assembly '79, became Speaker '83-7, and entered the Legislative Council '87-91; Attorney-General '89 and '91. He was the senior representative of New South Wales at the '97 Federal Convention, and took the leading part in its proceedings until the Federal Constitution Bill was adopted. He came to England in 1900 in support of the Constitution Bill, and was Premier of the first Commonwealth Ministry from Jan. 1901 till April 1903, when he became Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court, P.C. 1901 and G.C.M.G. 1902. Address: Miandetta, Kirribilli Point, Sydney, N.S.W.

**Battenberg, Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.**, K.C.M.G., is the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, was b. May 24th, 1854, and m. in '84 the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Alice. He is a naturalised British subject. Entered the Navy '68, rose to the rank of captain '91, served in the Egyptian War '82, is an Elder Brother of Trinity House, A.D.C. to the King, was Director of Naval Intelligence 1902-4, and in Dec. 1904 was appointed to the command of the Second Cruiser Squadron, which visited Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States in 1905.

**Beaumont, Admiral Sir Lewis Anthony, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.**, was b. May 19th, 1847, and entered the Navy '60. He served in the Arctic Expedition '75-6, was Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook '83-5, Director of Naval Intelligence '94-9, and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '95-7. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in '97, and commanded the Pacific fleet '99-1900 and the Australian fleet 1901-3. He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1904 he was appointed to act as the Naval Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea Incident, and succeeded Admiral Sir E. Seymour as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport in 1905.

**Bebel, Ferdinand August**, chief of the German Socialists, was b. at Cologne, Feb. 22nd,



1840. He has risen from the working classes, and was first heard of as a master-turner at Leipzig, '64. A friend and confidant of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, he was elected in '67 a member of the short-lived North German Parliament, and in '71 into the new German Reichstag. Accused in '72, together with his friend Liebknecht, of an "attempt at high treason," he was condemned to two years' imprisonment, and nine months for insult to the German Emperor. But he was re-elected to Parliament, where he has always maintained his position. His works include "Unsere Ziele," 10 eds., "Der Deutsche Bauernkrieg" ('76), "Christentum und Sozialismus," "Die Frau," 18 eds. ('93), "Die Mohammedanisch-Arabishe Kulturperiode" ('89), "Sonntagsarbeit," "Charles Fourier," "Die Lage der Arbeiter in den Bäckereien," etc. Since Liebknecht's death he may be considered as the head of German Socialists. At the Congresses of Lübeck and Dresden in 1902 and 1903 he successfully opposed the tendency represented by Bernstein towards practical co-operation, on given points, with the old Liberal parties.

## BELGIUM.

### Ruler.

King Leopold II. was b. at Brussels, April 9th, 1835, and is the son of King Leopold I., whom he succeeded, Dec. 10th, '65. He has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He was practically the founder, and is now the ruling sovereign, of the Congo Free State (*q.v.*). He married, in '53, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, who died Sept. 19th, 1902, and by whom he has three daughters. The eldest, Princess Louise, married in '75 Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, but the marriage was dissolved in Jan. 1906. The second, Princess Stephanie, widow of the late Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, married Count Lonyay in '99. The third is Princess Clementine. The heir presumptive is Prince Albert, second son of the late Count of Flanders, brother of the King. He was born April 8th, '75, married (Oct. 2nd, 1900) the Duchess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, b. Nov. 3rd, 1901, and Prince Charles Theodore, b. Oct. 10th, 1903. The Chamber voted him an annual allowance of 200,000 fr. in Dec. 1905. The King has a Civil List of 3,500,000 fr.

### Government.

A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg, and by the constitution of '31, following on the secession from the Netherlands in '30, declared to be a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. Belgium is a neutral power, her neutrality being guaranteed under the Treaty of London, 1831, by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. The executive power is vested in the King and his Ministers, the legislative power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. The principle of manhood suffrage with compulsory voting prevails tempered by the plural vote and proportional representation of minorities, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2)

are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate of 110 members is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly, 83, is equal to half the number of deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 166. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4000 fr. yearly, and travels free.

### The Army.

The Army has been reorganised according to a scheme prepared by a mixed commission, but the result has been very disappointing, and there is a strong belief that personal service must replace volunteering and substitution.

The establishment in 1905 was fixed at 100,000 men, and the recruit contingent at 13,300, but the actual strength is far below the establishment, and regiments are in some places so weak that training is difficult. The nominal liability is 8 years with the colours and 5 in the reserve.

The composition is as follows: **Cavalry**—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons Active and 1 Reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (over 1700 men). **Artillery**—4 field and 4 fortress regiments (in all 204 guns). **Engineers**—1 regiment of 3 battalions, a reserve battalion, and 5 special technical companies. **Infantry**—14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 Active and 1 Reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabiniers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of *chasseurs-à-pied*.

The Civil or National Guard is under the Minister of the Interior in peace time, and numbers approximately 45,000 men reckoned as "active," and 100,000 "non-active."

### Industries, etc.

Local government is carried on by 9 provincia and 2622 communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 2,822,005 who speak Flemish only, 2,574,805 who speak French only, and 801,587 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. There are 7032 primary, 2604 infant, and 3591 adult schools, attended by 843,172, 246,514, and 181,532



pupils respectively, and the higher branches of education are well provided for. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the chief occupations; and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the chief exports. Raw materials are admitted free of duty, but there are small duties on manufactured goods imported. An Agricultural Commission exists in each province, and a special Council advises the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2850 miles of railway in operation, of which 2516 are owned and worked by the State. The total length of the canals and navigable waterways of the country is 1360 miles, 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gives to all industries an incalculable advantage. The population of the chief towns in 1904 was: Brussels, 598,599; Antwerp, 291,949; Liège, 168,532; Ghent, 162,482.

The chief newspapers are the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Etoile Belge*, and the *Petit Bleu*. There are also three dailies: *Le Soir*, *La Reforme*, *Le National Bruxellois*, which only cost 2 centimes (less than one-fifth of a penny).

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 11,373 sq. m.; pop., 1905, 7,074,910. Revenue, 1903, £25,296,672; expenditure, £25,119,022; estimated revenue, 1906, £22,354,557; estimated expenditure, 1906, £22,312,219; imports, 1903, £177,900,000; 1904, £177,056,000; 1905, £199,596,000; exports, 1903, £155,596,000; 1904, £153,064,000; 1905, £170,240,000; debt, 1904, £124,681,521 (consolidated), £1,401,840 (floating).

Ministry. Premier and Minister of Finance and Public Works, Comte de Smet de Naeyer.—Foreign Affairs, Baron de Favereau.—Interior and Public Instruction, M. de Trooz.—Justice, M. Van den Heuvel.—Agriculture, Baron Van der Bruggen.—War, Gen. Consebant d'Alkemade.—Industry and Labour, M. Francotte.—Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs, M. Liebaert.

Minister in London, Count de Lalaing, 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Consul-General in London, M. F. H. Lenders, 29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Minister at Brussels, Sir Arthur H. Hardinge, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.—Secretary of Legation, P. Wyndham.

British Consul-General at Antwerp, Sir E. C. Hertslet.

#### Political Parties.

Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in '93 a strong and well-organised party of Socialists sprang up. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. In July '96 the distribution of parties in the Chamber was—111 Catholics, 12 Liberals, and 29 Socialists. The principle of proportional representation was applied for the first time at the general election on May 27th, 1900, which resulted in the return of 85 Catholics, 33 Liberals and Radicals, 33 Socialists and 1 Christian Democrat. As a

result of the 1902 election, the new Chamber consisted of 95 Catholics, 35 Liberals, 34 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats. The Opposition won 5 seats in the Chamber at the 1904 election, and 2 in the Senate. In May 1906 all sections of the Left combined in support of a common programme—reform of the franchise, compulsory education, and personal service in the army instead of recruiting by paid substitute. The result of the election appears in the following table:—

	Old Chamber.	New Chamber.
Catholics . . .	93	89
Liberals . . .	43	47
Socialists . . .	28	28
Christian Democrat . . .	1	1

Benckendorff, The Count de, who succeeded M. de Staal as Russian Ambassador in London in Nov. 1902, was born at Berlin in 1849. He entered the Russian Foreign Office in '68, was appointed Hon. Attaché to the Embassy at Rome in '69, and retired from the Diplomatic Service in '77. He was appointed First Secretary to the Embassy in Vienna '86, and afterwards Councillor there, Minister to Denmark '97, and Ambassador in London 1902. Address: Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.

Bent, Hon. Thomas, Premier of Victoria, was b. at Pinroth, N.S.W., 1838, and settled in Victoria '49. Entered political life as M.L.A. Victoria '73, Commissioner Public Works '80, Railways '81-3, Speaker '92-4, Minister Public Works, Health, and Railways, 1903-4, and succeeded Mr. Irvine as Premier Feb. 1904. Address: Brighton, Victoria.

Beresford, Admiral Lord Charles W. D., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., son of the Rev. John, 4th Marquis of Waterford; b. 1846; entered as a cadet on the *Britannia* '59; Commander '75, Captain '82, Rear-Admiral '97, Vice-Admiral 1902, Admiral 1903, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean 1904; a Lord of the Admiralty '86-8; accompanied King Edward VII. as naval A.D.C. on his visit to India '75-6; was in '82 in command of the gunboat *Condor* at the bombardment of Alexandria; subsequently served with the Nile expedition, and commanded the *Safia*, whose action under repaired boiler saved the whole column. M.P. for Waterford '74-80, East Marylebone '85-90, York '98-1900, and Woolwich 1902-3. Address: Park Gate House, Ham Common, and 14, Wilton Crescent, S.W.

Beri-Beri. A disease known from the most ancient times. It is said to be mentioned in the oldest extant medical work, attributed to Hwang-ti (B.C. 2697). It broke out in Japan about the middle of the eighteenth century, and is to this day very prevalent in that country, where it is known as "kakke." It occurs in China, in the Dutch East Indies, and in the Malay Peninsula. In the latter country it causes great loss of life among the Chinese coolies. Common some years ago in India, it is now comparatively rare. The cause of the disease is not known. As to its nature, it may be described as a specific form of "peripheral neuritis," with a special tendency to implicate the pneumogastric nerve, thus accounting for a natural tendency to failure of the heart. The disease is unfavourably influenced by bad conditions of ventilation and dirt. Its cause has been variously attributed to a rice diet and to deficiency of nitrogenous food, but, it appears,

without sufficient evidence. It is certain, however, that since the introduction of a more liberal diet it has practically disappeared in the Japanese Navy, which was formerly affected to the extent of 25 per cent. of its strength.

**Bernhardt (Bernard), Rosine Sarah**, French tragic actress, was b. at Paris, Oct. 22nd, 1846, of Jewish parents, but, by the will of her father, baptised, educated in a convent at Versailles, received ('58) at the Paris Conservatoire, appeared at the Théâtre Français in '62 as "Iphigénie," but without success. In '67, at the Odéon, in the rôle of the Queen, in Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas*, she gained her first striking success. The war of '70-'71 interrupted her career, and she became, for a while, a nurse. She then won a position in the Théâtre Français, the troupe of which she accompanied in '79 to London, where her triumphs have been repeated in succeeding years, and where she married a M. d'Amala. She was left a widow in '89. She broke her contract with the Français in '80, and has since been touring, with great *éclat*, in America, and in all the principal countries of Europe, excepting Germany. She now directs a theatre of her own in Paris. She is also a painter and sculptor.

**Bernstein, Eduard**, German author and politician, was b. Jan. 6th, 1850, at Berlin, and studied at the Werder public school Gymnasium. He became a bank clerk, but took to literature and Socialism, and was a pupil of Marx and Engels. To avoid prosecution he left Germany in '78, and lived in England from '88 to 1901. He became a member of the German Parliament in 1902, where he plays an important rôle as a moderate Socialist. He strongly opposed the new Protective Tariff, and has met with some opposition from the older Socialist leaders because of his desire to promote a working agreement with the Liberals, instead of holding aloof from all parties (see GERMANY). He was editor of or contributor to various Socialist periodicals, and founded the existing monthly "Documente des Socialismus," which he still directs.

**Bertie, The Right Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.**, British Ambassador to France, is a son of the 6th Earl of Abingdon, and brother of the present Earl. He was b. 1844; ed. at Eton, and entered the Foreign Office in 1863. He was private secretary to Mr. R. Bourke when Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, '74 to '80, and was Second Secretary to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury at the Berlin Congress in '78. In '94 he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1903 Ambassador to Italy. In August 1904 he was appointed to succeed Sir Edmund Monson at Paris at the end of the year. He married in '74 Lady Féodorowna Cecilia, daughter of the 1st Earl Cowley.

**Bibliographical Society**, 20, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Sec., A. W. Pollard.

**Bible Society, The British and Foreign**, was established in 1804, its object being the translation and circulation of the Scriptures. Up to 1906 198,515,199 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 400 languages and dialects, had been issued under its auspices. The expenditure of the Society in 1905-6 was over £238,000. Work abroad is carried on not only through the missionary societies, and Biblewomen supplied to them, but by some thirty agents in foreign countries, under whose

a staff of 900 colporteurs is engaged in distributing the Scriptures. Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secretaries, Revs. A. Taylor, M.A., and J. H. Ritson, M.A.

**Biographies.** See Index at front of book for names of people of whom biographies are given separately. Biographies of all ruling sovereigns, etc., will be found in the articles on their countries. Under PARLIAMENT biographical notices of all Peers and M.P.'s are given, and under PRIVY COUNCIL of Privy Councillors.

**Birds, Protection of.** The Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1904, prohibit the shooting or snaring of all wild birds during close time, and grant special and fuller protection in the case of certain wild birds named in a schedule; prohibit the offering for sale after March 15th of any wild bird recently killed or taken; enable orders to be made, on the application of a county council, prohibiting the taking or destroying of the eggs of certain wild birds, and of the eggs of any wild bird in certain breeding areas, also prohibiting the taking or killing of any wild bird beyond the breeding period or close time, etc.; and prohibit the use of the poletrap. Close time is fixed between March 1st and August 1st in each year, but the period may be extended or varied by any county council, and orders can be made on the application of a council giving protection to named birds during the remainder of the year. The close time for game birds is: partridges, Feb. 1st—Sept. 1st; pheasants, Feb. 1st—Oct. 1st; bustard, March 1st—Sept. 1st; grouse, Dec. 10th—Aug. 12th; blackgame, Dec. 10th—Aug. 20th; and no game can be taken on a Sunday or Christmas Day. Information as to the birds named in the schedule, and the duration of close time can be obtained of the clerks of county councils. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds discourages the wanton destruction of birds, interests itself in their protection, employs watchers for breeding-grounds, and requires of its members that they shall not wear the feathers of any bird not killed for the purpose of food, the ostrich only excepted. On the question of killing game birds the society is strictly neutral. It has over 6000 associates. Hon. Sec., F. E. Lemon; Sec., Miss L. Gardiner. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W.

**Birkbeck College**, Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck, Dec. 2nd, 1823. The present buildings were opened in '85. The College is in close relationship with the University of London. The Day and Evening Courses of Study prepare for the examinations of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, and Law. There are splendidly equipped Physical, Chemical, Biological, and Metallurgical Laboratories. Principal, G. Armistage-Smith, D.Lit., M.A.; Secretary and Clerk to the Governing Body, H. Wells Eames.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

### Registration.

The duty of registering the birth of all children who are born alive is by law imposed upon the parents, who must, within 42 days after the birth, give information to the Registrar, and sign the register in his presence. Failing the parents, the law requires the occupier of the house where the birth took



place, or some person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child, to register the birth. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar is requested to attend at the house where the birth took place, when the fee is 1s. A small fee is charged for a certified copy of the entry in the register. There are provisions by which, in case of failure of registration within 42 days, the registrar may require any of the above-named persons to register; but after twelve months the birth cannot be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. Still-born children are not registered. Children born at sea, on board a British vessel, must be registered by the commanding officer sending the necessary particulars to the Registrar-General. The father of an illegitimate child can only have his name entered on the register at the joint request of himself and of the mother.

The duty of registering a death similarly rests upon the nearest relatives present at the death or during the last illness, or living in the same district; failing them, upon those present at the death, or the occupier of the house, or the person ordering the burial. Registration should be made within five days of the death, either personally or in writing; but in the latter case the written notice must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the cause of death, and the register must still be signed within fourteen days. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar attend at the house where the death took place, when the fee is 1s. After fourteen days and within twelve months the registrar may, failing the receipt of the information as to the death, require any person who should have effected the registration to attend and give the information required. But after twelve months no death can be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. A certificate of death in the ordinary course is given without fee, and this certificate must be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral service for the burial of the deceased.

As to Registration of Marriages, see article on MARRIAGE.

#### Statistics, United Kingdom, 1890—1905.

	Births.		Deaths.	
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000.	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000
1890 .	1,096,717	29'2	727,102	19'4
1891 .	1,148,259	30'4	757,497	20'0
1892 .	1,127,234	29'5	725,273	19'0
1893 .	1,147,764	29'8	732,449	19'0
1894 .	1,120,010	28'8	653,468	16'8
1895 .	1,154,898	29'4	735,244	18'7
1896 .	1,152,144	29'0	673,104	16'9
1897 .	1,157,224	28'9	704,470	17'6
1898 .	1,159,483	28'7	712,942	17'7
1899 .	1,163,279	28'5	741,091	18'2
1900 .	1,159,922	28'2	757,732	18'4
1901 .	1,162,975	28'0	710,811	17'1
1902 .	1,174,639	28'0	691,155	16'5
1903 .	1,183,001	27'9	667,959	15'8
1904 .	1,181,046	27'6	706,956	16'5
1905 .	1,163,708	26'9	669,630	15'5

For statistics as to Marriages, see article on MARRIAGE.

The birth rates vary appreciably in the different parts of the United Kingdom. In England and Wales the birth rate has fallen pretty steadily from 31'4 in 1891 to 27'2 in 1905. In Scotland it has fallen from 31'2 in 1891 to 28'1 in 1905. In Ireland, on the other hand, it has risen very slightly from 23'1 in 1891 to 23'4 in 1905, having varied only a decimal point or two in the intervening years.

The death rates have fallen in all parts of the United Kingdom. In England the fall was a steady one from 20'2 in 1891 to 15'2 in 1905. In Scotland it was from 20'7 in 1891 to 15'9 in 1905. In Ireland the rate has varied but little. It was 18'4 in 1891, went up to 19'4 in 1892 and 19'6 in 1900, and went down to 16'7 in 1896. In 1905 it was 17'1.

**Björnson, Björnstjerne**, the Norwegian poet, dramatist, and novelist, was b. Dec. 8th, 1832, at Kvikne, in the heart of Norway, where his father was the clergyman. In '52 he entered the University of Christiania, and began to earn a scanty living as a journalist in '54. He was director of the National Theatre in Bergen '57-59, and then returned to Christiania, where he became co-editor of one of the leading papers. In '60 he went abroad, visiting Denmark, Italy, Germany, and France. In '63 he returned to Norway, in '65 was appointed artistic director of the Christiania Theatre, and edited the illustrated *Norsk Folkeblad* for six years. Since '82 he has lived abroad for many years, but of late has generally spent his summers on his Aulestad farm, in the Gansdal Valley, Norway. Björnson has taken an active part in the political life of his country, both as a speaker and a writer. Nearly all his stories and plays are translated into English and most European languages, but "Beyond Human Power" (Part I.) is the only play that has been performed on the English stage. It was produced by Mrs. P. Campbell in 1901 at the Royalty Theatre. His 70th birthday was celebrated on Dec. 8th, 1902, by congratulations from far and near, a deputation from the Storting waiting on him, and the people of Denmark presenting an address containing 30,000 signatures.

**Blind Association, British and Foreign**, for promoting the Education and Employment of the Blind. Incorporated 1902. Sec., W. P. E. Barnes, 206, Great Portland Street, W.

**Blind, College for the Higher Education of the**, Worcester. Founded 1866; constituted as an endowed public school by a deed of foundation '89. Annual scholarships given by Gardner's Trust for the Blind, by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire County Councils, and by the masters and boys of Uppingham School. Boys annually sent to the Universities, and prepared for business, professional, and social life. **Head Master**, The Rev. T. Barnard, M.A. Oxon.

**Blind, Karl**, b. at Mannheim, Sept. 4th, 1826, came forward, even during his studies at the University of Heidelberg, as an active agitator in the movements which led to the revolution of '48. Having participated in the rising led by Hecker, and been wounded, he fled to Strasbourg; but returned and fought in the rising commanded by Struve in the autumn of that year, in the Black Forest. He was captured and condemned to eight years' imprisonment, but was forcibly set at liberty in '49, when the people and soldiers of Baden effected



the downfall of the government of the Grand Duke. Sent by the newly constituted popular government with a diplomatic mission to Paris, he was arrested as a supposed participator in Ledru-Rollin's rising, June 13th, '49, in the interest of the then Roman Republic. Expelled from France, he lived first at Brussels, then chose London as his permanent residence. Here, or from here, he was in frequent active communication with Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Louis Blanc. His comments upon current political events were frequent, and many of them have appeared in English publications. Folklore and historical studies have also occupied him much.

**Blind Pensions.** The Royal Blind Pension Society grants pensions to indigent blind of good moral character, without regard to sect or creed. Secretary, W. Elliott Terry. Office, 237, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. (Sec Advt.)

**Blind, School for the, Leatherhead.** The object of the Institution is "to render the blind self-reliant by teaching them a trade." Principal, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. West End depot, 49t, Oxford Street, W.; factory and S. London depot, 246, 248, 250, Waterloo Road, S.E.; London Office, 1, St. George's Circus, S.E.; Chief Offices, Highlands Road, Leatherhead.

## BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil; on the east by Brazil and Paraguay; on the south by the Argentine Republic and Chile; on the west by Chile and the Pacific Ocean. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chile during the war of 1875-83, which was terminated by a compact of peace, '80, under which Bolivia alleged that Chile was bound to procure her an outlet to the sea. A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17th, 1904, recognising the definite sovereignty of the latter country over the province of Antofagasta, Chile undertaking the payment of the '79 war claims. Bolivia was given free transit through Chile to the Pacific ports, with Customs officers at Antofagasta and Arica. An arrangement that Chile should build a railway from Arica to La Paz, and transfer the Bolivian section to Bolivia 15 years after completion, and the concession of the most-favoured-nation treatment to Chile, were included in the treaty, together with a clause appointing Germany as arbitrator in any difficulties arising between the two countries. As to the boundary between Bolivia and Brazil, in 1903 a treaty transferring the territories of Upper Acre, Upper Purus and Upper Jurua to Brazil as far as the 19° S. long. in exchange for the concession to Bolivia of territory on the frontier of Mato Grosso and the River Madeira, plus £2,000,000 and various commercial facilities, was signed Nov. 21st, 1903.

The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two Chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 72 Deputies, elected for four years by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 9 Departments into which the country is divided, and subordinate officers the 57 provinces and 595 cantons making up the Departments. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free

and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. The standing army is fixed at 2900, but reserves and a territorial guard bring up the possible fighting strength to over 82,000. It is a very rich country, abounding in minerals, especially copper, tin, and silver. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and exports wool, rubber, coffee, and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. Length of railways about 700 miles.

The capital of Bolivia is **La Paz**, pop. 62,500; and other chief towns are Sucre, pop. 27,500, Cochabamba, pop. 30,000, and Oruro, pop. 16,000.

**Area**, 567,360 sq. m.; pop. 1901, 1,644,372, estimated in 1904 at 2,181,415. **Revenue**, 1904, £855,520; 1905, £866,769; **expenditure**, 1904, £855,510; 1905, £868,521. **Imports**, 1903, £1,362,024; 1904, £1,651,953; 1905, £1,691,564. **Exports**, 1903, £2,159,121; 1904, £1,763,578; 1905, £2,461,087. **Internal debt**, £300,000 (£1 = 12 Bols. 50 c.).

**President**, Colonel Ismael Montes. — *Vice-President*, Dr. Eliodoro Villazon.

**Ministry: Foreign Affairs**, Dr. Claudio Pinilla. — *Interior*, Dr. Anibal Capriles. — *Finance*, Don Daniel del Castillo. — *Justice and Public Instruction*, Dr. Juan Saracho. — *War*, Dr. J. S. Qunteros.

**Minister in London**, Senor Dr. Don Fernando e Guachalla, 74, Compayne Gardens, N.W. — *Consulate*: 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C. — *Military Attaché*, Col. Don Pedro Suárez.

**British Minister and Consul-General**, W. N. Beauchamp, Esq. (resides at Lima). **Consul**: G. Harrison (La Paz). **Vice-Consuls**: Dr. J. R. Smith (Oruro), E. F. Moore (La Sucre).

**Bonham, Sir George Francis**, 2nd Bart., H.M. Minister at Berne, was b. 1847, and succeeded to the baronetcy in '63. Ed. Eton and Exeter Coll. Oxford, he joined the Diplomatic service '69, and served as attaché at St. Petersburg, Vienna, and other European capitals; Minister at Belgrade 1900; appointed to Berne Dec. 1905.

**Booth, Charles**, F.R.S., P.C., was b. at Liverpool on March 30th, 1840, and ed. at the Royal Institute School there. He has been a partner in the firm of Alfred Booth & Co., Liverpool, since 1862, but the study of social problems has been his life-work. He has published "Life and Labour of the People in London," "Pauperism," "Condition of the Aged Poor," and "Old Age Pensions." He is an ex-President of the Royal Statistical Society. D.Sc. Camb., '93. P.C. June 24th, 1904. D.C.L. Oxon. 1904, LL.D. Liverpool 1906. Address: 24, Great Cumberland Place, W.

**Booth, Rev. William**, better known as **General Booth**, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b. at Nottingham, April 10th, 1829. Entered the Methodist New Connexion ministry '50. He resigned, however, in '61, preferring to work as an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he established in the East End of London the **Christian Mission**, out of which grew the worldwide organisation known as **The Salvation Army**, which has invaded almost every town of England and Wales, and sent missionary contingents into various foreign countries, including France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, Finland, Italy, India, Australasia,

U.S.A., Canada, S. America, W. Indies, Java, and Japan. His eldest son is the Chief of the Staff, and other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise. There are in all 16,522 officers employed in the work, besides 4757 persons without rank. He has of late years given much time to the development of the scheme of social amelioration initiated in Nov. '90 on the lines of his famous book "In Darkest England and the Way out." General Booth has been received in private audience by both the King and Queen of England, and has had interviews with many of the leading Ministers of various countries, colonies, and dependencies throughout the world. He accomplished remarkable motor tours through the country in 1905 and 1906, went to Australia and New Zealand in 1905, and formulated a scheme for emigration and colonisation. In 1906 the late Mr. George Herring placed at his disposal, for the use of the Salvation Army, a sum of £100,000, to enable him to carry out an experiment in home colonisation, on condition that the entire amount should be paid again by the Army to the King's Hospital Fund in 25 annual instalments. In 1905 he received the freedom of the City of London and of Nottingham. Address: 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**Borneo.** A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various states. Estimated total area 300,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000. Holland claims as a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. At Martapura are the diamond fields of the Borneo Mining Co., which, for a time, by agreement with the De Beers Co., are now again being worked. There are also coal mines in operation. On the north-west coast is Sarawak, to the north-east of that Brunei, and beyond that British North Borneo. The two former are protectorates of Great Britain, and British North Borneo was in 1906 made part of the Straits Settlements Colony. Between British North Borneo and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. Minerals: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. Principal exports: sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

**Botha, Louis**, the Commandant-General of the Boer forces after the death of Joubert, was b. at Greytown, in Natal, in '64. He had his share of fighting as a young man with the native tribes in that district, and after serving under the Zulu chief Dinizulu he settled on a farm near Vryheid in what was then called the New Republic. This was afterwards incorporated with the Transvaal, and Botha then

represented Vryheid in the Volksraad. He consistently took the more liberal view in all political matters during the years that followed, but when war broke out he led the Vryheid commando and was in the first fighting round Dundee, with his friend Lucas Meyer. He directed the Boers with conspicuous success at Colenso and Spion Kop, and after Joubert's death he succeeded him by his express desire as Commandant-General. After the conclusion of peace in 1902 he visited England and Europe.

**Bourgeois, Léon**, French statesman, was b. at Paris in 1851. He read for the Bar, and entered the Chamber of Deputies in '88, becoming Under-Secretary of State for the Interior in that year, and afterwards Minister of Education in the Cabinets of M. Freycinet and M. Loubet, and Minister of Justice under M. Ribot. In '05 he formed a ministry himself, consisting entirely of Radicals, but friction with the Senate led to his resignation. In '98 he became once more Minister of Education, and in '99 was one of the French delegates at the Hague Peace Conference, where he greatly distinguished himself. He strongly supported M. Waldeck-Rousseau's administration, in 1902 and 1903 was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, and in March 1902 became Foreign Minister under M. Sarrien, but did not retain office when the Cabinet was reconstructed by M. Clemenceau in Oct. 1906.

**Bourget, Paul**, French writer; b. at Amiens in 1851. He appeared first in verse in "Vie inquiète" ('74), followed by "Edel" ('78) and "Les Aveux" ('82), in which he was supposed to be first an admirer of and successor to Baudelaire, with tendencies in the direction of Shelley, Keats, and even Tennyson. His novels are numerous, beginning with "L'Irréparable" ('84). His "Essays de Psychologie Contemporaine" ('84) and "Etudes et Portraits" ('88) met with a friendly reception, and he has gradually become a favourite writer in the circles of fashionable ladies, though not in those alone. More than most French writers, he has travelled and tried to familiarise himself with other countries—not Italy alone, but also England and the United States.

**Bourne, The Most Rev. Francis**, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and successor of Cardinal Vaughan as head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, was b. at Clapham, March 23rd, 1861, and was at the time of his appointment as Archbishop the youngest member of the Catholic Episcopate in England. His father, the late Mr. Henry Bourne, was Principal Clerk in the Receiver-General's Branch in the Post Office, and died in '70. Archbishop Bourne was ed. at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, St. Thomas' Seminary, Hammersmith, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, where he received the diaconate in '83. After a year at Louvain University he was made priest in '84, and for five years officiated as assistant priest at Blackheath, Mortlake, and West Grinstead. In '89 he founded and was made rector of an ecclesiastical seminary for the education of the clergy of the diocese of Southwark, acting also as Professor of Moral Theology and Holy Scripture. In '95 he went to Rome, and was named Domestic Prelate to the Pope; in '96 he was appointed Bishop of Epiphania and Coadjutor with the right of succession to the



see of Southwark, of which he became Bishop in '97 on Bishop Butt's resignation. During the long period of ill-health which Cardinal Vaughan endured he was often called upon to act as his substitute, and upon his death he was appointed, Aug. 28th, 1903, by Pope Pius X. to succeed him. He is a good preacher, has a great reputation as an administrator, and has wide and enlightened views as to the training of students for the priesthood. Archbishop's House, Westminster. P.O. Telephone 1758 Victoria.

**Boys' Brigade.** Companies are formed in connection with churches, missions, and Sunday-schools, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 55,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 5400. The movement has spread to America and the Colonies. The total strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 95,000. **Brigade Secretary,** Mr. W. A. Smith, 162, Buchanan Street, Glasgow. **London Secretary,** Mr. Roger S. Peacock, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.

## BRAZIL.

### President.

The President is Dr. Affonso Penna, elected by universal suffrage in the 20 federated States to serve from 1906 to 1910. He is a native of Minas Geraes State, and his success was the outcome of a coalition of the principal States against São Paulo, which has supplied all past Presidents. Senhor Penna was one of Dom Pedro's ministers, who accepted and supported the Republic after its proclamation. He has been President of his State, and Governor of the Bank of the Republic. He was Vice-President of the Republic and President of the Senate at the time of his election to the chief magistracy.

### Government.

A republic on the east coast of Central South America, which, until 1889, was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, a National Congress was assembled by the Provisional Government, and a new Constitution was drafted, and finally adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. Legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress, composed of a Senate of 63 members, and a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members. Congress meets annually on May 3rd for a four months' session. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. Deputies are elected directly, with provision for minority representation, for three years, one member being chosen for every 70,000 of the population. The Senators are directly elected, three for each state, for nine years (one-third retiring every three years). The executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected for four years only by the people directly.

### Army and Navy.

The strength and organisation of the army is as follows: staff, 28; engineer corps, 66; general staff corps, 124; medical staff, 163; artillery staff, 62; 6 regiments of artillery (24 batteries), 2,412; 6 battalions of fortress artillery (24 batteries), 1984; 2 battalions of engineers, 862; 14 cavalry regiments, 5670; 1 transport corps, 278; 40 infantry battalions, 17,840; total, 29,489. The troops are divided into seven military districts, the most important being Rio Grande do Sul (11,226 men).

The Navy numbers about 8500 of all ranks. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 18 captains, 30 commanders, 60 lieutenant-commanders, 175 lieutenants, and 160 sub-lieutenants. The ships built number in all 28: viz., coast defence ships, 3; protected cruisers, 3; torpedo vessels, 4; destroyers, 6; torpedo boats, 12. The ships projected under a new naval programme are:—Battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 3; torpedo-boat destroyers, 6; torpedo boats, 12; submarines, 3.

The battleships are to be of about 13,000 tons displacement, and the armoured cruisers of 10,000 tons. The contracts for the cruisers were placed with the firms of John Brown, Vickers, Sons & Maxim, and Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. In Jan. 1906 the *Aquidaban* battleship was lost, with 223 officers and men. During the year the cadets' training ship, *Benjamin Constant*, visited British and European ports. The only important dockyard is situated at Rio de Janeiro, where there are three docks to take cruisers, and two smaller ones. Besides this there are naval bases at Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

### Industries, etc.

There is no connection between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free, but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent. The chief products are coffee, rubber, tobacco, sugar, maté, cocoa and cotton. Diamonds, gold, manganese and iron are found, and mining is being more actively carried on than formerly. There are several flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern states. There are 10,408 miles of railway open for traffic.

The award of the Swiss Government, to whom the matter was referred for arbitration, settled the boundary dispute between Brazil and French Guiana on Dec. 1st, 1900. An agreement was made with Bolivia in Nov. 1903 as to the Acre territory. The territories of Upper Acre, Upper Purus, and Upper Jurua were transferred to Brazil, the compensation to Brazil being £2,000,000, a territorial concession, and various commercial facilities. Peru disputes the boundaries in this region, but the matter is to be settled by arbitration. See PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 3,218,082 sq. m.; pop. 20,000,000. The population consists of whites, negroes, and Indians. Capital, Rio Janeiro, pop. 1,000,000. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future



time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Goyaz has been suggested for the purpose.

**Revenue,** 1904, £22,722,430; **expenditure,** £22,967,200. **Imports,** 1903, £24,207,810; 1904, £25,896,125; **exports,** 1903, £36,985,613; 1904, £39,439,036; 1905, £44,642,983. **External funded debt,** 1906, £69,961,477, excluding loans obtained by state governments and municipalities to the amount of £22,779,760: **internal funded debt,** £81,437,500.

**President,** Dr. Affonso Penna.—*Vice-President,* Dr. Nilo Peçanha.

**Ministry:** *Foreign Affairs,* Baron do Rio-Branco.—*Justice,* Senhor Tavares de Lyra.—*Finance,* Senhor David Campista.—*Industry and Public Works,* Senhor Miguel Calmon.—*Marine,* Admiral Alexandrino Alencar.—*War,* Marshal Hermes Fonseca.

**Minister in London,** Senhor Regis de Oliveira, 11, Southwell Gardens, S.W.—*First Secretary,* J. M. Cardoso de Oliveira.—*Military Attaché,* Colonel Promoski de Almeida.—*Naval Attaché,* Lieut.-Commander de Oliveira Sampaes.—*Financial Delegate,* Dr. J. A. de Azevedo Castro, 53, New Broad Street, E.C.

**Consul in London,** F. A. Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

**British Minister to Brazil,** W. H. D. Haggard, C.B.—*Secretary,* H. C. Lowther.—*Consul-General,* A. Chapman, Rio de Janeiro.—*Consuls:* at *Bahia,* D. R. O'Sullivan Beare; at *Pará,* C. B. Rhind; at *Pernambuco,* P. Staniforth; at *Santos,* R. Casement, C.M.G.; at *Porto Alegre,* A. Archer.

## BREWING INDUSTRY, UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of Breweries, as shown by the number of licences issued to Brewers for Sale, has dropped from 9050 in 1894-5 to 5142 in 1905-6.

The net Beer Duty paid in 1905-6 was £12,982,878.

The number of barrels on which duty was paid was 34,103,263, and of this total 33,504,100 barrels were retained for consumption in the United Kingdom, giving an estimated consumption per head of the population of 27.90 gallons.

The number of licences issued to Brewers not for sale (farmers who brew for their labourers, etc.) dropped from 17,041 in '94-5 to 9322 in 1905-6.

The rate of Beer Duty was 6s. 3d. per barrel in '94, 6s. 9d. per barrel '94-1900, and since March 6th, 1900, has been 7s. 9d. per barrel.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue in 1906 published a statement for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1905, showing the tendency to absorb the brewing trade in the hands of large firms. Of the total number of brewers for sale, one firm produced over 2,000,000 barrels, and one between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 barrels. At the other end of the scale there were 3787 persons or firms producing under 1000 barrels each.

During the year in question the following brewing materials were used: 51,818,697 bushels of malt; 125,671 bushels of unmalted corn; 1,348,553 cwt. of rice, rice and maize grits, etc.; 2,746,615 cwt. of sugar glucose, etc.; 62,360,814 lbs. of hops; and 49,202 lbs. of hop substitutes.

**Bridge, Sir Frederick, M.A., M.V.O., Mus. Doc.,** organist of Westminster Abbey, was b. at Oldbury 1844. Ed. at the Cathedral School, Rochester, he became a pupil of the late Sir John Goss. In '69 he was appointed organist of the Manchester Cathedral, and in '71 Professor of Harmony at Owens College. He has been connected with Westminster Abbey since '75, and was appointed in '90 Professor of Music at Gresham College, in '96 Conductor of the Royal Choral Society, and in 1902 King Edward Professor of Music in the University of London. His compositions, mainly produced at the great provincial festivals, include the "Hymn to the Creator," "Rock of Ages," "Callirhoë," "The Repentance of Nineveh," and "The Cradle of Christ"; many anthems and services, carols, etc. He is the author of four of Novello's Primers on the subject of Counterpoint, Organ Accompaniment, and "Musical Gestures." He was knighted in '97, and received the Royal Victorian Order (4th Class) for his services as director of the music at the Coronation of King Edward VII. in 1902. Addresses: The Cloisters, Westminster Abbey; Cairnbarrow, Huntly, N.B.

**Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B.,** was b. March 15th, 1839, and entered the Navy in '53. He served in the Russian war in '54, in the Indian Mutiny, and with the Naval Brigade on the Burmese frontier. He has had a long and active career, was Director of Naval Intelligence '89-94, and Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station '95-8. In Feb. 1901 he was chosen by the Admiralty to succeed Sir E. H. Seymour as Commander-in-Chief on the China station on his retirement from that post in June 1901, and he held that command till 1904. He was appointed in 1904 by the Board of Trade to report on the North Sea outrage. 1, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

**Brisson, Henri,** is the son of a barrister, and was b. at Bourges July 31st, 1835. Having joined the Paris Bar, he took up journalism and founded the *Avenir National*. After the fall of the empire he was appointed a deputy-mayor of Paris '70, and in '71 became a deputy. He was elected Vice-President of the Chamber in '79, President in '81, succeeding Gambetta in that position, and Premier in '85; an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency in '87; he retained, however, a prominent position as a Radical leader, and presided over the Panama Inquiry Committee. President of the Chamber '96-8, and formed a Radical administration in June '98, which only lasted till October. He has continued to give a loyal support to the subsequent Republican governments.

**British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.** Founded 1839, its first President being Thomas Clarkson. The objects of the Society are; "The universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and the protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised population in the British possessions, and of all persons captured as slaves." **Patron,** H.M. the King; **Journal,** *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*; **President,** Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.; **Secretary,** Travers Buxton. **Office,** 51, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

**British Empire League.** **Secretary,** C. F. Murray. **Office,** 112, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

## THE BRITISH

The British Empire consists of

- (1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
- (2) The Empire of India, and
- (3) The British Dominions beyond the seas, including all Colonies, Protectorates, and Dependencies,

the whole forming one empire under Edward VII. (*q.v.*), King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants."

We furnish below a table showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of the Empire, their capitals, area, population, public revenue and expenditure, imports and exports, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. The dependencies are classified thus:—(a) Colonies possessing a full constitution, with responsible government; (b) colonies in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the governor, styled representative government; (c) Crown colonies, which are ruled directly by the Imperial Government, through their respective governors and local officials; (d) dependencies subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent; (e) protectorates, internally independent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise; (f) places

nominally belonging to Great Britain, but either unoccupied or not under authority. Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (*e.g.*, Egypt, Soudan), have not been included in this table, and many small possessions, like the numerous islands in the Pacific, are not given a place.

Following the table will be found fully descriptive articles upon India and the Colonies and Dependencies. The figures given in the table are as far as possible the latest received in England.

The area of the British Empire was estimated in the General Report on the 1901 Census (Cd. 2174, 1904) at 11,876,745 sq. m., and the population at 400,543,713, made up thus—

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated or enumerated pop. 1901.	Natives of U.K.
United Kingdom	121,089	41,458,721	
Isle of Man and Channel Isles	363	150,370	
Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates, etc. . . . .	11,755,353	358,934,622	1,652,050
	11,876,745	400,543,713	1,652,050

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles	Population.
	<b>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.</b>	<b>London . .</b>	<b>121,115</b>	<b>43,659,121</b>
	England . . . . .	....	50,939	32,715,922
	Wales . . . . .	....	7,376	1,831,094
	Scotland . . . . .	....	29,785	4,726,070
	Ireland . . . . .	....	32,583	4,386,035
In the Irish Channel .	(b) Isle of Man, or Mona (1765) .	Douglas . .	227	54,752
In the English } Channel . . . . .	(b) Jersey I. (1066) . . . . .	St. Helier . .	45	52,796
In the Mediterranean.	(b) Guernsey, etc., Is. (1066) .	St. Pierre . .	31	43,045
	(c) Gibraltar (1704) . . . . .	Gibraltar . .	18	25,665
	(c) Maltese Is. (1800) . . . . .	Valetta . . .	117	205,059
	(b) Cyprus I. (1878) . . . . .	Nikosia . . .	3,584	246,510
In the Gulf of Aden .	(d) Aden (1839), Perim I. (1855), Kuria-Muria Is. (1854) . . .	Aden . . . .	101	41,406
	(d) Socotra I. (1886) . . . . .	Tamarida . .	1,382	12,000
In the Indian Ocean .	(c) Mauritius I. (1810) . . . . .	Port Louis . .	705	378,645
	(c) Seychelles Islands (1810) . .	Victoria . . .	148	20,767
	(c) Ceylon (1795) . . . . .	Colombo . . .	25,331	3,050,123
In Asia . . . . .	(c) Empire of India. (Empire, '77)	Calcutta . . .	1,768,642 (total)	294,381,056
	(e) Native States . . . . .	....	679,303	62,700,705
	(c) Straits Settlements . . . . .	Singapore . .	1,573	611,871
	(e) The Protected Malay States .	....	26,350	838,151
	(c) Wei-hai-wei (1898) . . . . .	Wei-hai-wei .	2857	150,000
In Asiatic Archipelago.	(e) North Borneo (1877) . . . .	Sandakan . .	31,106	160,000
	(e) Sarawak (1888) . . . . .	Kuching . . .	41,000	500,000
	(c) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841) . . . .	Victoria . . .	32	462,861

\* Exclusive of coin and bullion.

† London sterling and local silver debts.

# EMPIRE.

The Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates, etc., were thus distributed—

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated or enumerated pop. 1901.	Natives of U.K.
In Europe . .	3,703	472,502	31,854
In Asia . . .	1,849,259	300,604,864	117,669
In Africa . .	2,689,297	45,140,972	222,118
In America . .	4,036,871	7,525,815	395,113
In Australasia .	3,176,223	5,184,469	885,296

In '37 the area of the British Empire was estimated at 8,329,000 sq. m., and in '61 it was about the same figure. Of the total, 9,115,000 sq. m. are under settled government, the self-governing colonies alone covering about 7,000,000 sq. m.

In '37 the population of the British Empire was 168,000,000; in '61 it was estimated at 175,000,000; in '71 at 235,000,000; in '81 over 254,000,000; in '91 nearly 372,000,000; and in 1901 it had reached over 400,000,000.

In '37 there were about 25,750,000 British in the United Kingdom and about 1,500,000 in the Colonies, making a total of 27,250,000. In 1905 there were 43,220,000 British in Great Britain and 10,780,000 in the Colonies, giving a total of 54,000,000.

The total revenues of the Empire amounted to about £75,000,000 in 1837, the United Kingdom having a revenue of £50,000,000, and India and the Colonies about £25,000,000. In 1903 the revenues of the Empire amounted to £317,000,000.

The total trade of the British Empire with Foreign Countries was

	1890 £	1900 £	1904 £
Imports .	408,053,000	527,457,000	552,765,000
Exports .	319,795,000	362,422,000	404,589,000
The trade of the United Kingdom with British Colonies and Possessions was			
Imports .	101,080,000	121,256,000	150,993,000
Exports .	106,518,000	116,046,000	135,669,000
The Intercolonial Trade was			
Imports .	34,697,000	47,259,000	61,265,000
The percentage proportions were			
Foreign trade	75·0	75·8	73·3
Inter-Imperial trade . . .	25·0	24·2	26·7

Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in Sept. 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire:—

Aggregate Income.		£
United Kingdom . . .		1,750,000,000
Canada . . .		270,000,000
Australasia . . .		210,000,000
India . . .		600,000,000
South Africa . . .		100,000,000
Remainder of Empire . . .		200,000,000
Total . . .		£3,130,000,000
Capital or Wealth.		£
United Kingdom . . .		15,000,000,000
Canada . . .		1,350,000,000
Australasia . . .		1,100,000,000
India . . .		3,000,000,000
South Africa . . .		600,000,000
Remainder of Empire . . .		1,200,000,000
Total . . .		£22,250,000,000

Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Public Debt.	Government.
£	£	£	£	£	
143,977,575	140,511,955	565,019,917	407,596,527 (including £329,816,614 British Produce and £77,779,913 Foreign and Colonial Produce)	788,990,187 (See article FINANCE NATIONAL)	Constitutional Monarchy.
88,535	74,187	....	....	259,952	Lt.-Governor. Tynwald.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Court. States. Lt.-Governor. Court. States.
87,523	64,142	....	....	....	Military Governor.
467,241	480,474	8,388,492	7,156,848	79,168	Governor. Councils.
218,884	154,406	472,476	488,401	194,652	High Commr. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Govt. Bombay.)
20,929	24,347	....	....	....	Military Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
631,540	710,941	2,338,006	2,821,816	1,375,784	Governor. Councils.
25,153	26,246	54,900	56,585	16,062	Governor. Councils.
2,293,022	1,082,460	7,221,622*	7,716,966*	4,881,096†	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
81,699,000	81,213,000	95,948,000	116,092,000	†	Viceroy. Council. Departments.
£1,165,615	1,100,513	31,877,654	23,518,461	562,507	Native Princes. Various systems.
£2,086,429	1,810,960	4,316,500	7,825,000	406,968	Governor. Councils.
10,593	14,586	....	....	....	Resident. Sub. Straits Settlements.
91,755	51,457	283,667	453,748	....	Governor.
123,925	114,868	513,446	709,990	....	Governor. (Brit. North Borneo Co.)
691,840	695,127	....	....	341,799	Government. H.H. Rajah Brooke.
					Governor. Councils.

† £81,529,000 in India, £147,367,367 in England

§ § @ 28. (1905)



Table of the British Empire

	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
In Australasia . .	The Commonwealth of Australia	....	2,972,918	4,002,893
	(a) New South Wales (1788) . . .	Sydney . . .	310,700	1,483,393
	(a) Victoria (1851) . . . . .	Melbourne . .	87,884	1,214,098
	(a) South Australia (1836) . . .	Adelaide . .	903,690	372,768
	(a) Queensland (1859) . . . . .	Brisbane . . .	668,497	506,935
	(a) Western Australia (1829) . .	Perth . . . .	975,920	261,763
	(a) Tasmania (1825) . . . . .	Hobart . . . .	26,215	178,627
Commonwealth of Australia	(d) New Guinea (part) and Isles (1888) . . . . .	Port Moresby	90,540	350,000
	(a) New Zealand (1840) . . . .	Wellington . .	104,471	851,063
	(c) Fiji Isles (1874) . . . . .	Suva . . . . .	7,435	121,773
	(d) & (e) Western Pacific Islands, including the Tonga, Solo- mon (part of), Gilbert, Ellice, New Hebrides (part of), Union, Cook and Monahiki Islands, and smaller groups	....	....	....
In the Pacific Ocean .				
In America . . . .	(a) The Dominion of Canada (1763) (See pp. 71-3, for Provinces),	Ottawa . . . .	3,653,946	5,604,328
	(a) Newfoundland (1497) and Labrador . . . . .	St. John's . .	42,734	230,000
	(b) British Guiana (1814) . . .	Battle Harbour	120,000	4,009
	(c) British Honduras (1786) . .	Georgetown . .	90,277	302,172
In the North Atlantic		Belize . . . .	7,562	39,688
	(b) Bermuda Is. (1609) . . . .	Hamilton . . .	18	20,209
	(b) Bahama Is. (1783) . . . . .	Nassau . . . .	4,466	58,175
	(b) Leeward Is. (Fed. 1871) . . .	St. John . . . .	704	132,406
	(b) Windward Is. (Fed. 1871) . .	St. George . . .	524	163,000
	(c) Jamaica (1655), Turk's and Caicos Is. (1783) . . . . .	Kingston and Grand Turk	4,431	785,434
	(b) Barbados (1625) . . . . .	Bridgetown . .	166	199,512
In the South Atlantic.	(c) Trinidad (1797) and Tobago (1763) . . . . .	Port of Spain and Scarbro'	1,754 } 114 }	334,852
	(c) Ascension I. (1815) . . . .	Georgetown . .	35	266
	(c) St. Helena (1673) . . . . .	Jamestown . .	47	3,512
	(f) Tristan D'Acunha (1815) . .	New Edinburgh	18	100
In Africa . . . . .	(c) Falkland Is. (1771) and South Georgia (1833) . . . . .	Stanley . . . .	7,500	2,009
	(a) Cape Colony (1815) . . . .	Capetown . . .	276,995	2,409,804
	(c) Basutoland (1868) . . . . .	....	10,293	348,843
	(a) Natal (1856) . . . . .	Pietermaritzburg	29,434	1,108,754
	(c) Bechuanaland Protectorate . .	....	386,200	120,776
	(c) Orange River Colony (1900) .	Bloemfontein .	50,392	387,315
	(a) Transvaal (1900) . . . . .	Pretoria . . . .	113,642	1,354,200
	(b) Rhodesia — British South Africa Co.'s Territory . . . .	Salisbury . . .	431,265	1,353,000*
	(c) British Central Africa Pro- tectorate (1889) . . . . .	Blantyre . . . .	40,980	977,650
	(c) East Africa Protectorate ('88)	Mombasa . . . .	189,838	2,000,000
	(c) Uganda Protectorate (1894) .	Entebbe . . . .	89,400	4,000,000
	(d) Somaliland Protect. ('85)	Berbera . . . .	68,000	300,000
	(e) Zanzibar and Pemba (1888) .	Zanzibar . . . .	640 & 380	200,000
In Africa . . . . .	(c) Nigeria, Northern . . . . .	Zungeru . . . .	258,000	9,161,700
	(c) Nigeria, Southern . . . . .	Lagos . . . . .	80,410	6,000,000
	(c) Gold Coast Colony (1868) . .	....	120,000	1,500,000
	(c) The Gambia (1664) . . . . .	....	3,704	163,718
	(c) Sierra Leone (1791) . . . .	....	34,000	1,100,000

\* Southern Rhodesia only.

and its Dependencies (*continued*).

<i>Public Revenue.</i>	<i>Public Expenditure.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Public Debt.</i>	<i>Government.</i>
£ 11,879,343	£ 4,252,519	£ 38,346,731	£ 56,841,035	£ 236,680,739	
12,291,367	11,395,243	29,424,008	36,757,003	85,698,585	Governor-General and Federal Parliament, each State having also its own Governor and Parliament.
7,509,657	6,982,673	20,091,951	24,404,917	51,763,766	
2,806,071	2,806,011	8,439,619	9,410,667	30,038,485	
4,249,385	4,261,809	6,504,921	11,862,367	41,163,997	
3,558,939	3,632,313	6,481,874	9,871,019	16,737,950	
1,019,216	1,27,117	2,554,454	3,007,460	9,550,286	
39,273†	36,534	67,183	76,435	1,500	Sub. Governor-General Australia.
7,584,359	7,122,340	12,828,857	15,655,947	59,670,471	Governor. Parliament.
139,405	158,645	453,164	589,990	164,015	Governor. Officials.
....	....	....	....	....	
14,526,573	11,431,526	52,282,426	43,890,476	75,020,071	[Pacific. High Commissioner of Western Governor-General. Parliament.
} 514,800	488,800	2,055,860	2,133,870	4,109,652	Governor. Parliament.
	511,183	1,537,591	1,855,714	989,620	Governor. Court of Policy. Com-
	58,020	361,227	383,129	347,735	Governor. Councils. (bined Court.
	53,321	65,307	543,222	116,428	Governor. Council. Assembly.
	70,256	291,953	222,905	102,626	Governor. Council. Assembly.
160,714	160,246	388,222	335,290	283,571	Governor. Council. Assembly.
128,922	138,645	697,374	475,117	293,400	Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.
751,562	824,816	1,672,168	1,436,725	3,503,709	Governor. Councils.
192,291	180,932	1,042,562	935,844	416,000	Governor. Council. Assembly.
847,953	869,981	3,303,611	3,168,706	1,086,533	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Administrator.
10,287	14,969	52,787	7,635	....	Naval Governor. (Admiralty.)
....	....	....	....	....	Governor.
15,229	14,825	58,155	167,450	....	No recognised authority.
8,503,270	9,033,501	19,985,245	29,862,535	39,379,104	Governor. Parliament. Magistrates.
97,034	78,837	149,821	164,817	....	Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
4,100,145	4,071,439	11,078,650	9,400,771	16,019,143	Governor. Parliament.
30,776	78,261	....	....	....	Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
760,200	753,800	3,251,038	2,263,925	5,000	Governor and Legis. Council.
4,576,200	4,279,772	14,321,877	17,770,988	35,000,000	Governor. Parliament.
523,673*	500,097	951,698	....	....	Administered by Brit. S. A. Co.
76,738	108,682	222,581	56,778	....	Commissr. under Imperial Govt.
154,756	302,559	518,143	234,664	....	Administrator under Impl. Govt.
59,707	173,039	149,737	67,375	....	Commissr. under Impl. Govt.
35,188	73,656	327,750	291,922	....	Commissioner. (Sub. For. Office.)
183,537	150,213	1,109,956	1,120,650	93,104	Sultan and Brit. Consul-General.
508,727	498,986	344,844	152,821	....	High Commissioner and Residents.
900,484	870,649	2,712,293	2,929,438	1,140,431	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
586,221	616,118	1,486,068	1,646,145	2,248,158	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
51,868	72,297	305,181	280,272	none.	Administrator. Ex. and L. Councils.
240,472	237,892	717,236	444,818	1,274,429	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.

† Exclusive of specie and Government stores.

‡ Includes grant of £20,000.

## I. THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The plan of the ANNUAL is such that it has been found advisable to place under separate headings the articles which describe the parliamentary, local government, military, naval, educational, financial, legal, mercantile and commercial, religious, industrial and general constitution and activities of the United Kingdom, and a reference to the Index will enable these articles to be consulted with ease.

**Isle of Man.** Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. Area, 220 sq. m.; pop. 54,752. Divisions are 6 sheadings (or counties) and 17 civil parishes. **Castletown** is the ancient capital, but Douglas (pop. 19,149) is the chief town and the seat of government. There are peculiar breeds of ponies, cattle, cats, etc. Government is "home rule" under a Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. The Deemsters are Judges of the Common Law Division of the High Court. Industries are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, zinc, and reception of tourists. The land is in a high state of cultivation. Railways exist between the various towns. The Manx people are mostly of Celtic nationality. Their language and old customs are gradually disappearing.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Lord Raglan.—*Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice*, Thomas Kneen.—*First Deemster*, Stewart Stevenson Moore.—*Second Deemster*, C. T. C. Callow.—*Attorney-General*, George Alfred Ring.—*Receiver-General*, Col. Anderson.

**The Channel Islands** lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 95,841. Divided into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of Jersey (area 45 sq. m., pop. 52,706), and that of Guernsey (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 43,045). The capitals are respectively St. Helier and St. Pierre. Each Bailiwick enjoys a kind of autonomy. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the States. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. Relics of Norman customs survive in the administration. The people are an intermixture of French and English. Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands. They are extremely fertile and picturesque. Agriculture is largely carried on, and the greenhouse culture of grapes, tomatoes, flowers and vegetables has increased considerably of late years. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters and cod.

**JERSEY:** *Lieutenant-Governor*, Major-Gen. Hugh S. Gough, C.B., C.M.G.—*Bailiff*, Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.—*Attorney-General*, A. Hilgrove Turner, Esq.—*Vicomte*, R. R. Lemprière, Esq.—*Solicitor-General*, H. Le V. dit Durell, Esq.—*Government Secretary*, W. Whitaker Maitland, Esq.—*H.M. Receiver-General*, Capt. C. E. Malet-de-Carteret.—*Greffier*, E. Le Sueur, Esq.

**GUERNSEY, SARK, ALDERNEY, ETC.:** *Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troops*, Maj.-Gen. B. B. D. Campbell, C.V.O., C.B.—*Bailiff*, Sir Henry Giffard, K.C.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester.—*H.M. Procureur*, E. C. Ozanne.—*H.M. Comptroller*, A. Wm. Bell.—*Gov. Secretary*, Col. Wm. Bell, C.B.—*Receiver-General*, Col. A. H. Collings.—*H.M.'s Greffier*, Q. le Pelley, Esq.

## II. THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The nine great provinces are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Frontier Province. The British territory in India was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by the Government of India Act, '58, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act of '76, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of Ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions.

The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a **Secretary of State for India**, together with a Council of twelve members, selected for a period of ten years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part, whose names are given on p. 52. The main duty of the Council is to control the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally to conduct the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council**. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who is generally appointed for five years, and receives a salary of £16,720 a year, has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes the Council is composed of six members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. The work of the Council is distributed amongst the departments of Finance, Commerce, Home Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Army, Military Supply, Legislation, and Public Works. The Foreign Department is under the special care of the Viceroy. For personnel of Governor-General's Council see p. 52. For purposes of legislation this Council is augmented by sixteen additional members, nominated by the Governor-General, of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some



are always natives. The seat of the Supreme Government is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season.

As to the Indian Army see pp. 24, 25.

As regards the work of administration, Madras and Bombay, which boast a historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam are each under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. The Central Provinces and the N.W. Frontier Province are under a Chief Commissioner appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is the District, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector or Deputy-Commissioner. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. The Districts, of which there are 259 in British India, are combined into Divisions under Commissioners. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local government purposes there are the municipal bodies, numbering about 746, in all towns of sufficient size, appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. In the rural districts there are about 1087 district and local boards, having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port Trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

The Indian Civil Service, besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. Candidates are required to pass a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1st of the year in which

the examination is held. Application for admission to the examination must be made on or before July 1st in each year to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Applications for information as to the India Forest Service and India Police Force should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.

**Religion.** The Hindu religion is professed by over 207,000,000, or nearly three-fourths of the whole population. The Mohammedans number about 62,500,000 adherents, the Buddhists about 9,500,000 (chiefly in Burma), and Christians (in 1901) 2,923,349. The number of Christians in '91 was 2,284,380, and the increase in the ten years amounted to 28 per cent., a much greater rate than that shown by the general population. The majority of the native Christians are to be found in the Madras Presidency. The Parsis numbered 94,200 in 1901.

Educational institutions are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five universities, with 198 affiliated colleges for arts, Oriental learning, and professional courses; 5,817 secondary schools, with 679,769 scholars; and 106,461 primary schools, with 3,630,155 pupils. Including the private institutions, the number of scholars is about 5,036,240, of whom 560,341 are girls.

The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great irrigation works have been carried out, the area irrigated being over 31,000,000 acres. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The area devoted to tea in 1905 was 527,290 acres, chiefly in Assam and Bengal, and the production was 221,488,120 lbs., the greater part of which was exported to the United Kingdom. There were 212,832 acres under coffee, and the production was 31,178,716 lbs. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly, and is restricted to Bengal and the United Provinces, with a small cultivation for local use in the Punjab and Ajmere-Merwara and on the frontier of Upper Burma. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. Malwa opium is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty being also paid to the Indian Treasury. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has to pay duty. There are 13,017,092 acres under cotton. See article on TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the Zamindari tenure, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large

estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindari and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000 acres are held under this system. The *rayat-wari* system prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 278,000,000 acres are held under this system. The land revenue in 1904-5 amounted to £18,953,997.

Special attention is paid to afforestation, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassified" forests. The forest area in 1904-5 was 68,560,296 acres. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1905 was 8,417,739 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open for traffic in 1906 was 28,617, and 3297 miles were under construction. The chief exports are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, indigo, tea, and oil-seeds.

The principal Indian journals are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. In Calcutta, the leading dailies are the *Englishman*, which claims to be the oldest English paper in India, the *Indian Daily News*, and the *Statesman*, which advocates a Liberal policy. In Madras there are the *Mail*, *Times*, and *Standard*; at Bombay the *Times of India* and the *Gazette*; at Allahabad the *Pioneer*, at Lucknow the *Daily Telegraph*, at Lahore the *Civil and Military Gazette*, at Delhi the *Morning Post*, and in Burma the *Rangoon Times*. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India.

Indian National Congress. Some twenty years ago a movement took definite shape, among the educated classes of India of all races, religions, and provinces—to meet together and discuss their political wants. Hitherto the people of India had been widely separated from one another by differences of language, creed, and caste; and these differences had been intensified by distance. It was the English Government that for the first time made it possible for them to unite in a common object. The original stimulus came from the education in English, which is given in all the colleges and higher schools, and in many of the common schools; but the scheme could never have been realised if it had not been for the development of the railway system. The first Indian National Congress was held at Bombay in Dec. '85; the president was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengal Brahmin. The twenty-first Congress was held in Benares in December 1905, under the presidency of the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E. The Chairman of the British Committee is Sir W. Wedderburn. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, "a record and review of Indian affairs," is published at the same

address. *India* publishes a full report of all proceedings in Parliament relating to Indian affairs.

The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 1,087,249 sq. m., and the population (1901) 231,899,507. The total area of India, including Burma and the native states, is given as 1,766,597 sq. m., and the total population, according to the census taken in 1901, numbers 294,361,056. The population of Calcutta is 1,125,400, Bombay 776,006, Madras 509,346, Haidarabad 448,466, Lucknow 264,049, Rangoon 234,881, Delhi 208,575, Benares 209,331. The revenue for 1902-3 was £77,434,915; 1903-4, £83,756,155; 1904-5, £84,812,971. The expenditure was: 1902-3, £74,365,366; 1903-4, £80,759,755; 1904-5, £81,356,905. The public debt is £81,529,000 in India, and £132,887,000 in England. The imports for 1903-4 were £87,412,254, and for 1904-5 £95,948,000. The exports were, 1903-4, £112,374,027; and 1904-5, £116,002,000. Of the imports on private account 65·2 per cent. come from the United Kingdom, and the balance from the colonies and from foreign countries; of the exports 27·5 per cent. go to the United Kingdom, 28·5 to European countries, and the balance to other foreign countries and the colonies. There is a general duty of 5 per cent. on the value of goods imported, the chief exceptions being railway material, industrial and agricultural machinery, food-grains, some raw materials, etc., which are admitted free; cotton goods which pay 3½%, and iron and steel which pay 1%.

#### Government of India.

Office of the Secretary of State in Council.

Secretary of State, The Right Hon. John Morley, O.M., M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under Secretary, The Right Hon. J. E. Ellis, M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B.

Council: Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I. (Vice-Pres.); Gen. Sir J. J. H. Gordon, K.C.B.; Sir D. Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.; Sir J. L. Mackay, K.C.I.E.; Sir John Edge, Kt., K.C.; Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.; Gen. Sir A. R. Badcock, K.C.B., C.S.I.; Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix O. Schuster, Bart.—Clerk of the Council, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B.—Private Secretaries to Secretary of State, F. A. Hirtzel, Hon. O. Brett.

Secretaries of Departments: *Financial*, L. Abrahams.—*Military*, Gen. Sir E. Stedman, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.—*Judicial and Public*, Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Political and Secret*, Richmond Ritchie, C.B.—*Public Works*, F. C. Thompson.—*Revenue and Statistics*, T. W. Holderness, C.S.I.

#### Supreme Government, Calcutta.

Viceroy and Governor-General, Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. (For biography see *Peerage* under PARLIAMENT.)

Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Visct. Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G.

Governor-General's Council.—*Ordinary Members*, Major-Gen. C. H. Scott, C.B. (Military Supply); Sir Harvey Adamson, C.S.I.; Sir D. C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.; H. E. Richards (Legal); E. N. Baker, C.S.I. (Finance); J. F. Inlay, C.S.I. (Commerce and Industry).—*Extra-ordinary Member*, General Visct. Kitchener, G.C.B.,



O.M., G.C.M.G. — *Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations*, S. Ismay, C.S.I.; W. T. Hall, C.S.I.; A. C. Logan; T. G. Walker, C.S.I.; Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur; Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga; Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, C.I.E.; Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kazilbash, C.I.E.; G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.; A. A. Aparca, C.S.I.; Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salomilla of Dacca, C.S.I.

*Railway Board: Chairman*, Sir F. R. Upcott, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. — *Members*, W. H. Wood, T. R. Wynne, C.I.E.

*Secretaries to the Government for India: Home*, H. H. Risley, C.S.I., C.I.E. — *Revenue and Agriculture*, J. Wilson, C.S.I. — *Finance*, W. S. Meyer, C.I.E. (Military Finance Branch), J. S. Weston (Ordinary Branch). — *Foreign*, Sir L. W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. — *Army*, Major-Gen. A. W. L. Bayley, C.B., D.S.O. — *Military Supply*, Col. E. W. S. K. Machonchey, D.S.O. — *Irrigation, Roads and Buildings*, L. M. Jacob, C.S.I. — *Legislative*, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I. — *Commerce and Industry*, W. L. Harvey, C.I.E.

### Provinces of India.

**Madras**, with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, etc., occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula. The seat of government is Madras city, on the east coast. The Laccadive Islands (pop. 10,274) for administrative purposes form a part of the Presidency. There are few manufactures, but the sea coast has helped to create a widely diffused trade. Area, 141,726 sq. m.; pop. 38,209,436.

*Governor*, Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

*Governor's Council: Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I. — Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations — Officials: J. E. P. Wallis, J. Twigg, J. N. Atkinson, C. J. Weir, R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, A. G. Cardew, A. G. Bourne, M. Hammick, C.I.E., J. P. Davidson, A. E. C. Stuart. — Non-officials: Sir V. C. Desikachariyar, L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, K. R. Guruswami Aiyar, M. Krishnan Nayar, B. Narasimheswara Sarma, Nawab Muhammad Raza Khan, Khan Bahadur. H. P. Hodgson, C. Muttukumaraswami Mudaliyar (Zamindar of Chunampet), P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, Rajah Vasudeva, Rajah Valia, Nambidi of Kollengode.*

*Secretaries to Government: Chief Secretary*, G. S. Forbes, C.S.I. — *Revenue Department*, Murray Hammick, C.I.E. — *Local, etc., Departments*, A. G. Cardew, M.A. — *Public Works*, J. P. Davidson, F. J. Wilson, G. A. Anderson.

**Bombay** is the western Presidency: capital Bombay. It is the home of the Mahrattas and of the Mahometans of Gujarat and Sind. Manufactures include cotton cloth, silk weaving, pottery and brass ware. Area, including Sind and Aden, 123,064 sq. m.; pop. 18,559,561.

*Governor*, Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. *Council of the Governor: E. Mc G. Hope Fulton; J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I. — Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*, E. B. Raikes (*Acting Advocate-General*), Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Daji Abaji Khare, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Sardar Muhammad Yakub Sheikh Ismail, C.I.E., Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Montagu de Pomeroy Webb, C.I.E., Edward Giles, Dr. Rhamkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Leslie Crawford, W. C. Hughes, C.I.E.,

G. O. W. Dunn, S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., Sardar Muhammad Yakub Sheikh Ismail, C.I.E., Meherban Narayanrav Govind *alias* Baba Sahab Ghorpade (Chief of Inchalkaranji), Malcolm Cowper Gibb, Sardar Navroji Padaniyi, W. H. White, H. E. E. Procter.

*Secretary*, G. D. French.

*Secretaries to the Government: Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments*, R. P. Barrow. — *Political, Special, Judicial, and Legislative Departments*, Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E. — *Educational, etc., Departments*, H. O. Quin. — *Public Works*, W. H. White.

*Commissioner in Sind: A. D. Younghusband.*

**Bengal** comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges, and includes the three provinces of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, with those districts of the old province of Bengal Proper which lie west of the Ganges. The districts east of the river have, together with Assam, been recently erected into a separate administration, known as the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Capital Calcutta. The soil is very fertile, and the staple crops are rice, jute, indigo, and tea. Opium is a Government monopoly. There are flourishing manufactures, and trade and commerce prosper. Area, 110,054 sq. m.; pop. 50,723,318.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.

*Council: F. A. Slacke, W. C. Macpherson, C.S.I., Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, E. W. Collin, R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., W. A. Inglis, H. J. McIntosh, T. W. Richardson, G. Gordon, C. G. H. Allen, Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar, Jogesh Chandra Chandhuri, Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, Raja Ban Biheri Karpur, C.S.I., Babu Jogendra Nath Mukhargi, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, Syed Shurfuddin, W. T. Spink, J. R. Bertram.*

*Secretaries to Government: Chief Secretary*, R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E. — *Financial and Municipal*, L. P. Shirres. — *Public Works*, W. A. Inglis and M. J. Scobie.

**The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh** occupy the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital Allahabad. It is the richest wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. Millet, rice, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., are also grown. Manufactures include sugar, indigo, and cotton cloth. Area, 107,164 sq. m.; pop. 47,691,782.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, J. P. Hewett, C.S.I.

*Legislative Council: J. Hooper, A. McRobert, Babu Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Rai Nihal Chand, Bahadur, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, L.L.B., Munshi Madho Lal, R. G. Hardy, Rai Sundar Lal Bahadur, Raja Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan, H. W. W. Reynolds, E. F. L. Winter, A. R. Sutherland, J. W. Hose, B. Lindsay.*

*Secretaries to Government: Chief Secretary*, J. M. Holms. — *Financial*, J. W. Hose. — *Judicial*, E. F. L. Winter. — *Buildings and Roads, and Railway Branches*, A. R. Sutherland. — *Irrigation Branch*, N. F. McLeod.

**The Punjab** is bounded by Kashmir on the north, the North-West Provinces on the east, Afghanistan and Khetlat on the west, and the Sutlej and Rajputana on the south. Capital,



Lahore, but the chief city is Delhi. The Sikhs are found in this province, and agriculture is the main industry. Artificial irrigation is almost universal. There are rich deposits of rock salt. *Area*, 97,209 sq. m.; *pop.* 20,330,339.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.  
**Legislative Council**: Miyan Muhammad Shah Din, Khan Bahadur, James McC. Douie, Sir David Parkes Masson, C.I.E., T. G. Walker, C.S.I., S. Finney, C.I.E., Sardar Partab Singh, Ahluwalia Thakur Mahan Chand, of Amritsar; Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, C.I.E.—**Secretary**, S. M. Robinson.

**Secretaries to the Government**: *Chief Secretary*, A. H. Diack.—*Secretary*, A. B. Kettlewell.—*Secretaries Irrigation Branch*, J. J. Mullaly, E. H. Pargiter.—*Secretary Buildings and Roads Branch*, E. D. Smithe, M.I.C.E.—*Financial Commissioner*, Sir C. L. Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Burma comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Tibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mran-má (from which the word Burma is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. *Area*, 236,738 sq. m.; *pop.* 10,490,624. The Chins or Kachins are inhabitants of the outlying highlands of the Bhamo and Katha districts of Upper Burma. The Shan States lie between Burma and Indo-China.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir H. Thirkell White, K.C.I.E.

**Legislative Council**: Maung Shwe Waing, F. C. Gates, H. W. V. Colebrook, R. S. Giles, J. P. Hay, M.V.O., Maung Ba Tu.

**Secretaries to the Government**: *Chief Secretary*, F. C. Gates.—*Revenue Secretary*, R. E. V. Arbuthnot.—*Secretary*, W. F. Rice.—*Financial Commissioner*, W. T. Hall.—*Public Works Department*, H. W. V. Colebrook.

Eastern Bengal and Assam is a Lieutenant-Governorship constituted in 1905 from those districts of Bengal Proper which lie east of the Ganges together with the province of Assam. Capital, Dacca, in Eastern Bengal. The population is entirely rural, and almost every kind of useful vegetable product is grown. In Assam the cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the country. *Area*, 101,147 sq. m.; *pop.* 30,788,134.

**Lieut.-Governor**, Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E., who succeeded Sir Bampfylde Fuller in Aug. 1906.

The Central Provinces contain much wasteland and jungle. Coal is found at Warora, and the only important manufactures are weaving and the working of iron ore. *Area*, 100,396 sq. m.; *pop.* 11,990,419. The Berars (area, 17,710 sq. m., *pop.* 2,754,016), are attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes.

**Chief Commissioner**, J. O. Miller, C.S.I.

**Secretaries to the Government**: *Chief Secretary*, H. A. Crump.—*Second Secretary*, W. N. Maw.—*Third Secretary*, Capt. T. C. Plowden.—*Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture*, C. W. E. Montgomerie.—*Judicial Commissioners*, S. Ismay, C.S.I., H. V. Drake-Brockman, J. K. Batten.—*Public Works Department*, G. K. Watts.

The North-Western Frontier Province was created in November 1901 out of the four trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, including the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country beyond them, and the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khaibar, the Kuram, Tochi and Wana. The province was put under a Chief Commissioner resident at Peshawar, aided by a Revenue and a Judicial Commissioner. *Area*, 16,466 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,125,480.

**Chief Commissioner**, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. A. Deane, K.C.S.I.—*Judicial Commissioner*, C. E. F. Bunbury.—*Revenue Commissioner*, M. F. O'Dwyer.—*Inspector-General of Police*, H. H. G. Rotton.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (area, 3188 sq. m., *pop.* 24,649, including 1882 Andamanese, 6511 Nicobarese, and 16,256 resident in the convict settlement) lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce coconuts. The convict settlement is in the Andaman Islands.

**Chief Commissioner**, Major H. A. Browning.

Ajmer-Merwara (area, 2711 sq. m., *pop.* 476,912) (in Rajputana) has a population consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 72,000 Mahometans.

**Chief Commissioner**, E. G. Colvin, C.S.I.

Coorg (area, 1582 sq. m., *pop.* 180,607) is another minor district. **Chief Commissioner**, S. M. Fraser, C.I.E. (Resident at Mysore).

Baluchistan is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes (1) British Baluchistan, consisting of Quetta and the Bolan, held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Khelat since '83, Sibi, Pishin and other districts assigned to Britain by the treaty of Gundamak, etc.; (2) the Native States of Khelat and Las Bela; and (3) the Tribal Areas inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes. The total area is about 132,315 sq. m.; population some 1,050,000 tribesmen. The British territory is now administered from Quetta as the headquarters by the Agent to the Governor-General. It has an area of 45,804 sq. m.; *pop.* 308,246. There are five administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Khelat. The principal chief of the native states is Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Khelat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year. He succeeded his father in '93. The ruling chief of Las Bela is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded in '96. Khelat has an area of 73,025 sq. m.; *pop.* 637,127. Area of Las Bela 641 sq. m.; *pop.* 56,109. The Tribal Areas 7129 sq. m.; *pop.* 39,000. The country is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghuzni, Kabul, and Kandahar. The construction of the Quetta-Nushki Railway line was sanctioned in 1902. It is about 82 miles long, and was estimated to cost in all 70 lakhs of rupees. The route selected involved passing through three mountain barriers—viz., the Chiltan, the Mashelak, and the southern tail of the Khwaja Amran range, which separate the Quetta Plateau from the Nushki Plain, by the intermediate steps of the Mastung and Sharud Plains. It was completed in the autumn of 1905.

Agent to the Governor-General, Major Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

**Bhutan** is a small independent state in the Eastern Himalayas, bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south by British India. The population is mostly Bhudist and Mongolian. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Chumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay the leading chiefs, the principal of whom is the Tongsa Penlop, Sri Offen Wang Chuk, K.C.I.E., a subsidy of 50,000 rupees. Area, 17,000 sq. m.: pop. about 25,000.

**Nepal.** A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the east, and British India on the south and west, which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, Katmandu (pop. 50,000). The population is of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The ruler is the Maharajah Dhiraj, born August 8th, '75, and succeeded in '81. Area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000.

Resident (at *Katmandu*), Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E. (officiating).

**Sikkim** is a feudatory state in the Himalayas, bounded on the north and east by Tibet, on the south by Darjiling, and on the west by Nepal. It is under the protection of Great Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a Political Agent advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade with Tibet is carried on through Sikkim. Area, 2818 sq. m.; pop. 59,014.

### *Native States in India.*

The native or feudatory states occupy more than one-third of the country. The British Government has control over them, but not of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a Political Resident, who assists the native prince. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The area and population of these states are as follows:—

	Area.	Pop. 1901.
Haidarabad . . .	82,698	11,141,142
Baroda . . .	8,099	1,952,692
Mysore . . .	29,444	5,539,399
Jammu and Kashmir . . .	80,900	2,905,578
Rajputana . . .	127,541	9,723,301
Central India . . .	78,772	8,628,781
Bombay States . . .	65,761	6,908,648
Madras „ . . .	9,969	4,188,086
Central Provinces . . .	31,168	1,631,140
Bengal States . . .	31,526	3,373,488
Eastern Bengal and Assam States . . .	5,393	748,299
United Provinces . . .	5,079	802,097
Punjab „ . . .	36,532	4,424,398
Baluchistan . . .	86,511	308,246
Total . . .	679,393	62,769,795

Residents: At *Baroda*, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade,

C.I.E., I.A.; at *Hyderabad*, C. S. Bayley, C.S.I.; at *Kashmir*, Sir F. E. Younghusband, K.C.I.E.; at *Mysore*, S. M. Fraser, C.I.E.

### *History, 1906.*

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address, an amendment was moved (Feb. 26th) that "such modifications should be made in the form of administration in Bengal as will tend to allay the existing discontent" at the partition of the province. Mr. Morley said there had been a great subsidence in the feeling against the redistribution of the province, and he did not think it desirable or defensible to attempt to reconstruct Bengal or to restore the old distribution of power in that area. At the same time he was bound to say that nothing was ever worse done so far as the disregard which was shown to the feelings and opinion of the people concerned. The amendment further represented that the reasonable demands of the Indian people for a larger share in the administration of their affairs should receive the consideration of the Government. Mr. Morley, in his reply, said that the officials who had most dealings with the people of India admitted that they had in them admirable material on which, by-and-by and step by step, a system should be built up under which they should have a far greater share than they now had in the government.

In presenting the Indian Budget (July 20th) Mr. Morley gave an outline of the Government's future policy. Referring to the number of amendments on the paper, he said that they meant, if they meant anything, that the government of India by this country was a bad failure. He did not believe a word of it. After announcing the estimated surplus for the year, and the remission of the salt duty which it was intended to make, he referred to the State railways, the State canals, and the State forests, and said that India was not "an inert and lifeless bureaucracy of official machinery, but a great vital scheme of government." That India was a poor country he did not deny; that the system of government was costly he knew; that it was extravagant he suspected; but there was not one of these three things he could not say of his own country. Having argued that free trade was absolutely essential to India, and referred to military expenditure and the scheme of Lord Kitchener, he said a stage had been reached in the gradual and inevitable working out of Indian policy which made it wise and in the natural order of things that they should advance with a firm, courageous, and intrepid step some paces further on the path of continuous rational improvement in the Indian system of government. A new spirit was abroad, and they must face and recognise it with candour and consideration. They could not transplant British institutions wholesale to India, but they could transplant the spirit of British institutions. He indicated his view that more time should be given to the discussions of the Budget in Calcutta, and referred to the question of the moving of amendments to the proposals of the Viceroy and his advisers, and the extension of the representative element in the Legislative Council. On these three points the Viceroy had appointed a Committee to consider what reforms were possible.

The commencement of the Royal tour made by the Prince and Princess of Wales was recorded in the 1906 ANNUAL. They landed at



Bombay on Nov. 9th, 1905, and by the time that they embarked again at Karachi, on March 10th, 1906, on the conclusion of the tour, they had travelled over 8000 miles by rail, besides making the voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon and thence back to Madras.

### III. COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, ETC.

#### COLONIAL OFFICE.

The authority of the Crown throughout our colonial dependencies is exercised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, now the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin, K.G., who took office in Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's Government in Dec. 1905. Governors of Colonies are selected from those whose names he submits for the King's approval; the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him for approval or disallowance, and in some cases the veto has been exercised; and in his office the constitution of new colonial legislatures is planned. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc. (for a full list of which see table, pp. 46-9). In the self-governing Colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern. An *Emigrants' Information Office* (*q.v.*) is attached to the department. Colonies having responsible governments are represented in London by High Commissioners or Agents-General. The names and offices of the various Agents-General will be found under the alphabetical headings of the various colonies which they represent. The *British Settlements Act '87* enables His Majesty in Council to provide for the government of his possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice, as may appear to be necessary.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Winston S. Churchill, M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Frederick Graham, C.B.; C. P. Lucas, C.B.; (Legal) Hugh B. Cox, C.B.; R. L. Antrobus, C.B.

Librarian, C. Atchley, I.S.O.

Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook.

#### Crown Agents for the Colonies.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies act as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for all the Crown Colonies, for the government of which the Colonial Secretary of State is by the necessities of their constitution ultimately responsible. They receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments, only referring to the Colonial Secretary when they have reason to think that he has it under consideration to suspend or modify a particular work or service. The expenditure for articles supplied by the Crown Agents requires the sanction of the Colonial Secretary, but the responsibility for this rests upon the Colonial Governments and not upon the Crown Agents.

The following are the Colonies or Protectorates

for which the Crown Agents transact business in this country: Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Central Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, Virgin Islands), Malta, Mauritius, Newfoundland, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Orange River Colony, St. Helena, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and Native States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan); Transvaal, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Uganda Protectorate, Wei-Hai-Wei, and the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent). The Crown Agents also act as Agents for the South African Constabulary, the Uganda Railway, the Central South African Railways, the King's African Rifles, the West African Frontier Force, the Government of Zanzibar, and the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore.

The Stock Transfer Office is at 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

The Crown Agents are—

Sir E. E. Blake, K.C.M.G.,

Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E.

W. H. Mercer, Esq., C.M.G.,

Offices, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

*Secretary*, P. H. Ezechiel.—*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, E. G. Antrobus.—*Registrar of Inscribed Stocks*, C. F. R. H. Urquhart.—*Chief Cashier*, L. Adams.—*Head of Engineering and Works Branch*, Major J. F. Carmichael, R.E.—*Head of Engineering Inspection Branch*, A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.—*Head of General Stores Branch*, H. F. Smith.—*Head of Shipping Branch*, W. E. James.—*Head of Appointments Branch*, H. Martin.

#### Colonial Officers and Trade Inquiries.

Officers have been designated in most of the Colonies to receive and answer commercial inquiries addressed to them, either by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, or by British merchants and traders who may seek advice. It is suggested that, in all cases, commercial inquiries should go through the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., as the information may sometimes be already available at that Branch. Special Trade Inquiry offices are also located at 73, Basinghall Street in regard to India, Canada, Queensland, Cape Colony, Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony..

### COLONIES IN EUROPE.

**Gibraltar.** Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. The name is a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. A rocky promontory, 2½ miles long and with an extreme breadth of ¾ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area, 1½ sq. m.; pop. 19,326, excluding the garrison, which in 1906 numbered 6,339. The rock rises to 1439 feet, and is impregnablely fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad. The port is free, and is the *entre-pôt* of a considerable trade between North



Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also a coaling station of first-rate importance.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief, General Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.**—*Colonial Secretary*, Fred. Evans, C.M.G., C.V.O.—*Treasurer and Collector*, A. C. Greenwood.—*Chief Justice*, Sir H. R. P. Schooles.—*Attorney-General*, A. M. Coll, K.C.

**Malta.** A Crown colony. Anciently *Melita*. Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily. With smaller islands, Gozo and Comino, area 117 sq. m., pop. 205,059, excluding the garrison of about 10,272. Malta itself contains about 158,000 inhabitants. Capital, *Valetta*, pop. 50,000, a fine city, impregvably fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is the chief naval and coaling station in the Mediterranean. Executive in the hands of a **military Governor** and Executive Council. The Council of Government consists of the Governor and the Vice-President, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary, 9 official and 8 elected members, and chooses its own president. The Maltese, who speak Italian or English in the upper classes and a dialect of Semitic origin (derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues) in the lower, are nearly all Roman Catholics, and the Government schools, which provide free primary education for children are Roman Catholic also. The chief products are cotton, wine, and corn.

**Governor and Commander of the Troops**, Gen. Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.—*Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*, E. M. Merewether, C.V.O., C.M.G.

**Cyprus.** An island in the Levant, 60 miles south of Asia Minor and 40 west of Syria, occupied by Great Britain under the Convention with Turkey of June 4th, 1878. Area, 3584 sq. m.; pop. (1904) 246,510, of whom 182,739 are Greek Christians and 51,309 Mahometans, and 130 military. Divided into six districts. Capital, *Nicosia*, pop. 14,752, inland. Chief produce, cotton, wine, caroubs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. The island is administered by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 4 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. Under the Convention of '78 an annual tribute of £92,800, with 4,166,220 oke of salt, is payable to the Sultan. There are 496 schools of all classes, with 25,100 scholars.

**High Commissioner**, Sir C. King Harman, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council:** *Chief Secretary*, Capt. A. H. Young, C.M.G.—*King's Advocate*, W. Rees Davies.—*Receiver-General*, Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore.—*Additional Members*, the Bishop of Kitium, Theophanis Theodotou, and the Chief Cadi.

## COLONIES IN ASIA.

**Aden.** A town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 110 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Total area, 80 sq. m.; pop. 41,222. A Resident acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour, a very fine one, touched at by 1500 ships annually, is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a coaling station for the British Navy, and as such is strongly fortified. In Nov. 1901 an agreement between Turkey and Great Britain

was arrived at for the delimitation of the frontiers and spheres of influence between Yemen and Aden. The islands of *Perim* and *Kuria-Muria* off the coast of Arabia, and *Socotra* off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of Aden. *Perim* has an area of about five sq. miles, and is used as a coaling depôt for the Mercantile Marine. *Socotra* has an area of 1382 sq. miles, and a population of 12,000 of Arab descent. Capital, *Tamarida*. Products, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

**Political Resident**, Major-Gen. H. M. Mason.

**Bahrein Islands.** These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. The chief town is *Moharek*, on the island of that name, pop. 22,000; but the commercial capital is *Manamah*, pop. 25,000. The ruling chief is *Sheikh Esa*. The British Political Resident resides at *Bushire*. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but dates and grain are also exported.

**British North Borneo** (area 31,106 sq. m., pop. 160,000) is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in 1881. In '83 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The British North Borneo Company sells or leases its lands to planters, and derives its revenues from the proceeds of sales and taxes. About 1,000,000 acres have been leased for the cultivation of tobacco, and the industry is rapidly developing. The cultivation of rubber and cotton is being encouraged, and the cocoanut and timber trade is extending. The chief town and seat of the administration is *Sandakan*; pop. 9500. A railway 100 miles long, inclusive of sidings, runs from *Jesselton*, *Gaya Bay*, on the west coast, to *Tenom* in the interior. Thence another railway some 20 miles long runs from *Beaufort Junction* to *Weston*, *Brunei Bay*.

**Court of Directors:** *Chairman*, Sir C. J. Jessel, Bart.; *Rear-Admiral* Sir Bouverie Clark, K.C.B.; *Frederick C. Stoop*, Esq.; *W. C. Cowie* (Managing Director); *E. Dent*; *J. A. Maitland*; *Major-General* Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B.; *Sir J. West Ridgeway*, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.—*Secretary*, *Harington G. Forbes*.—*London Office*, 37, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

**Establishment:** *Governor and Principal Representative of the Company in North Borneo*, *Edward Peregrine Gueritz*.

**Consul-General**, (Singapore), *Sir J. Anderson*, K.C.M.G.

**Brunei**, or *Borneo Proper*, is a state in the island of *Borneo* lying north-east of *Sarawak*. Area about 3000 sq. m. Capital, *Brunei*, with a population of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, *Hassim Jalud Alam Akamadin*. A protectorate was proclaimed over *Brunei* by England in '88, and in 1905 a *British Resident* was appointed with powers to control the general administration of the state.

**Ceylon.** An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called *Adam's Bridge*. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a Crown colony. Area, 25,333

sq. m.; pop. 3,950,123 at end of 1905. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. 158,228. Bulk of population Cingalese, then Tamil coolies, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 9000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, but they only number about 2000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative Council of 17 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 4 other official members, and 8 non-official members. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 18 local boards. The basis of the law is Roman Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. There is an Imperial garrison of about 1800 men. Trincomalee is a fortified naval station, forming the headquarters of the British fleet in East Indian waters, and Colombo harbour is strongly fortified. The chief newspapers are the *Observer* and the *Times*. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus number 828,622, and the Mahometans and Christians number about 248,000 and 362,000 respectively. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; but tea and the cocoanut palm are now the chief staples, and rubber has rapidly grown to a position of the highest importance. Other products are grain, rice and cinnamon. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 467 miles. The Maldive Archipelago is tributary to Ceylon. It consists of groups of islets 500 miles west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mahometan population estimated at 30,000. Mali is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and coconuts. For Adams's Bridge Railway and Colombo Harbour Works, see **ENGINEERING**.

Governor, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G.  
Executive Council: *Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary*, Sir A. M. Ashmore, K.C.M.G.—*Commanding the Forces*, Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) R. C. B. Lawrence.—*Attorney-General*, A. G. Lascelles.—*Auditor-General*, ———.—*Treasurer*, H. C. Nicolle.

**Hong Kong.** An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ee-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of Kowloon, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, with other islets, appertain to the colony. Capital, Victoria (commonly called Hong Kong, pop. 300,000). Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 356,850. In '93 a portion of territory adjacent to Kowloon, together with Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao, were leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government for ninety-nine years. The area leased is 376 sq. miles, and is administered as part of the colony: pop. 106,011. Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter including 7 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are nominated by the Governor. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station. There is an Imperial garrison of 3798 officers and men, including

the Hong Kong Regiment. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. Imports, chiefly goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles; exports, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. Of the total tonnage entered and cleared in 1904—viz. 24,754,042 tons—54·31 per cent. was British. A typhoon caused great damage (Sept. 18th, 1906). It was stated that 10,000 Chinese lost their lives, and Bishop Hoare of Victoria was drowned. The damage to property was put at £2,000,000.

Governor, Sir M. Nathan, K.C.M.G.  
Executive Council: *Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-Gen. Villiers Hatton, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, F. H. May, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Sir H. Berkeley.—*Treasurer*, A. M. Thomson.—*Director of Public Works*, W. Chatham.—*Principal Civil Medical Officer*, Dr. J. M. Atkinson.—Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G.; E. A. Hewett.

**Sarawak** lies on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. Its area is 41,000 sq. m., and pop. 500,000; and in '88 it was constituted an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. Capital, Kuching; pop. 25,000. Seaboard extends 380 miles. The government was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in '42 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. The Rajah married, in '69, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, and his heir is Charles Vyner Brooke, b. Sept. 26th, '74. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. The chief exports are rubber, pepper, and sago flour. Coal is mined on a considerable scale, and gold is also worked.

**Wei-hai-wei**, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1st, '98, is a city situated in a deep bay about 18 miles in circumference. The city is on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. Forts command the entrances to the harbour. With the city and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area is 285 sq. m., and the Chinese population is about 150,000, while the sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1500 sq. m. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The only export is salt fish, sent to Southern China. The territory is administered by a Commissioner under the Colonial Office, residing at Port Edward, on the mainland.

Commissioner, J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Esq., C.M.G. Government Secretary, R. Walter.

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India and China. Area about 1542 sq. m.; pop. 603,460, including 281,933 Chinese, 215,058 Malays, and 57,150 natives of India. The capital of the



colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor (who is also Governor of Labuan) is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of nine official members, and the second of these with seven non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. There are municipal boards partly elected and partly nominated by the Government at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. The strength of the Imperial garrison is about 2366. The chief exports are tin, tapioca, copra, sago, rice, sugar, gambier, gums, and spices.

The constituent parts are as follows:—Singapore, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 228,555. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products, pepper and gambier. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The garrison consists of two battalions of infantry and two garrison companies of artillery. The colony also maintains an armed police force of 2000 officers and men.—Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq. m., pop., including Province Wellesley and the Dindings, 228,207. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration. Province Wellesley is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 288 sq. m., pop. 108,117. The Dindings, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang. Area about 205 sq. m.—Malacca is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 95,487. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony. The chief export is tapioca. Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the Cocos (or Keeling) Islands, a small coral group lying some 700 miles S.W. of Java (area 9 sq. m., pop. 669), annexed to Singapore in 1903, and Christmas Island, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900.

Labuan, an island situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Was administered by the British North Borneo Company for the British Government from '89 till Dec. 31st, 1905. It was then put under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and by Letters Patent dated Oct. 30th, 1906, the colony was made part of the Straits Settlements. Area 31 sq. m.: pop. 8411, mostly Malays. Port and town, Victoria, pop. 1500. Extensive coal beds exist in the island.

#### *The Protected Malay States.*

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of a High Commissioner (the Governor of the Straits Settlements), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resi-

dent-General in July '96. These countries are rich in natural resources, and for several years Perak and Selangor have exported the greater part of the Straits tin, which now accounts for about 46,000 out of the world's annual output of 75,000 tons of tin. The greater part of the Straits output is smelted at Singapore and goes to America, and an attempt to buy and ship the ore to New York, and smelt it there, was met in 1903 by the imposition of a duty on all tin ore exported without such guarantee as the Resident might require that it would be smelted in the Colony. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for conversion into plantations; but mining at present makes agriculture a secondary consideration. There are about 340 miles of railway, chiefly in Perak and Selangor. See table, pp. 46-9.

Perak, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 6550 sq. m., pop. 400,000. Capital Taiping. The ports are Teluk Anson and Port Weld.

Selangor adjoins Perak along its southern frontier; area 3200 sq. m., pop. 234,404. The capital is Kuala Lumpur (pop. 77,234), the largest town on the mainland of the Peninsula. Coffee and rubber are grown.

Sungei Ujong and Jelebu, together with Negri Sembilan, the name given to a federation of nine small states lying to the north and east of Malacca, are administered by one Resident, who resides at Seremban. Area 2600 sq. m., pop. 118,747. Planting, especially of coffee, is progressing here.

Pahang, the latest acquired and largest of the Malay States, contains a lot of gold, but needs funds for its development. Area 14,000 sq. m., pop. 85,000.

Johore is an independent Malay State under Sultan Ibrahim, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. The foreign relations of the State, however, are in the hands of the British Government. Area 9000 sq. m., pop. about 200,000. Capital Johore Bharu.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: The Governor; *Officer commanding H.M. Troops*, Major-Gen. Inigo Jones, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Capt. A. H. Young, C.M.G.—*Resident Councillor of Penang*, J. K. Birch.—*Resident Councillor of Malacca*, R. N. Bland.—*Attorney-General*, ———.—*Treasurer*, W. Evans.—*Auditor-General*, E. C. Hill.—*Colonial Engineer*, A. Murray.

Resident-General for Protected States, Sir W. T. Taylor, K.C.M.G.

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of High Commissioner in and for South Africa was created by Letters Patent in 1878. He represents the Crown in all matters occurring in South Africa beyond the limits of the colonies therein. He is Governor of Basutoland, and controls the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, of Swaziland, and of Rhodesia. In 1900 it was arranged that the office of High Commissioner should be held with that of Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. The expenses of the High Commissioner are borne partly by Imperial funds. Census returns issued in 1904 showed that in British South Africa, south of the Zambesi, the white population



numbered 1,135,016, and the coloured population 5,198,175.

The Central South African Railways operated a length of 1780 miles at the end of Dec. 1905, and there were 644 miles under construction and 259 projected.

A Customs Convention for the five Colonies was agreed to in 1906. It provided for the increase of most of the existing duties, but also for preferential treatment to the extent of a 20-per-cent. reduction in the general *ad-valorem* rates on British goods and the goods of such British colonies and possessions as should grant reciprocal privileges to the products and manufactures of South Africa. It was stipulated, however, that the goods should be *bonâ-fide* manufactures of the United Kingdom.

High Commissioner, The Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., appointed to succeed Lord Milner March 2nd, 1905.

General Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B.

General Manager of Central South African Railways, T. R. Price, C.M.G.

**Basutoland.** A native province of British South Africa, situated to the north-east of Cape Colony. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1884, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, appeals lying to the Magistrates' Courts, in which all cases between natives and Europeans are heard. A hut tax of £1 per hut is levied, and in 1903 was paid on 603,561 huts. Area, 10,293 sq. m.; pop. 348,848 in 1904, including 805 Europeans. Capital, Maseru; pop. 862. There are 217 schools, with 13,660 scholars. The country includes the finest grain-producing land in South Africa, gold and other minerals are believed to exist, and the climate is magnificent. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives keep large herds of cattle. The province is included in the South African Customs Union.

Paramount Chief, Letsie, elected in 1905 on the death of Lerothodi.

Resident Commissioner, H. C. Sloley, C.M.G.

**Bechuanaland Protectorate.** The Protectorate (area about 386,200 sq. m., pop. 120,776, including 1004 whites, in 1904) extends from the Molopo river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the Transvaal colony and Matabeleland, and on the west by German South-West Africa. The administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Palapye and another at Gaberones. A mounted police force maintains order. There is also a small force of native police. The Protectorate includes the lands of Khama, chief of the Bamangwato, lying south-west of Matabeleland, of Sebele, chief of the Bakwena, of Bathoen, chief of the Bangwaketsi, of Linchwe, chief of the Bakhatla, and of Sekgoma, chief of the Batawana, all of whose lands are reserved and delimited, and of Mokgosi, chief of the Bamalete, and Rawe, chief of the Bakhurutzi, whose lands are not proclaimed as reserves. A hut tax is levied. The railway from Cape Town to Kimberley is

continued through Vryburg and Mafeking to Palapye, Tati, and Bulawayo.

Resident Commissioner, \_\_\_\_\_; Assistant Commissioners, J. Ellenberger; Major Panzera.

### CAPE COLONY.

Cape Colony occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange River Colony, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the colony is 276,995 sq. m., and the pop. 2,409,804. Whites number 579,741, and those of other than European or white races 1,830,063. Capital, Cape Town, pop. 87,483; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 23,266, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,498, the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley, pop. 28,718, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmure, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The Transkeian Territories and Walfisch Bay have some separate provincial status. The Transkeian Territories and Walfisch Bay (pop. 1015), an isolated port on the coast of Damaraland, are administered by resident magistrates. Pondoland became an integral portion of the colony in March '94, and the Crown colony of Bechuanaland in '95.

The Executive is in the hands of a Governor with a responsible Ministry of five principal ministers. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 26 members, and a House of Assembly of 107 members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The members of both Houses are paid £1 1s. per day. The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. The Colony possesses a complete system of local self-government, 74 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing and police in all the 77 divisions. There are also 112 municipal councils and 80 village management boards.

The permanent military forces are the Cape Mounted Rifles (790) and Cape Police (1700). There are also 49 Volunteer Corps, numbering 7613, with 12 guns. There is an important Admiralty establishment at Simon's Bay, and Table Bay is strongly fortified. As to Education, there is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter 1877), and there are more than 2600 State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. There is no State Church. The principal denominations are Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The colony possesses 2987 miles of Government railway open, 587 miles of privately owned lines worked by Government, and 201 miles of line privately owned and worked. In Aug. 1906 Parliament passed a Bill providing for the construction of 480 miles of line at a cost of £2,026,226. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms. The chief minerals worked in the colony are copper, coal, and gold. The chief diamond fields are at

and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West, and their export in 1905 was valued at £6,758,623. Agricultural operations include the production of wool, wine, wheat and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. There are valuable forests. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. The chief newspapers are the *Cape Times* (London office: 14, St. Mary Axe); the *Argus* (which supports the Government, and is published by a company that also publishes the *Johannesburg Star*, the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, etc.), the *South African News*, the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, and *OnsLand* (published tri-weekly) which is the paper of the Dutch colonists. The *Owl* is a 3d. weekly humorous paper. At East London is published the *East London Despatch* and at Port Elizabeth the *Cape Daily Telegraph* (evening).

A Boer filibuster named Ferreira led a raid into the Colony from German S.W. Africa, but was captured, with his followers, on Nov. 17th, 1906, by a detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles.

Revenue, 1903-4, £9,913,855; 1904-5, £8,505,270; expenditure, 1903-4, £10,862,866; 1904-5, £9,033,501. Imports, 1903-4, £27,658,132; 1904-5, £19,985,245; exports, 1903-4, £27,019,913; 1904-5, £29,862,535. Public debt, 1904, £39,379,104.

### Government.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: Premier, The Hon. Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B., M.D., M.L.A.—*Treasurer*, The Hon. E. H. Walton, M.L.A.—*Colonial Secretary*, Col. the Hon. C. P. Crewe, C.B., M.L.A.—*Attorney-General*, The Hon. Victor Sampson, M.L.A., K.C.—*Commissioner for Public Works*, The Hon. Dr. T. W. Smartt, M.L.A.—*Secretary for Agriculture*, The Hon. A. J. Fuller, M.L.A.

Commandant-General of Cape Colonial Forces, Colonel H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Agent-General in London, Sir Thomas E. Fuller, K.C.M.G., 100, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, T. Slingsby Nightingale.—*Emigration Agent*, H. H. Erskine.

### NATAL.

A British colony situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Seaboard extends a distance of about 376 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the colony on the north, Orange River Colony and Basutoland on the west, and Cape Colony on the south-west. Area, including Zululand, Amatongaland, and the Vryheid, Utrecht and Wakkerstroom districts transferred from the Transvaal in 1902, 36,434 sq. m.; pop. (1904) 1,108,754, including 97,109 whites, 100,918 Indians and Asiatics, 6686 mixed races, 79,978 natives in service, and 824,063 natives in locations and areas. Capital, Pietermaritzburg, pop. 31,199; the only port is Durban, with a pop. of 79,000.

Zululand and British Amatongaland, which had formerly been administered as a dependent protectorate, were in Dec. '07 made an integral part of the colony. The area of Zululand is about 10,500 sq. m.; pop. 181,000, including 1100 whites. It has 210 miles of seaboard. Gold and other minerals have been found in no

inconsiderable quantities, but they have not been worked as yet.

The Transvaal Districts transferred, in 1902, as mentioned above, had an area of 7234 sq. m., and a pop. of 80,250.

Natal is administered by a Governor, a Ministry of 6, a Legislative Council of 12 members, appointed for ten years by the Governor, with the advice of the Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members, elected for four years by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. For local government there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith and Dundee, and local boards at Verulam, and Greytown.

The military forces are mounted rifles (1000), a field battery (100 men), a composite regiment of 200 men, and an infantry battalion of 500, besides about 1000 Europeans as an armed and mounted police. The naval corps numbers 199.

Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the Native Trust. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom—ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

An Act providing for a Poll Tax of £1 on all adult males, including Europeans, natives and Asiatics, was passed in August 1905.

Religion is well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 32 Government primary schools; and a large number of other primary and secondary schools, for both European and native children, are aided and inspected by the Government. The chief products of the colony are wool, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area. The output in 1904 was 858,298 tons. There are 710 miles of railway constructed, and worked by the Government. The chief newspapers are the *Natal Mercury* and the *Natal Advertiser*.

Revenue, 1903-4, £4,160,145; expenditure, £4,071,439; exports, 1904, £9,400,771; imports, £11,078,650; debt, 1904, £16,019,143.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: Premier and Colonial Secretary, Hon. C. J. Smythe.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. G. A. de R. Labistour.—*Railways and Harbours*, Hon. J. E. Maydon.—*Treasurer*, Hon. T. Hyslop.—*Justice*, Hon. T. Watt, C.M.G.—*Native Affairs and Public Works*, Hon. H. D. Winter.—*Agriculture*, Hon. W. F. Clayton.

Commissioner of Zululand, Sir Charles J. R. Saunders, K.C.M.G.

Legislative Council: Messrs. Crawford (*President*), Jameson, A. M. Campbell, F. T. Angus, C. J. Labuschagne, D. C. Uys, M. Campbell, Sutton, Kirkman, Turner, Baynes, W. A. Hutchinson, and C. J. A. Birkenstock.

Agent-General in London, The Hon. Sir William Arbuckle, 26, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—*Secretary to Agency*, R. Russell, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.

### History, 1906.

Early in the year the Government made preparations in case of disturbances among the natives following on opposition to the poll tax



which became due on Jan. 1st, and which, it was agreed, should be enforced on March 1st. A body of Zulus attacked a police force who were sent to arrest some natives at Byrnetown, in the Richmond district, near Pietermaritzburg, for resisting the collection of the tax (Feb. 8th). An officer and a trooper were killed, and another officer was wounded. Martial law was at once proclaimed, and a force of Natal Carabineers with artillery proceeded to the spot. Two of the natives implicated were court-martialled and shot in the presence of their tribe (15th), and the kraals and crops of the implicated natives were destroyed. The Premier stated (March 28th) that twelve other natives implicated in the murder had been sentenced to death by court-martial. When this was made known in England the Imperial Government ordered the suspension of the execution of the sentence pending the consideration of the matter by H.M. Government. The Natal Ministry refused to accede to this, whereupon the Governor ordered the suspension, and the Ministry resigned. The Imperial Government telegraphed that they had no intention of interfering with the action of the Natal Government, but were in duty bound, in view of the presence of British troops in the Colony, and of all the existing circumstances, to obtain full and precise information in reference to these martial law cases, in regard to which an Act of Indemnity had ultimately to be assented to by the Crown. H.M. Government recognised, in the light of the information furnished them, that the decision of this grave matter rested with the Natal Ministry. Lord Elgin added that he regretted the Imperial Government were not given, with the announcement of the imminent execution of the twelve men, the detailed information that was afterwards supplied to them. The Natal Ministry thereupon withdrew its resignation (31st), and the natives were shot (April 2nd), after having confessed their guilt.

Bambaata, a chief in the Greytown district, who had been deposed by the Government, attacked the troops at Keate's Drift (5th), and then fled across the Tugela into Zululand. Government called on the Zulus to capture him, and offered a reward of £500. The attitude of the Zulus, however, was far from reassuring, and some of them refused to co-operate in the pursuit. A large force (which ultimately numbered 5500) was raised, the offer of the reward was withdrawn, and military operations commenced, the Legislative Assembly passing a Bill which authorised a loan of £500,000 for the suppression of the rebellion. Colonel McKenzie superintended the operations, and by May 30th the backbone of the rising was considered to be broken. A severe defeat was inflicted on the rebels (June 10th), Bambaata was killed, and the chief Siganarda, who had joined him, surrendered and soon afterwards died. After heavy fighting (July 2nd) 600 of the rebels were reported to have been killed. The Assembly formally thanked the sister colonies which had sent troops in its aid, and the Imperial Government for its offer of assistance (12th). By the end of the month the rebellion was at an end, large numbers having surrendered. Colonel McKenzie said over 2000 rebels had been killed, and about 3000 taken prisoners. Martial law was formally withdrawn (Oct. 2nd), and an Indemnity Act was published.

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in '54 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. Under the terms of a treaty made with the Transvaal in '97, and the pressure of President Steyn, the Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. '99, and the first act of hostility in the Boer war was committed by Free State forces. The country was, on May 28th, 1900, formally annexed by Great Britain after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the Orange River Colony, and put under military rule, Lord Milner being appointed as Governor both of the Orange River and the Transvaal Colonies, with a Lieutenant-Governor at Bloemfontein. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established, the latter containing 6 official and 8 unofficial members; but the Boers in the Colony demand a constitution like that of the Transvaal, and indeed press for full self-government.

In the King's Speech (Feb. 10th, 1906) a promise of a constitution granting responsible government was made, but exception was taken to it on the ground that it would at once hand the Colony over to the Boers. The Committee presided over by Sir J. West Ridgeway was instructed to make some estimate of the results of giving a constitution to the Colony; and when, on July 31st, the decision of H.M. Government as to the Transvaal was announced the Earl of Elgin said that the Government did not propose to deal at once with the Orange River Colony, since the two colonies had different characteristics, and there was not the same urgency in the case of the latter as to the conditions of labour.

Roman-Dutch law prevails, and there is an Appeal Court independent of that in the Transvaal. The predominant religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church, supported by the State. By the end of 1905 15,577 children were under instruction in the schools established by the Government. The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the colony, and diamond mines exist. The railways are placed under the control of the Intercolonial Council. See under TRANSVAAL, pp. 64-5. The chief newspaper is the *Bloemfontein Post*. The South African Constabulary police the country (London office: King's Court, Broadway, Westminster).

Area 50,392 sq. m.; pop. (1904 census), 387,315, 142,679 being Europeans and 244,636 coloured persons. Capital, Bloemfontein, pop. 33,893, including town 25,873, troops 3487, and 4530 civilians, etc., with troops. Other chief towns are Harrismith (5306), Kroonstad (5,977), Jagersfontein (5650), and Ladybrand (3207). Revenue, 1904-5, £786,049; 1905-6, £760,200; expenditure, 1904-5, £780,535; 1905-6, £758,800; public debt, £5000; imports, 1904-5, £3,251,098; exports, £2,263,925.

Governor, Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., appointed 1905.

Executive Council: Lieutenant-Governor, Brigadier-Gen. Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B.—Colonial Secretary, H. F. Wilson, C.M.G.—Treasurer, A. Browne, I.S.O.—Collector of Customs, J. H. Meiring.—



*Attorney-General*, H. F. Blaine, K.C.—*Director of Agriculture*, C. W. Palmer.—*Chief Justice*, Sir A. F. S. Maasdorp.

### TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland; E. by Portuguese East Africa and Zululand; S. by Natal and Orange River Colony.

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the Sand River Convention in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1877 the country was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. Majuba and the 1881 Convention followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. Another Convention was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value (see GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION). The centre of the gold fields is Johannesburg, which had in '99 a population of over 100,000, including over 50,000 whites. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg which ultimately led to the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Fighting began in Oct. '99, and after some initial successes the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13th, and Pretoria June 5th, 1900. On Sept. 1st, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31st, 1902. Lord Milner then assumed office as Governor of the Transvaal, and Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted. See History below.

The judicial system set up since the annexation includes resident J.P.'s, resident magistrates at all populous centres, the Witwatersrand High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court of the Transvaal with original and appellate jurisdiction. Circuit courts are also held. The South African Constabulary form the main police force, and are now 5000 strong (London office: King's Court, Broadway, Westminster). The educational system provides for free elementary education, and in accordance with the terms of peace, for the teaching of the Dutch language where parents desire it, and on the same conditions for denominational instruction in school hours, though the general religious instruction is undenominational. In 1905 there were 380 primary schools with 27,874 scholars. The number of farm schools was 271, with 9688 scholars. The Boers generally belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but the English Episcopal and Free Churches have a large number of adherents. For local administration there are elective municipalities in Pretoria and Johannesburg, and all the larger towns and villages. The regular military forces in 1904 had a total strength of 14,149, according to the census. They are under the command of

the Commander-in-Chief at Pretoria, who also commands the forces throughout British South Africa. A Volunteer force, 5221 strong, has also been formed.

The country offers great facilities for agriculture and stock-rearing, but wants developing. The number of farms before the war was estimated at rather more than 12,000. The chief exports were gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, and ostrich feathers. Coal is found of fair quality, and the output is steadily rising. It amounted to 2,150,922 tons, valued at £883,891, in 1904. The chief newspapers are the *Rand Mail*, *Johannesburg Star*, and *Transvaal Leader*, all published at 3d.

Area, 113,642 sq. m.; pop. (1904) 1,354,200, of whom 300,225 were whites, 1,030,029 aboriginal natives, and 23,946 of other coloured races. The Johannesburg municipality in 1904 had an area of 81½ sq. m. and a population of 155,642, of whom 83,363 were whites; that of Pretoria municipality was 15,539.

The revenue in 1902-3 was £4,682,000; 1903-4, £4,465,000; 1905-6, £4,576,200; expenditure, 1902-3, £4,578,000; 1903-4, £4,358,000, 1905-6, £4,279,772. Imports, 1902, £14,972,925; 1903, £21,794,997; 1904, £14,321,877; exports, 1902, £7,431,632; 1903, £12,909,912; 1904, £17,770,988. Public Debt: The Imperial Government, by the South African Loan and War Contribution Act, 1903, guaranteed interest at 3 per cent. and the sinking fund payments on a loan of £35,000,000, to be repaid within 50 years from April 1st, 1904.

Governor, Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G.

Executive Council: *Lieutenant-Governor*, Duncan, C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Patrick Blaine, K.C.—*Treasurer*, W. L. Hichens.—*Secretary for Native Affairs*, Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Mines*, H. Weldon.—*Commissioner of Lands*, A. Jamieson, M.D.

Chief Justice, Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G.

### History, 1906.

The introduction of Chinese labour for the gold mining industry was sanctioned in 1904, and by the end of that year 21,462 coolies had been imported. The subject is one that has given rise to heated controversy.

Soon after the Liberal Government had assumed office the Earl of Elgin sent a telegram to Lord Selborne (Dec. 21st, 1905) stating that the experiment of the introduction of Chinese labourers should not be extended further until the Imperial Government could learn the opinion of the colony through an elected and really representative Legislature; and they had accordingly decided that recruiting, embarkation and importation of Chinese coolies should be arrested pending a decision as to the grant of responsible government to the colony. H.M. Government also desired that the importation of other coolies for which importation licences had been granted should be stopped if possible; but after careful consideration of the matter by the Law Advisers of the Colony and the Crown it was decided that such licences were valid, and could only be revoked by *ex post facto* legislation. They therefore repudiated all responsibility for them, but allowed them to stand, deciding as above stated that no fresh licences should be issued. The number of Chinese in the Transvaal on Dec. 31st, 1905, was 47,218. Licences had been granted to import 14,700 more, and 1949 coolies were then

in transit to the colony. There were also 87,673 Kaffirs employed. The Chamber of Mines issued a Memorandum in January urging that the gold industry was dependent on Chinese labour, and that great loss would be inflicted on the industry and on the community in general if the work had to be abandoned for which provision had been made in expectation of a steady supply of Chinese labour. H.M. Government at the same time altered several provisions of the Chinese Labour Ordinance, and made arrangements by which those coolies should be repatriated who could show good reason why they should be. On Oct. 31st, 1906, the number of Chinese in the country was 53,134.

The announcement that responsible government was contemplated created considerable excitement in the colony. The Progressive Association resolved at a public meeting to petition that the following fundamental principles should be maintained: one vote one value; equal electoral districts on a basis of voters; single-member constituencies; and automatic redistribution of seats. The Responsible Government party also urged adherence to the principle of one vote one value; but the Boers demanded that population should be taken as the basis of electoral districts. The King's Speech at the opening of the Imperial Parliament (Feb. 10th) definitely announced that "in order to establish responsible government" the Letters Patent of 1905 providing for representative government would be recalled. On March 22nd the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry was announced, consisting of Sir J. West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (chairman), Lord Sandhurst, Sir Francis Hopwood, and Col. Johnston, R.E., to inform H.M. Government as to the effect of the application of different principles upon the actual conditions of the Transvaal, as affected by the numbers, distribution and social condition of the population. The Committee went out at once, and left the Transvaal for Bloemfontein on June 4th. A deputation of the Progressives afterwards went to London to lay their views before H.M. Government, and to urge that the Boers should not be granted conditions which would give them control of the government.

On July 31st the Earl of Elgin in the Lords and Mr. Churchill in the Commons outlined the main provisions of the new constitution proposed by H.M. Government. The Government decided that representation should be given on a voters' basis coupled with manhood suffrage and a residential qualification of 6 months; that the existing magisterial districts should be retained, but divided where necessary into single-member constituencies; that there should be automatic redistribution and a new election every 5 years; that generally the figures of the census of 1904 should be used for the distribution of seats, but that the Rand should be given 34 seats, including Krugersdorp rural, Pretoria 6 seats, and the rest of the country 29 (Barberton, Lichtenburg, Marico, Waterburg, 1 each; Lydenburg, Ermelo, Heidelberg, Middelburg, Rustenburg, Standerton, Wakkerstroom, Wolmaienstad, and Zoutpansburg, 2 each; Potchefstroom, 1; Potchefstroom district, 3; Pretoria rural district, 3), making 69 seats in all; that the Speaker, after election, should become a paid officer and vacate his seat; that members should be paid; that there should be an elective Second Chamber on

the Cape model, nominated, however, by the Crown for the first Parliament, and afterwards elected; that the Inter-Colonial Council should be continued for a period. The Earl of Elgin said the Government viewed with favour the formation of a Land Board to administer the colonies of settlers formed under the land settlement arrangements, if such an institution could be formed by general consent. Referring to the promised War contribution of £30,000,000, his lordship said this promise had a moral, but no legal force. It impaired the borrowing powers of the colonies, and H.M. Government proposed to instruct the High Commissioner to inquire whether the obligation could be removed. All native territory which had been and was administered by the High Commissioner should remain under his control, and Swaziland should also be put under his administration, with the customary safeguards for native rights. The Letters Patent would provide for the reservation of any Bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected to any disability to which Europeans were not subjected, and no law sanctioning any conditions of a servile character would be accepted. A clause would provide that the existing Chinese Labour Ordinance should not be inserted by the new Legislature, but that the new Legislature should frame, if so advised, a new Ordinance connected with this purpose.

Lord Selborne afterwards made the inquiry, referred to above, as to the War contribution, and a new scheme was suggested—that a loan of £4,000,000 should be raised, the issue to be guaranteed by the same financial houses which agreed to underwrite the first instalment of the £30,000,000 loan. The loan should be allocated thus: £1,250,000 in settlement of war claims; £250,000 for a railway in the Orange River Colony; £1,000,000 for the establishment of a Transvaal Land Bank; and £1,500,000 for the promotion of land settlement.

An ordinance amending the law as to the Registration of Asiatics was passed in September, but the Royal assent was withheld pending the representations of the British Indians in the Transvaal, who alleged that it subjected them to worse disabilities than had been the case under the Boer régime. Lord Elgin received the deputation (Nov. 8th), and promised to consider the question most carefully.

#### *Intercolonial Council.*

By an Order in Council, dated May 20th, 1903, an Intercolonial Council was established "to advise the High Commissioner and Governor on the financial administration of the South African railways and the employment of their revenue, the expenditure on the South African Constabulary, certain official expenditure common to the two Colonies of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony which is placed by the Order under the administration of the Council, and any other common expenditure which may from time to time be placed under its authority by the Legislative Councils of the two colonies with the consent of a Secretary of State." The Council consists of the High Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governors of the two Colonies, the Inspector-General of the South African Constabulary, the Commissioner of Railways, and members of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony Executive and Legislative Councils. There are in all



25 members. There were 1540 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1904, 403 miles under construction and 711 projected. Estimated Revenue 1905-6: railways, £4,976,993; interest on loan advances, £40,000; contribution from the two Colonies, £983,919—total £6,005,912. Expenditure: service of the guaranteed loan, £596,096; railways, £4,311,930; constabulary, £989,180; minor services, £102,800—total £5,999,106.

### Swaziland.

Swaziland, which passed with the Transvaal under British rule in 1900, is now a Protectorate administered by the Governor of the Transvaal. It is bounded on the east by the Delagoa Bay territory of Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. Area, 8000 sq. m.; pop. 84,586. Capital, Embabaa. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Limpopo range, with richly fertile valleys, valuable fields of gold and coal, and considerable agricultural and pastoral resources. The Swazi are a section of the Zulu race, and the native ruler is the Queen Regent, Lobatsebeni. By an Order in Council, Aug. 7th, 1903, a Resident Commissioner, with Assistant Commissioners, judges, and other officers to administer justice and collect taxes, were appointed. A Proclamation was issued (Oct. 3rd, 1904) providing for the administration of the country and for the establishment of magistrates' Circuit Courts. The jurisdiction of the paramount and other chiefs is retained in all civil disputes in which only aboriginal natives are concerned, but with an appeal to a resident magistrate. The agricultural and grazing rights of the natives were protected.

### RHODESIA.

On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of Cape Colony, now known as Rhodesia, which has an estimated area of 431,265 sq. m., and a pop. of 1,353,000, and authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. After the Jameson raid the control of the military forces of the country was placed entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £6,000,000. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi.

Northern Rhodesia (divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia) is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa and the Congo Free State, excepting the British Central Africa Protectorate. North-Eastern Rhodesia has an area of 105,488 sq. m. and a pop. of about 346,250. Ivory and rubber are exported, and cotton is being grown with some success (see article on TEXTILE INDUSTRIES). North-Western Rhodesia has an area of 181,947 sq. m. and a pop. of 400,600. It is also called Barotseland, and contains the country ruled by King Lewanika, whose headquarters are at Lealui. The headquarters of the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia are at Fort Jameson, and of the Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia at Kalomo. There is

a High Court of North-Eastern Rhodesia, of which Mr. Leicester P. Beaufort is the Judge. For North-Western Rhodesia one of the Judges of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia presides at the sittings of the High Court.

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland (area 143,830 sq. m., pop. 618,998; over 564,000 are natives. It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. The seat of government is Salisbury (pop. 1726), which is also the capital of Mashonaland; the chief town of Matabeleland is Bulawayo (pop. 3840). On Nov. 4th, '97, the railway from Vryburg to Bulawayo was formally opened. On May 1st, 99, the first train from Beira, the eastern port, entered Salisbury, a distance of 375 miles, and the railway from Salisbury to Bulawayo, *via* Gwelo, a distance of 300 miles, was completed on Oct. 6th, 1902. During 1903 railways were built from Bulawayo to Gwanda, from Bulawayo to the Matopos, and from Gwelo to Selukwe. In 1904 the extension northward reached the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi; on Sept. 12th, 1905, the Victoria Falls Bridge was opened, and on June 11th, 1906, Broken Hill, 374 miles from the Falls and 206 from Cape Town, was reached. A new township, Livingstone, has been established on the north bank of the Zambesi, 6 miles from the Falls (see Cape to Cairo Railway under ENGINEERING). The total railway system open for traffic is now over 2000 miles. The output of gold from the mines in 1904 amounted to 267,737 oz., and in 1905 to 407,048 oz.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia (Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G.) and four members appointed by the Company, with the approval of a Secretary of State, and by a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, and fourteen other members, of whom seven are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and seven elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Resident Commissioner is a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. The duration of each Legislative Council is for three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. Native affairs are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner in each province, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual hut tax of £1 is imposed. The Judicial Establishment consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The territory is divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, and from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Cape. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwanda, Gwelo, and Melsetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. The control of the military forces of Southern Rhodesia, known as the British South Africa



Police, is in the hands of the Imperial Government, acting through the High Commissioner for South Africa, though the cost is paid by the Company. The chief newspapers are the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, *Rhodesia Herald*, *Rhodesia Times*, and *Rhodesia Advertiser*.

**Board of Directors:** The Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (*President*), Lord Gifford, V.C., Sir Lewis Michell, J. Rochfort Maguire, P. Lyttelton Gell, Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B., H. Birchenough, Esq., C.M.G.—*London office*, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.—*Manager*, H. Wilson Fox.—*Secretary*, D. E. Brodie.—*Assistant Secretary*, A. P. Millar.—*Registrar*, R. C. Bolton.

**Administration:** *Administrator of Southern Rhodesia*, Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G. (Salisbury).—*Resident Commissioner and Commandant-General*, Lieut.-Col. R. Chester Master.—*Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia*, R. Codrington.—*Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia*, R. T. Coryndon.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

**British Central Africa Protectorate.** A portion of British Central Africa lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending nearly to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shiré Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the river Shiré. The administration is in the hands of a Commissioner acting under the Colonial Office, to which department it was in 1904 transferred from the Foreign Office. The Protectorate is divided into 13 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Collectors and Assistant Collectors, Judicial Officers, etc. By an Order in Council of 1902 a High Court was established in and for the Protectorate. The armed forces of the Protectorate consist of a naval force on the Zambesi, the Upper Shiré, and Lake Nyasa, including 5 gunboats, 100 Sikhs and about 779 native troops, forming the 2nd battalion of the King's African Rifles. The port is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. The area of the Protectorate is 40,980 sq. m., and the pop. 997,650; the European inhabitants number about 600, Indians 409, and the native inhabitants 977,641. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, sugar, and tobacco have been established. Cotton cultivation is now being developed with every prospect of success (see article on TEXTILE INDUSTRIES). Rubber and ivory are also exported. The chief towns are: Blantyre (pop. 6500), Zomba (headquarters of the Administration), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and naval dépôt), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kotakota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). Almost the entire trade of British Central Africa is with the United Kingdom. A concession for the construction of a railway between Chiromo and Blantyre was granted to the Shiré Nyasaland Co. on Dec. 31st, 1902, and the line is slowly progressing. The British Central Africa Co. (office, 20, Abchurch Lane, E.C.) supplies information to settlers.

**Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief**, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Deputy-Com-*

*missioner*, Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G.—*Agent at Chinde*, S. H. Fletcher.—*Chief Judicial Officer* (Blantyre), C. J. Griffin.—*Secretary to the Administration*, A. J. Williams.—*Senior Naval Officer on Lake Nyasa*, E. L. Rhoades.—*Surveyor*, T. I. Binnie.

**Inspector-General of Protectorate Forces**, Brigadier-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.

**East Africa Protectorate.** This extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres on the north and German East Africa on the south. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and in '88 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. The Protectorate, which is administered by a Commissioner and Consul-General, who is also British Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, is divided into the following districts, each under a sub-commissioner: the Coast Province, capital Mombasa; Ukamba, capital Nairobi; Tanaland with Witu, capital Lamu; Jubaland, capital Kismayu; Kenya, capital Fort Hall; Naivasha; and Kisumu. The chief ports are Mombasa (which is also the capital of the whole Protectorate), pop. 27,000; Lamu, Vanga, and Kismayu. A hut tax is imposed upon the natives. The military forces consist of the 3rd or East Africa battalion of the King's African Rifles. The establishment has a strength of 24 officers and 1000 rank and file. There is also an armed native police force about 1600 strong. A railway of 584 miles' length has been constructed from Mombasa to Lake Victoria Nyanza. The East Africa Syndicate Ltd. have found considerable mineral deposits. Agricultural operations are also increasing. It was proposed to settle a Jewish colony in East Africa, in connection with the Zionist movement (see Jews); but in Aug. 1905 the Zionist Congress resolved not to proceed further with the matter. The principal products of the country are cloves, ivory, indiarubber, copra, hides, etc. Area 189,838 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000, including 1464 Europeans and Eurasians.

**Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief**, Lieut.-Col. J. Hayes Sadler, C.B.

**Uganda Protectorate** The, includes not only Uganda proper, but Unyoro, Busoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Congo Free State, and northwards to the Egyptian Soudan. It lies between the Congo Free State on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern an undetermined line from a point near Lado on the White Nile to the watershed of Lake Rudolf, separating it from the Egyptian Soudan. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a Commissioner and Consul-General, has its headquarters at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a protectorate. A High Court for the Protector-

ate was established in 1902, with an Appeal Court at Zanzibar. The King, or "Kabaka," is H.H. Daudi Chua, who, being a minor, is now under a regency of three chiefs. He receives a stated allowance from the Government. There is also a Lukiko, or native council of 80 chiefs. The trade, which is increasing, is mainly in ivory, cattle, wild coffee, and rubber. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. The development of the country has progressed wonderfully in the last year or two, and will doubtless go on still faster now that the railway from the coast is completed. The line runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. The net loss on the working from April 1902 to March 1903 was £49,690. Several mail, passenger, and trading steamers are now plying on the lake. The military force includes the 4th battalion King's African Rifles, the total strength being about 825 officers and men. There is a native police force about 1100 strong. The prosperity of the country is threatened by the terrible "sleeping sickness," which has destroyed thousands. Area about 89,400 sq. m., pop. about 4,000,000, including some 380 Europeans.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, H. Hesketh Bell, C.M.G.

**Zanzibar Protectorate.** The, consists of the island of Zanzibar (area 640 sq. m., pop. 150,000) and the island of Pemba (area 380 sq. m., pop. 50,000). Capital, Zanzibar, which has a fine roadstead. The Sultan is Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud, b. '85, succeeded July 18th, 1902. The government is conducted by British officials appointed by His Highness with the sanction of the Foreign Office, and is under the general control of H.M. Agent and Consul-General. The principal members are the First Minister, the Financial Member of Council, and the Judicial Member of Council and Attorney-General. Slavery was abolished in April '07. H.M. Court for Zanzibar forms the Court of Appeal from the High Courts of British Central and East Africa and Uganda. The products are mainly cloves (which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world), copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum.

Agent and Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, C.B. Judge, Lindsey Smith. — *Assistant Judges*, J. W. Murison and M. F. Buzard. — *Consul*, J. H. Sinclair.

**Somaliland Protectorate.** The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It is administered under the Foreign Office by a Commissioner and Consul-General. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway which runs from Jibuti in French Somaliland to Harar (see ABYSSINIA). The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '07. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles forms the military force. The chief town is Berbera, pop. about 30,000. The products are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. Area 68,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G.

## BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

**Gambia.** A Crown colony on the Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, Bathurst (pop. 8807). Consists of St. Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albreda, Barra, and The Ceded Mile on north bank. Up the river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the colony and protectorate is 3704 sq. m.; pop. 163,718. The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force. A hut tax of about 4s. per annum is levied in the protectorate. Products ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by a Governor, a Legislative Council of 8 members, 4 non-official, and an Executive Council. By the Anglo-French Agreement, signed April 8th, 1904, the frontier was modified in such a way as to assure Yarbata, at the head of the navigable Gambia, 300 miles from the sea, and the landing-places belonging to that locality, to Senegambia. Access to the navigable portion of the river and transit for sea-going merchantmen up the river were granted to the French Government under arrangements subsequently made. The area transferred was about 50 sq. m.

Governor, Sir George C. Denton, K.C.M.G. Colonial Secretary, H. M. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G.

**Gold Coast Colony.** A Crown colony on the coast of West Africa, bounded on the east by Togoland (German), and on the west by the Ivory Coast (French). The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles. The area, inclusive of Adansi, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, may be put at about 120,000 square miles, and the population at 1,500,000, of whom about 500 are Europeans. The territories in the hinterland to the north of Ashanti were made a separate district in '97 under the name of the "Northern Territories" (area about 24,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000), and are administered by a Commissioner. The Niger Convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission sitting at Paris, and signed June 15th, '98, and the agreement with Germany of Nov. 15th, '99, settled the boundaries of the hinterland to the west and the north. The native state of Ashanti lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony, and is administered by a Chief Commissioner (capital Kumasi, pop. 5940). Accra is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 17,892. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 9, 5 of whom are non-official. For defence there is the Gold Coast regiment of the West African Frontier Force of two battalions. One battalion and one battery are stationed in Ashanti, and the other battalion in the Northern Territories. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, cocoa, timber, etc. The country is very rich as regards both minerals and agriculture. The gold export in 1905 was £619,554, a large proportion coming from the mines of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation. Cotton is grown, and its cultivation is now encouraged. A railway runs from Sekondi *via* Tarkwa and Obuassi to Kumasi, a distance of 168 miles. See GOLD FIELDS.

Governor, Sir J. P. Rodger, K.C.M.G. Executive Council: Colonial Secretary, Major



H. Bryan, C.M.G. — *Attorney-General*, Wilmoughby Osborne. — *Treasurer*, C. Riby Williams, C.M.G. — *Officer Commanding Gold Coast Regiment West African Frontier Force*, Lieut.-Col. C. H. P. Carter, C.M.G.

**Chief Commissioner Ashanti**, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.

**Chief Commissioner Northern Territories**, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Watherston, C.M.G., R.E.

**Northern Nigeria.** A British Protectorate constituted Jan. 1st, 1900, over territories up till then in the occupation of the Royal Niger Company. The northern boundary, settled by the Anglo-French Agreement 1904, is the French Soudan, from Barua on Lake Chad to a point on the Niger ten miles north of Ilo. The western boundary is the French territory in the hinterland of Dahomey. The southern boundary is formed by the Lagos Protectorate and Southern Nigeria. The eastern boundary is that of the Cameroons, running north-east to Lake Chad. The Protectorate includes the old Fulah Empire, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the head. The Hausa states of the Fulah Empire are Mahometan, but many of the tribes in the Protectorate are pagans. "The Niger Company, Ltd.," carry on trading, mining, and banking operations, the working of forests, and the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, and other indigenous products. A **High Commissioner** controls the administration of the Protectorate, which has been divided into 16 provinces—viz., Borgu, Illorin, Kontagora, Bida, Kappa, Lower and Upper Benue, Middle Niger, Muri, Sokoto, Katsena, Kano, Yola, Bautshi, and Basas, each under a Resident. The Government utilises the native chiefs, and establishes Native Courts, wherever possible, under the supervision of the Residents. There are also Provincial Courts held by the Residents themselves, with a Supreme Court which serves as a Court of Appeal for both Northern and Southern Nigeria. The 1st and 2nd Battalions West African Frontier Force, consisting of Hausas and Yorubas with a few other natives, constitute the military force, and have a strength of 2400 infantry, 3 batteries of artillery, with sappers, and medical and transport staff. The principal station is Lokoja, at the junction of the Benue and the Niger, but the headquarters are at Zungeru, up the Kaduna River. A port for the Protectorate is reserved at the mouth of the Forcados river in Southern Nigeria, with Burutu, which is used as a depot and transhipment station. The chief towns in the Protectorate are Wurno (capital of Sokoto), Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Yakuba, Zaria, and Illorin. The country is fertile, and its agricultural resources are undoubtedly great. The inland regions are said to be fairly healthy, and produce cotton, indigo, rubber, hides, and ivory, while minerals are stated to abound in certain parts. It is said that Northern Nigeria alone could produce all the raw cotton that Lancashire requires, provided the transport difficulty were met by the construction of railways. Area 258,000 sq. m.; pop. 9,161,700.

In Jan. 1906 an expedition, organised and led by Lieut.-Col. Hasler, left Lokoja to punish the Munshis of Abinsi for an outrage on the Hausa and Nupe trading population. In February an outbreak occurred at Sokoto in which three officers and a company of mounted men were killed. A portion of the West African

Frontier Force under Major Goodwin engaged the rebels (March 12th), and defeated them. In April renewed activity on the part of the Senussi Mahomedan leaders on the eastern frontier of Borno was reported. In May a British force, under Colonel Lowry Cole, was sent against the Emir of Hadeija, which is six days' march from Kano. The enemy were defeated, and the Emir was captured. A Convention for the delimitation of the British and French possessions between the Niger and Lake Chad was signed in London (May 29th). The new frontier gives to France a practicable line of communication with Lake Chad.

**High Commissioner** (vacant Nov. 1906).—*Resident*, W. Wallace, C.M.G.—*Secretary to Government*, M. Beresford, I.S.O.—*Treasurer*, S. T. Harisson.—*Chief Justice*, Sir M. R. Menendez.—*Commandant of Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force*, Col. A. W. G. L. Cole, D.S.O.

**Southern Nigeria.** By an Order in Council, dated Feb. 16th, 1906, the name of the colony of Lagos was altered to Southern Nigeria, and the administration of the Southern Nigeria Protectorate was placed under that of the new colony, which is now known as the **Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria**. The town and island of Lagos lie on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast. Lagos has a population of 42,000. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council and a **Legislative Council** of 10 members, the latter including 5 unofficial members. Resident officers are stationed at Ibadan and other towns in the interior, with a Superintendent of Native Affairs at Abeokuta. The population of the latter town is estimated at 150,000, and of Ibadan at 200,000. The military force consists of about 1900 men of the West African Frontier Force. Much has been done of late to open up the interior to British commerce, and a new rubber industry and cotton planting are being actively developed. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, mahogany, gums, ivory, and rubber. The railway from Lagos to Abeokuta and Ibadan (126½ miles) was completed and opened by the Governor on March 4th, 1901. It is to be extended to Oshogbo, 72 miles farther. Area 80,410 sq. m.; pop. about 6,000,000.

**Governor**, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council:** *Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary*, J. J. Thorburn.—*Financial Commissioners*, W. F. W. Fosbery, F. S. James, H. Bedells, C. Dale.—*Chief Justices*, Sir W. Nicoll and Sir H. G. Kelly.—*Puisne Judges*, J. Winkfield, A. H. Marshall.—*Attorney-General*, E. A. Speed.—*Treasurer*, F. C. Anson.

*Officer Commanding the West African Frontier Force*, Brevet-Major H. C. Moorhouse, R.A.

**Sierra Leone**, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1807. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 sq. miles, but the colony has a coast-line of 210 miles in length. Area, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 33,100 sq. m.; pop. about 1,100,000. It is bounded on the north by the Grand Scarcies river, which separates it from Casamance, a part of Senegal, and on the south by Liberia. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great



Britain and France in Jan. '95, by which the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. By the Anglo-French agreement, April 8th, 1904, the Los Islands (pop. 1422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The interior is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Bandajuma, Koinadugu, Panguma, each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Temnes in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. A railway runs from Freetown *via* Songotown, Rotifunk, Morjamba and Bo to Baima, a total distance of 222 miles. It was completed in August 1905. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 34,000 and municipal government. It is the local headquarters of a battalion of the West African Frontier Force, about 500 strong, besides engineers and artillery. There is also an armed police force 265 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, kola nuts, hides, and rubber. Cotton grows freely, and its cultivation is now being encouraged. The bulk of the palm kernels and oil go to Germany, which took 34·7% (the United Kingdom 30·5%) of the exports in 1903, while Germany sent 10·3 (the U.K. 73·5%) of the imports. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and 4 nominated members.

Governor, Leslie Probyn, C.M.G.

Executive Council: The Governor, *President*.

—*The Officer commanding the Troops*.—Colonial Secretary, G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, E. O. Johnson.—*Attorney-General*, E. T. Packard.—*Collector of Customs*, A. P. Viret.

## COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except part of Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States. Its area is 3,653,946 sq. miles. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from the Hudson's Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Federal capital, Ottawa, in Ontario, pop. 59,902. The population of the Dominion at the 1901 census was 5,371,315, and in 1904 was estimated at 5,604,328. The French-speaking part of the population number 1,649,371, and the large majority of them reside in Quebec; the Germans, 309,741. The Indians number 108,112.

The Federal Parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate whose members are nominated for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British

Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 4 from Alberta, and 4 from Saskatchewan. The House of Commons consists of 214 members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage, 86 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 18 from Nova Scotia, 13 from New Brunswick, 7 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from Manitoba, 5 from Alberta, 5 from Saskatchewan, and 1 from the Yukon Territory. (It was proposed, in Nov. 1906 to give Alberta 7 and Saskatchewan 9 members, on the basis of their population.) The basis on which the number of members is allotted to each province is that Quebec shall always have 65 and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the Provincial Legislatures. Senators and representatives are paid £500 per annum, with a deduction of £3 for every day that a member is absent. The Governor-General, representing the King, receives £10,000 yearly, and is assisted by a Privy Council chosen by himself. The Prime Minister receives £2400, and Cabinet Ministers and the Leader of the Opposition £1400 each. In each of the provinces a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority, and details as to the provincial administration are given below. The territory not comprised within any province—*e.g.* the North-East Territory and the Arctic Islands—is administered by the Minister of the Interior. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act '67. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previous to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the chief religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 2,228,997; Methodists, 916,862; Presbyterians, 842,301; Church of England, 680,346; Baptists, 316,714. Elementary education is free, and is liberally supported by grants from the provincial Governments, aided by local taxation. There are altogether 19,891 public schools of all grades, with 29,542 teachers and 1,112,120 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more universities. The Governor-General appoints the judges of the Superior Courts and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion.

The permanent troops of Canada consist of 2 squadrons of cavalry, 2 field batteries, 2 garrison companies of artillery and 4 companies of infantry; and the Royal North-West Mounted Police are practically a fine military force. The Permanent Militia numbers 1366, and the Active Militia 46,158. Under the Militia law all British subjects in the Dominion between 18 and 60 may be called out to serve in four classes of the Militia Reserve. There is a Royal Military College at Kingston, and

the Dominion is divided into twelve military districts. The new scheme for reorganising the Militia upon a strong military basis provides for a permanent military establishment of 104,618 men, with complete auxiliaries, including medical corps, army service corps, intelligence department, and transport; 50,000 on a peace footing, one-half of the force to drill every year, and another 50,000 to be held as a reserve, the annual drill being optional, but the men being supplied with rifles and ammunition and encouraged to make themselves proficient in the use of firearms. See ARMY, BRITISH, VII.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbia coast resembles that of England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating. The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, nickel, copper, and gold. The mineral output of 1905 included gold, \$14,486,833; nickel, \$7,550,526; silver, \$3,605,957; copper, \$7,420,451; coal, \$17,658,615. The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. Manufactures are carried on extensively, and employ about 400,000 persons. Agriculture is, however, the main industry of the Dominion, and in Manitoba and the North-West the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. There has been a tremendous tide of immigration flowing into the North-West, especially during the last few years.

There are 1249 papers, of which 117 are daily papers, published in the Dominion, including the *Toronto Globe*, the Government organ; the *Montreal Star*; the *Toronto Telegraph*, a smart evening paper, owned by Mr. Ross Robertson; the *Montreal Gazette*, which represents the old type of Canadian Conservatism; the *Montreal Herald*, a Laurier journal; and the *Montreal La Presse*, issued daily and weekly for French readers.

There were in 1905 sixty-five railway lines working in the Dominion of Canada, with a total mileage of 20,601. The Government own about 1519 miles of railway, and a magnificent system of canals. In 1905 there were 767 miles of electric railways. The principal railway systems are those of the Canadian Pacific, with 8298 miles; Grand Trunk of Canada, 3570 miles; Intercolonial, 1442 miles; Canadian Northern, 1880 miles. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was approved by Parliament in 1904, and is being built with Government aid, will extend across the Dominion from Moncton, New Brunswick, on the east coast, to a terminus on Kaien Island, at the mouth of the Skeena River, on the Pacific Coast. Its total length will be 3500 miles. The contract between the Government and the Grand Trunk in 1894, under which the Company shall construct in the Winnipeg western division of the line, from guaranteeing to the Pacific, the Government gave four-fifths of the principal and interest of three sections, and the bond issue necessary for construction, paying a cash subsidy for the mountain section, which will eventually amount to guaranteeing £1,600,000 and £2,000,000. The Company issues the remaining one-fourth of the bond, and becomes proprietor of this section. The eastern division, from Winnipeg to Moncton,

the Government will construct it, and when complete it is to be leased to the Company (who are to have free use of the line for the first 7 years) for 50 years, when it reverts to the Government, though the Company are then to retain the terminals and such branch lines as they may select, with running rights, for a further 50 years. The Company will work both sections when they are completed.

By the Tariff Act '97 a rebate of 12½ per cent. of the Customs Duties was granted to countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1st, '98, a rebate of 25 per cent. was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In 1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent. See also History, 1906, below.

Revenue, 1904-5, £14,526,573; expenditure, £11,431,526; exports, 1904-5, £43,890,576; imports, 1904-5, £53,282,426; public debt, £75,020,071.

Governor-General, The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: Premier and President of Privy Council, Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., K.C.—Justice, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.—Trade and Commerce, Right Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G., P.C.—Postmaster-General, and Minister of Labour, Hon. E. Lemieux.—Secretary of State, Hon. R. W. Scott, K.C.—Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding.—Marine and Fisheries, Hon. L. P. Brodeur.—Railways and Canals, Hon. H. R. Emmerson.—Public Works, Hon. C. S. Hyman.—Militia and Defence, Hon. Sir F. W. Borden, K.C.M.G.—The Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. Frank Oliver.—Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher.—Customs, Hon. W. Paterson.—Inland Revenue, Hon. W. Templeman.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., 17 and 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—Secretary, W. L. Griffith.

### Political Parties.

The two chief political parties are known as Conservatives and Liberals. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '96. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative party, held office from '67 to '91, with the exception of five years, when a Liberal Government was in power. Under Mr. Mackenzie was in power, but he was succeeded by John Macdonald, who died in 1891. He was succeeded by Sir John Thompson, John Abbott, and he Mackenzie Bowell, on whose death Sir John Thompson succeeded him (Dec. 12th, 1905). The Manitoba question and other questions of the Government's position during 1906, the Government's internal dissension, and '96, and after some time Sir Charles Tupper became Premier in April, 1906, of the dissolution of Parliament which followed. At the general election Liberals, 86 Conservatives, and 8 Independents,



the latter being on the whole supporters of the Liberals. A wave of Imperial and loyal feeling at the time of the Jubilee in '97 had as one of its results the institution of a preferential tariff in favour of the mother-country, which ultimately gave British goods an advantage of 33½ per cent. over other imports. The result of the general election in 1900 was the return of the Liberals to power with an increased majority. When the 1904 general election came on, Sir Wilfred Laurier's Government had a majority of 52 in a House of 214. The chief issue was the railway policy of the country. The returns showed that the result of the election was to give the Government a large majority. Ontario continued to return a majority of Conservatives, but Quebec and the other provinces gave overwhelming support to the Ministry.

### History, 1906.

The formal control of the garrison of Halifax was assumed by the Dominion Government (Jan. 16th), and the last of the Imperial troops stationed in Canada sailed for home (March 5th), leaving the military forces of the Dominion exclusively Canadian. Speaking at Quebec on Aug. 22nd, Lord Grey said that the first duty of Canada to the Empire was to make herself strong, and there was other work to be done which might be of even greater importance than immediate contribution to the British Navy. As soon as the times were ripe, Canada might be relied on to do her duty towards the Fleet which protected her commerce.

The Ministerial Committee of investigation into the country's industries with a view to revising the tariff, finished its sittings in February. The Committee received a memorial from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (Feb. 6th) demanding a policy which would defend them from foreign competition and encourage the growth and expansion of the industries within their borders. They desired a higher tariff against foreign countries in favour of British trade, but also asked for such a tariff as would enable the Canadian manufacturer to compete on equal terms in his home market with the manufacturers of Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said at Toronto (22nd) that mutual preference was a question which would concern not the people of Canada, but the people of Great Britain, and it was not easy for Great Britain to give a preference because it would involve an alteration in her tariff policy. He did not think it was possible to have a uniform tariff for the British Empire, but every component part should be left to do the best it could for itself. In October it was stated that the Government had adopted the principle of a maximum general tariff, and a minimum general tariff, with a British preference lower than the latter.

Mr. Fielding's Budget speech (May 22nd) showed the continued prosperity of the Dominion. The past fiscal year had realised a surplus of £1,572,618, and he anticipated a surplus of £2,500,000 for the current year. He promised a revised tariff during the next session. In October the Provincial Premiers met the Dominion Ministry in conference, with a view to the readjustment of the financial relations between the supreme Government and the provinces. It was agreed that the fixed allowance for each province should be 80 cents per head, based on the result of each decennial

census instead of upon the census of 1861, with a special additional allowance of £20,000 for 10 years to British Columbia. The Premier of British Columbia, however, considered this inadequate, and withdrew from the Conference. It was also agreed to recommend each Provincial Legislature to abolish the special tax on commercial travellers.

An Act was passed during the year making the fiscal year end on March 31st instead of June 30th. The fiscal year 1906-7, therefore, runs from July 1st, 1906, to March 31st, 1907.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, on his return journey from Japan, passed through the Dominion in March and April, and was given a warm welcome throughout the country. H.R.H. was the guest of the Governor-General at Ottawa for several days. In May an address was sent by Parliament asking their Majesties the King and Queen to visit Canada in the near future, but in July H.M. replied expressing his regret that he felt at present unable to entertain the idea, "owing to the necessities of his position." The British Medical Association held its annual meetings at Toronto in August, all parts of the British Empire being represented.

### Provinces of Canada.

**British Columbia**, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific, extends from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat., and is bounded on the east by Athabasca and the province of Alberta. **Area**, 395,610 sq. m.; **pop.** 250,000 (1906), including about 29,000 Indians, 15,000 Chinese, and 5000 Japanese. Minerals consist chiefly of coal, copper, silver, and gold. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in East Kootenay and other parts of the province. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia river, in great abundance. The town of Rossland became the centre of the district. An important industry is carried on in tinned salmon. There are also valuable timber and fruit-growing industries established. **Capital**, **Victoria**, on Vancouver Island, **pop.** 25,000. **Vancouver City** (**pop.** 45,000), on the mainland, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The government of the colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 42 members. Manhood suffrage prevails in provincial elections.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Hon. James Dunsmuir. — **Premier and Minister of Mines**, Hon. Richard McBride. — **Attorney-General and Secretary**, Hon. F. J. Fulton, K.C. — **Lands and Works**, Hon. R. F. Green. — **President of Council**, Hon. F. L. Carter Cotton. — **Finance**, Hon. R. G. Tatlow.

**Manitoba** was formerly known as the Red River Settlement, and entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. **Area**, 72,864 sq. m.; **pop.** 360,590 (1906). **Capital**, **Winnipeg** (**pop.** over 100,000), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. The climate is healthy, but there are great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly, being peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds, gold is worked in the east, iron ore on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and the



northern part is heavily timbered. In 1905 there were 45,260 farms, and farm property was valued at £45,000,000. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly, numbering 40 members, elected by districts for four years.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, The Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council**: *Premier*, Hon. R. P. Roblin.—*Treasurer*, Hon. J. H. Agnew.—*Public Works*, Hon. R. Rogers.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Colin H. Campbell.—*Prov. Sec.*, Hon. D. H. McFadden.

**New Brunswick** lies along the Bay of Fundy. **Area**, 27,700 sq. m.; **pop.** 331,120. Capital **Fredericton**, **pop.** 7000; chief commercial centre **St. John**, with a population of 40,711. Divided into fifteen counties. The chief navigable rivers are the St. John, the Restigouche and the Miramichi. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Assembly of 46 members. Coal, iron, and antimony abound, and there are fine timber forests. Cereals are largely grown, and fruits, and the fisheries are remunerative.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Hon. J. B. Snowball.

**Executive Council**: *Premier*, Hon. L. J. Tweedie.—*Chief Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Chas. H. La Billois.—*Surveyor-General*, Hon. F. J. Sweeney.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. Pugsley.—*Commissioner for Agriculture*, Hon. L. P. Farris.—*Solicitor-General*, Hon. W. P. Jones.

**Nova Scotia** is a peninsula connected by a narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is **Cape Breton Island**, formerly a distinct colony. **Area** 20,907 sq. m.; **pop.** 459,574. Capital, **Halifax**; **pop.** 40,832; a fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 18 counties. The coal mines near Halifax and Cape Breton turn out about 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and the whole of the Dominion Government railways are worked with coal from these mines. Iron and gold are also worked, but agriculture is the chief occupation. Fishing also employs many. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The Legislative Council has 21 members and the House of Assembly 38 members. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714.

**Lieutenant-Governor**: The Hon. D. C. Fraser.

**Executive Council**: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. A. Drysdale.—*Commissioner of Works and Mines*, Hon. W. T. Pipes.—*Without office*, Hons. T. Johnson, A. H. Comeau, A. Macgillivray, T. R. Black, David McPherson, and C. P. Chisholm.

**Ontario** (formerly called Upper Canada). **Area**, 222,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,782,947. It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion metropolis, **Ottawa** (**pop.** 59,928). Provincial capital, **Toronto** (**pop.** in 1905, 262,149), the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (**pop.** 52,634), London (**pop.** 37,081), Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 98 members

elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The land is very fertile, and produces cereals, fruit, etc., in abundance. The lumber trade in the province is a very important one.

**Lieutenant-Governor**: His Honour W. Mortimer Clark, K.C.

**Executive Council**: *Premier*, Hon. J. P. Whitney, K.C.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. F. Foy.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. J. Matheson.—*Education*, Hon. R. A. Pyne.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. R. Monteith.—*Lands, Forests, and Mines*, Hon. F. Cochrane.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. J. Hanna.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. O. Reaume.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Hon. Dr. Willoughby, Hon. J. S. Hendrie and Hon. A. Beck.

**Prince Edward Island** lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. **Area**, 2133 sq. m.; **pop.** 103,259. Capital, **Charlottetown**, **pop.** 12,080. Divided into three counties. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a House of Assembly of 30 by manhood suffrage. Climate milder than neighbouring provinces. The adjoining waters include the most valuable fishing grounds of America.

**Lieutenant-Governor**: Hon. Donald A. McKinnon, K.C.

**Executive Council**: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. Peters. *Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. G. E. Reid.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. H. Commiskey.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. James W. Richards, Hon. Peter McNutt, Hon. George E. Hughes, Hon. G. Godkin, Hon. B. Gallant, Hon. G. Simpson.

**Agent-General in the United Kingdom**: Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Quebec** (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. **Area**, 347,350 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,648,898; mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,699 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, **Quebec**, **pop.** 68,840; a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations. **Montreal**, a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion, with 267,730 inhabitants. Other towns are St. Henri, Hull, and Sherbrooke. Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 74 members. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance; there is a big lumber trade, and manufactures flourish.

**Lieutenant-Governor**: The Hon. Sir Louis A. Jetté, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council**: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Lomer Gouin.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. Tessier.—*Lands and Forests*, Hon. A. Turgeon, C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. J. Allard.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Rodolphe Roy.—*Public Works*, Hon. W. A. Weir.—*Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries*, Hon. J. Prevost.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. J. C. Kaim.

**Alberta**, a new province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was carved out of the North-West Territories. It includes the former district of Alberta, the western half of Athabasca, and a

strip of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Area about 225,000 sq. m.; pop. 183,000. Capital, Edmonton. Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor, with a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 25 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government in consideration thereof. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members; and in the House of Commons by 5 members.

Lieut.-Governor: Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea.

Premier: Hon. A. C. Rutherford.

**Saskatchewan**, a new province proclaimed Sept. 4th, 1905, was until that year a part of the North-West Territories. It comprises the eastern half of Athabasca and the greater part of the old districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Area, 225,000 sq. m.; pop. (June 30, 1906), nearly 300,000. Capital, Regina. Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 25 members (15 Liberals and 10 Conservatives in 1906). The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and in consideration thereof pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members, and in the House of Commons by 5 members.

Lieut.-Governor: Hon. A. E. Forget.

Premier: Hon. Walter Scott.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. H. Lamont.—*Treasurer and Education*, Hon. J. A. Calder.—*Secretary and Agriculture*, Hon. W. R. Motherwell.—*Clerk of Executive Council*, J. A. Reid.

### Territories.

The North-West Territories comprise those territories formerly known as **Rupert's Land** and the North-Western Territory (except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the district of Keewatin, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. Included in the territories are the districts of Mackenzie (area, 562,182 sq. m., pop. 5216), Ungava (area, 354,961 sq. m., pop. 5113), and Franklin (area, 500,000 sq. m., pop. 9000).

Commissioner: Mr. F. White, C.M.G.

The Yukon Territory was in '98 constituted a separate territory, and is administered by a Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 10 members, 5 of whom are elected. Klondike is only a small section of Yukon. The gold-bearing area extends south-eastwards from the 141st meridian into British Columbia. Indications show that it is at least 500 miles long, and in places upwards of 100 miles wide. The arctic climate and the shortness of the summer season appear to be the great hindrances to mining operations, together with the scarcity of supplies caused by the remoteness of the district, and the great difficulty of the transit. Dawson City, which has sprung up at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, has a population of 9142. Area, 196,976 sq. m. pop. 27,219.

Commissioner: W. W. B. McInnes.

Senior Judge: Mr. Justice Dugas.

## NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES.

**Bermuda Islands.** A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. Area of group, 18 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. Pop. 7053 whites and 13,156 coloured persons, excluding the garrison. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, and Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, and in 1905 the military force numbered 2359 and the naval force 1702, and is becoming a favourite winter resort for Americans and Canadians. The capital and seat of government is Hamilton. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, Jamaica, etc. The chief products are early vegetables, lily bulbs, and onions, and practically all the exports go to the United States. For the floating dock being constructed see **ENGINEERING**.

Governor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. M. Stewart, K.C.B.

**Executive Council:** The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, Eyre Hutson.—*Attorney-General*, R. Gray.—*Receiver-General*, F. W. Major.—C. Peniston; J. H. Trimmingham.

**British Guiana.** A Crown colony in north of S. America, bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic. Area 90,277 square miles; pop. 302,172. Capital, Georgetown (Demerara), pop. 48,192, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. 7012. The population is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend 40 to 70 miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention, and there are promising diamond fields. The chief lack of the colony is labourers to develop its great agricultural and mineral resources. Executive in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by a Court of Policy of 15 members, 7 official and 8 elected. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Exports consist chiefly of sugar, rum, molasses, and gold.

A general strike of casual wharf labourers at Georgetown for higher wages, in Nov. 1905, led to riots early in December, in which a good deal of damage was done and some lives were lost. The police force was subsequently increased by 40 mounted men, and a volunteer corps was formed.

Governor, Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.—*Government Secretary*, C. T. Cox, C.M.G.

**Court of Policy:** *President*, The Governor.—*Gov. Secretary*, C. T. Cox, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Sir Thomas Rayner, K.C.—*Auditor-General*, N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G.—*Immigration Agent-General*, R. Duff; and others.

**British Honduras.** A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Area, 7562 sq. m. The population (39,688) includes



whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, East Indians, and Chinese. The chief towns are Belize (6972), Corosal (1514), and Orange Walk (1967). Near the coast the country is swampy, with numerous lagoons abounding. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. A railway is being surveyed from Belize through the hinterland into the Peten province of Guatemala. The products are chiefly logwood and mahogany (which, however, is beginning to fail on the sea littoral), with bananas, coconuts, plantains, rubber, and gum. The Government is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of three official and five unofficial members.

Governor, Lieut.-Col. E. J. E. Swayne, C.B.  
Executive Council: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, W. Collet, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, H. B. Walcott.—*Attorney-General*, F. M. Maxwell.—Carlos Melhado; H. C. Usher, I.S.O.

**Labrador.** A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories. The area is about 200,000 sq. miles, and pop. 3634.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

This—the oldest British Colony—was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot with an English expedition. Area 42,734 sq. m.; pop., including both Newfoundland and Labrador, 230,000. Capital, St. John's (pop. 29,594). Newfoundland divides Labrador with Canada, her share being estimated at 120,000 sq. m., with a resident population of 4000. The colony is ruled by a Governor, with a Legislative Council of 18 members appointed by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 136 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the Royal Naval Reserve has existed in the island since 1900. The religious bodies are: Church of England, 69,823; Church of Rome, 72,696; Wesleyan, 53,276; other denominations, 6245. Education is purely denominational. Representative Government was granted in '32. The railway was commenced in '81, and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and steamship connection with the American railway system is maintained. The railway has given great impetus to pulp manufacture, mining, lumbering, and general trade. Newfoundland abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Belle Isle, in Conception Bay. Coal is abundant, but the output is still inconsiderable. Newfoundland is a great place for sport. Caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout. The principal industries are the seal and cod fisheries, and agriculture by small farmers. The best land is in the Codroy valley and on the west coast.

By the Anglo-French Convention signed April 8th, 1904, France kept for her subjects, on a footing of equality with British subjects, and subject to all local laws and regulations, the

right of fishing during the usual fishing season ending Oct. 20th, in the territorial waters of that part of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between St. John's Cape and Cape Ray going northward. The right of fishing retained for French subjects extends to every kind of fish, including bait, as well as shell fish. It was agreed that the French citizens engaged in fishing, or in the preparation of fish, on the "Treaty Shore," prior to the closing of the fishing season of 1903, should either abandon their establishments there or give up their occupation, receiving a pecuniary indemnity from the British Government, to be settled by an arbitration tribunal composed of an officer of each nation, with an umpire in case of disagreement. In further compensation for the surrender of her privileges a modification of the Gambia-Senegambia frontier was made in favour of France, giving Yvabenda to Senegambia (see p. 67). The Los Islands, opposite Konakry Island, were also ceded to France, and a modification of the Anglo-French boundary line in the Niger and Lake Chad region was agreed upon.

Governor, Sir W. MacGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
Executive Council: *Premier and Colonial Secretary*, the Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G.—*Justice*, Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.—*Finance*, E. M. Jackman.—*Marine and Fisheries*, E. Dawe.—*Ministers without portfolio*, G. Knowling, J. S. Pitts, J. D. Ryan, and H. Gear.

#### History, 1906.

In 1905 considerable friction was caused by a dispute with the United States as to the right of American fishermen to engage in the winter herring fishery on the west coast of Newfoundland. The root of the Colonial grievance was that American vessels had come to buy Newfoundland herrings, which were admitted into the States duty free, whereas the same herrings taken to the States in Newfoundland vessels were charged a duty. The Colonial Government then endeavoured to enforce the Bait Act against the United States fishermen, forbidding Colonial fishermen to sell bait to them or to hire themselves as members of their crews. In the 1906 session a *Foreign Fishing Vessels Act*, containing the severest regulations against foreign fishing vessels, was passed, but was reserved for the King's assent; and negotiations between the British and United States Governments were proceeded with. In addition to the points referred to above the question of the use of purse-seines came up, the Americans claiming the right to use them, and the Colonial Government objecting that they were too destructive in their effects. Finally a *modus vivendi* was arranged for the season 1906-7, pending and without prejudice to the further discussion of the questions at issue. H.M. Government agreed not to bring into force the *Foreign Fishing Vessels Act*, 1906, or the first and third sections of the 1905 Act; and consented to the use of purse-seines by American fishermen, subject to due regard to their modes of fishery. The United States Government directed American fishing vessels to report at Custom House on arrival in and departure from Colonial waters, to pay light dues, to abstain from Sunday fishing, and to recruit Newfoundland fishermen, if necessary, only outside the three-mile limit. Colonial opinion seemed to be very strong against



the *modus vivendi*, and the Government announced their intention of enforcing every Colonial statute possible against the Americans, and of allowing Newfoundland fishermen also to use purse-seines.

## WEST INDIES.

The name of "West Indies" was given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

**Bahama Islands.** A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. Area, 4466 sq. m.; pop. 58,175, the majority being of the negro race. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is New Providence (area, 58 sq. miles), on which is the capital, Nassau, pop. 12,000, a favourite winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Other islands are Andros, Eleuthera, Great and Little Bahama, Abaco, Inagua, etc. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. Saint Salvador, where Columbus first landed in 1492, is one of the Bahamas. Chief exports: sponges, turtles, pineapples, oranges, and sisal fibre, mainly to the United States. The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 29 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary*, W. Hart Bennett, — *Attorney-General*, — — — *Receiver-General*, W. R. Hunt. — W. E. Armbrister; Joseph Brown; J. H. Young; and J. P. Sands.

Barbados is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area, 166 sq. m.; pop. 199,542. Capital, Bridgetown, pop. 30,000. It is administered by a Governor, with Executive Committee, consisting of 3 official and 7 unofficial members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually. The chief exports, which go very largely to the United States, are sugar and molasses.

Governor, Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.  
Executive Council: The Governor.—*Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-General J. F. Hilton.—*Colonial Secretary*, S. W. Knaggs.—*Attorney-General*, W. H. Stoker, K.C.

**Jamaica.** The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. Area 4207 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7423 feet in one place. Turks and Caicos Islands, southern islands of the Bahama group (area 169 sq. miles, pop. in 1901 5287), with important salt, sponge, and fibre industries, have been annexed to the colony, and are administered by a Commissioner. Grand and Little Cayman (area 55 sq. miles, pop. 5919),

Pedro Cays and Morant Cays are also dependencies. The capital of Jamaica is Kingston, pop. 48,500, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Montego Bay, and Falmouth. Exports: bananas, oranges, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, and dye-woods. Of the exports 68 per cent. go to the United States and 19 per cent. to the United Kingdom; of the imports 53 per cent. are sent by the United Kingdom and 40 per cent. by the United States. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. There is an Imperial garrison of 1799 officers and men at Kingston, and a naval dockyard and coaling station at Port Royal. Total population of Jamaica and dependencies on March 31st, 1903, 785,434, consisting chiefly of negroes.

Captain-General and Governor, Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.

Privy Council: *Senior Officer commanding the Troops*, Brigadier-Gen. Caulfield; *Colonial Secretary*, H. C. Bourne, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, T. B. Oughton.—*Director of Public Works*, Valentine G. Bell, C.M.G.; Dr. J. Pringle, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward.

**Trinidad and Tobago.** Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 sq. m., pop. 299,800, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '89 the island of Tobago was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad; and in '98 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure and debt being merged in those of the united colony. Tobago has an area of 114 sq. m., with a population of 19,200. The population of the whole colony in 1906 was 334,852. Scarborough (pop. 1769) is the chief town. The capital of the colony is Port-of-Spain (pop. 54,100), in the north-eastern corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. The products are cocoa, sugar, asphalt, coconuts, and fibre. The asphalt output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 100,000 tons per annum, and the payment to the Government by the company which leases the lake was in 1905 £36,486. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 11 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. Cocoa planting is extending rapidly, and rubber in Tobago.

Governor, Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.  
Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary*, H. C. Clifford, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, L. E. Agostini, K.C.—*Solicitor-General*, R. S. A. Warner, K.C.—*Auditor-General*, R. G. Bushe.—*Commandant*, Lieut.-Col. H. E. Brake, C.B., D.S.O.—*Receiver-General*, Denis Slyne, Walsh Wrightson, C.M.G., and R. H. McCarthy.

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland;

and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain are described below. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Council, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elective members. There is an armed police force 187 strong. Number of scholars on the roll 1903-4, 23,952; average attendance only 10,787. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John (Antigua). Total area of the colony 704 sq. miles; total pop. 132,406.

**Antigua.** Area, 108 sq. m.; pop. 34,953. The capital, St. John, pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. English Harbour is a naval station. Products, sugar and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. **Barbuda** (pop. 775) and **Redonda** (pop. 120) are dependencies of Antigua. Exports: salt, phosphates of lime, and cattle. Area, 62½ miles; pop. 895.

**Montserrat.** Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 13,127. Capital, Plymouth. Governed by a Commissioner and Executive Council nominated by the Sovereign, and a Legislative Council of 4 members appointed by the Crown. The chief exports are sugar, limes, coffee, and cocoa. Cotton is being grown with favourable results.

**St. Christopher, or St. Kitts.** Area, 65 sq. m.; pop. 30,523. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council for the Presidency, which includes Nevis and Anguilla, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members. Capital, Basseterre, pop. about 10,000. Sugar and sugar products are the chief exports, but cotton is now being grown with success. Nevis has an area of 50 sq. miles; pop. 13,699. Capital, Charlestown, pop. 1500. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. **Anguilla** has an area of 35 sq. m.; pop. 471. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

**Dominica** lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique. Area, 291 sq. m.; pop. 30,790. Capital, Roseau, pop. 5764; second town Portsmouth. Cocoa, limejuice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. Two-thirds of the people speak French, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

The **Virgin Islands** lie immediately to the west of Puerto Rico. Of the principal islands, Denmark possesses Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John; and England owns Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The latter, with smaller islands, form a presidency, under the administration of a Commissioner. The total area, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m.; total pop. 5143.

Governor of Leeward Islands, Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council: The Governor.—*The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis; The Administrator of Dominica.*—Colonial Secretary

and Attorney-General, E. St. J. Branch.—T. D. Foote, F. S. Wigley, I.S.O., B. S. Davis, J. J. Camacho, E. A. Foster, I.S.O., Francis Watts, C.M.G., W. H. Whyham, W. D. Auchinleck, Sir D. Morris, K.C.M.G.

## WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own Administrator and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the Islands and of Barbados. The total area of the colony is about 524 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 163,000. Revenue, 1904-5; Grenada, £68,993; St. Lucia, £69,273; St. Vincent, £22,448. Expenditure, 1904-5; Grenada, £69,510; St. Lucia, £65,508; St. Vincent, £25,228.

**Grenada** is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 133 sq. miles, and the population 69,530. Capital, St. George (pop. 5188). The products are cocoa, fruits, cotton, coffee, and spices. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 13—6 official, and 7 nominated by the Crown.—The Grenadines are a cluster of islets lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. Area, 25 sq. m., pop. 6400. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 6497. Revenue (1905-6), £69,954; expenditure, £71,968; debt, £123,670; imports, £237,256; exports, £283,955.

**St. Lucia** is the most northerly island of the colony. Area about 234 sq. m.; pop. 52,682. Capital, Castries (pop. 8000), the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies, and which is the chief coaling station for the fleet there. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, cocoa, tobacco, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Revenue, 1904-5, £69,273; expenditure, £65,508; imports, £370,706; exports, £172,030; debt, £164,680.

**St. Vincent** lies about 21 miles south-west of St. Lucia. Area about 132 sq. m.; pop. 49,236, of whom about 32,000 are blacks. Capital, Kingstown (pop. 4547). Revenue, 1904-5, £22,448; expenditure, £25,228; debt, £5050; imports, 1904-5, £74,238; exports, £51,902. Chief exports: arrow-root, sugar, cocoa, live stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries are abundantly productive. Efforts are being made to establish a cotton industry. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 unofficial members, all nominated by the Crown.

Governor (and Governor of Grenada), R. Williams, C.M.G.—Administrator of St. Lucia, P. C. Cork, C.M.G.—Administrator of St. Vincent, E. J. Cameron, C.M.G.



## AUSTRALASIA.

### THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, combined as Original States to form, as from Jan. 1st, 1901, a Federal Commonwealth under the title of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Australia is the largest island in the world—about one-fifth less than Europe, and about as large as the United States, excluding Alaska. It extends 2400 miles west to east, and 1971 miles north to south. Area computed at 2,946,691 sq. miles, or twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Population (Dec. 1905) 4,002,893. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is increasing, and a wine industry is rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia and Victoria. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There are over 13,600 miles of railroad open, but, as will be seen below, they remain under the control of the States, and are not made a Commonwealth service. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly decreasing, but their present strength is probably about 210,000.

#### Government.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900, and provides for the admission of other Australasian colonies and British possessions. Any proposal to alter the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, and submitted to the electors in each State. The legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. A Governor-General, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the King. The Senate consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The House of Representatives consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being,

as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 27 members; Victoria, 22; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. A person entitled to become a member of the House or of the Senate must be twenty-one years of age, must be an elector or a person qualified to become an elector, must have resided within the limits of the Commonwealth for at least three years; and must be a subject of the King, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalised. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £400 a year. The Federal Parliament has power to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency, banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. The State Parliaments retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. State Governors are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General, with an Executive Council of 7 Ministers, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The judicial power is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction. Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States are absolutely free. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties, and of the net revenue from such duties not more than one-fourth may be applied by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure. A State cannot coin money nor make anything but gold and silver coin as legal tender in payment of debts. The Commonwealth cannot make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test is required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

At present Parliament sits at Melbourne, but both Houses of Parliament have selected Dalgety, a township 206 miles south of Sydney, on the Snowy river, with a pop. of about 300, as the seat of government.

#### Defence.

The Military Forces of the Commonwealth comprise a field force and a garrison force. The Field Force troops are Militia, and are divided among the six States as far as possible on a population basis. The Garrison troops are mainly Volunteers, with a proportion of per-



manently employed officers and men. The totals of establishment for the year 1906-6 were: Field force, 12,437; garrison force, 10,447; unallotted, 900; total, 23,784.

The Defence Act provides that members of Rifle Clubs shall form part of the Reserve forces. Their strength on June 30th, 1906, was:

	No. of Clubs.	No. of Members.
New South Wales	162	7,941
Victoria	351	18,202
Queensland	99	3,857
South Australia	81	3,400
Western Australia	65	3,126
Tasmania	13	556
Total	771	37,082

As a result of a conference between State and Commonwealth representatives in Nov. 1905, the Senior and Junior Cadets throughout the Commonwealth have been organised under a scheme. Provision has at present been made for 2850 senior and 20,881 junior cadets, allotted to the several States approximately.

The local naval forces consist of 175 permanent officers and men, and 1665 partially paid members of naval brigades, the maintenance of these forces costing £75,000 per annum. There is an Imperial naval force on the Australian Station (including New Zealand). The Colonial contribution towards maintenance is £240,000 a year (£200,000 being contributed by Australia). This agreement has never been popular, and in 1906 Captain Creswell, Director of the Commonwealth Naval Forces, drew up a scheme for the formation of an Australian local fleet. This scheme, however, was disapproved by the Committee of Imperial Defence, who took the view that the Imperial Fleet provided for all emergencies except raids, which could be guarded against by the existing forts.

#### Education and Press.

Primary Education is compulsory and secular in all the States, though in New South Wales and Western Australia secular instruction is held to cover general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatic instruction. In Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia public instruction is free, but in New South Wales a fee of 3d. is charged, and small fees are required in Tasmania from those able to pay. The school age is 6 to 14 years in New South Wales and Western Australia, 6 to 13 in Victoria, 6 to 12 in Queensland, and 7 to 13 in South Australia and Tasmania. Secondary Education is very generally provided and liberally assisted by the State; grammar, high, and technical schools do good work; all the States except Tasmania have agricultural colleges; and finally there are the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Tasmania. Abundant provision is made in all the States, except Tasmania, for elementary scholars to mount this educational ladder.

There are in all about 1200 papers published in Australasia, but the leading dailies may be counted on the fingers. Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, boasts the oldest paper in the Australian colonies—the *Sydney Morning Herald*. In point of circulation the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* probably stands first. The *Sydney Sunday Times* is the only journal which has special and exclusive cables from London. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., has a

large interest in the *Sydney Town and Country Journal* and the *Evening News*. The *Sydney Bulletin* is a 6d. weekly. At Melbourne are published the *Melbourne Argus*, the *Melbourne Age*, and the *Herald* (evening). In South Australia, Adelaide possesses the *Advertiser*, of which the editor and proprietor is Sir J. Langdon-Bonython, and the *Register*. Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, has the *Brisbane Courier*, the *Brisbane Telegraph*, *Daily Mail*, and *Evening Observer*; whilst in Western Australia the *West Australian* is published at Perth, and in Tasmania the *Hobart Mercury* is the chief paper. Cable news is supplied by the Australian Press Association, 80, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Consult "The Year Book of Australia" (10s. 6d.), and for all necessary biographical information "Notable Australians," by Fred Johns (G. Robertson & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., Melbourne, 6s.).

#### Statistics, Diplomatic, etc.

Revenue, 1902-3, £12,105,878; '03-4, £11,631,056; '04-5, £11,400,315; '05-6, £11,879,343; expenditure, 1902-3, £3,901,759; '03-4, £4,252,519; '04-5, £4,322,829; '05-6, £4,494,841. Surplus revenue paid to States, 1902-3, £8,204,563; 1903-4, £7,378,479; '04-5, £7,142,769; '05-6, £7,384,502.

Imports.—The value of imports has not greatly varied during the last three years. In 1903 it amounted to £38,835,682. In 1905 it was about the same, the value of imports free of duty amounting to £14,072,661, and of dutiable goods to £24,274,670, or a total of £38,346,731. The figures show that 36·70% of the imports consisted of articles free of duty, and 63·30% of dutiable articles.

Exports.—In 1900, the year before federation, the value of the exports was £45,956,882. In 1905 it had increased to £56,841,035, or an increase in five years of £10,884,153. The value of imports per head of population for 1905 amounted to £9 9s. 3d., and of exports to £14 6s. 6d., making the total trade of Australia per head of population £23 9s. 9d.

The total State debts of the Commonwealth amounted in 1905 to £236,680,739:—

Debt which can be taken over under the Constitution of the Commonwealth—	£
Redeemable in London	£171,411,304
" " Australia	30,572,082
	201,983,386
Debt which cannot be taken over under the Constitution of the Commonwealth—	
Redeemable in London	£17,747,718
" " Australia	16,949,635
	34,697,353
	£236,680,739

Governor-General, Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Hon. Alfred Deakin.—Trade and Customs, Hon. Sir Wm. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.—Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.—Home Affairs, Hon. T. T. Ewing.—Attorney-General, Hon. L. E. Groom.—Postmaster-General, Hon. Austin Chapman.—Defence, Hon. Thomas Playford.—Vice-President of the Council, Hon. Mr. Keating.—Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Manger.

Commonwealth Officer in London, Captain R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G., 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

### Political Parties.

There have from the beginning been three parties in the Commonwealth Parliament. The first Cabinet was formed by Mr. (now Sir Edward) Barton, and the first election, in March 1901, turned on the Tariff question in most of the States, though in Queensland the chief issue was the question of black labour on the sugar plantations. In the result the Government secured a majority in both Houses, but the Labour party secured 76 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate. Mr. G. H. Reid became the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Watson of the Labour party. In Sept. 1903 the Ministry was reconstituted, Sir E. Barton resigning the Premiership to become a Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Deakin succeeding him.

The second general election took place on Dec. 16th, 1903, and resulted in the return of 8 Conservatives, 14 Liberals, and 14 Labour members to the Senate; and 26 Liberals, 26 Conservatives, and 23 Labour members to the House of Representatives. The main feature of the election was the triumph of the Labour party. In New South Wales Mr. Reid and the Free Trade party won a great victory. Women voted for the first time, and went to the poll in large numbers.

In April 1904 Mr. Watson formed a Labour Ministry, having, with the aid of the Liberals, defeated Mr. Deakin's Government over a proposal to exclude State employees from the Arbitration Bill. He in turn was defeated in Aug. 1904, over a proposal giving preference to trade unionists over non-unionists, and Mr. Reid formed a Liberal Ministry. In July 1905 Mr. Deakin returned to power. The aims of the Labour Party were in 1905 declared to be (1) the cultivation of an Australian sentiment, based upon the maintenance of racial purity, and the development in Australia of an enlightened and self-reliant community; (2) the securing of the full results of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of monopolies, and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the State and municipality. For Nov. 1906 elections, see OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

### History of Australia, 1906.

The Bills introduced by Mr. Deakin on Nov. 10th, 1905, amending the Immigration Laws (see 1906 ed., p. 77) were carried through Parliament (Dec. 14th). They permitted the admission, on certain conditions, of immigrants under contracts to perform labour, provided no workers of equal skill and ability were available in the Commonwealth; and also enabled the Commonwealth to make arrangements with other countries whereby merchants and tourists can enter Australia.

Sir John Forrest in his Budget statement (July 31st) outlined a scheme for taking over the State debts existing at the date of federation, and amounting to £202,000,000, making them Australian consols, the currency to be thirty years. He suggested that the debts incurred since federation, amounting to £35,000,000, should be taken over as soon as an amendment to the Constitution should permit such a course, and introduced a Bill for this purpose (Aug. 29th),

which the House passed (Sept. 20th). The Senate passed the Bill also (Oct. 4th), with an amendment providing that all State debts should be transferred to the Commonwealth in equal proportions if any were taken over; but this amendment the House of Representatives rejected. A Conference of State Ministers and Leaders of the Opposition approved the scheme subject to certain modifications (12th).

The Premier, Mr. Deakin, laid before the House (Aug. 29th) a motion increasing certain duties for foreign countries by 10 per cent., and giving a preference to that amount on British products imported into the Commonwealth in British ships. The House passed a Bill giving effect to this proposal (Sept. 14th), and the Senate also adopted it (Oct. 5th). The Imperial Government, however, pointed out that shipping preferences were barred by treaties with different countries, and the Bill was accordingly amended in this respect in the House; but the Senate would not agree to delete the proviso, and the Government reserved the Bill for the Royal Assent. An agreement for a preferential tariff with New Zealand was also introduced (Aug. 29th), and was approved by the House (Sept. 13th). A similar treaty with South Africa was approved (Oct. 5th).

### The Constituent States.

New South Wales is the oldest of these, and was founded as a penal settlement in 1788. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From the sea upon the east it stretches to about long. 140 E., which meridian divides it from South Australia. Total area, 310,700 sq. m.; pop. (Sept. 30th, 1906), 1,524,580. The capital is Sydney, on Port Jackson, pop. 520,600. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 53 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members, elected triennially on a basis of manhood suffrage. Every male subject above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the colony and for one month in his electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. For local government purposes the colony recognises 79 boroughs and 113 municipal districts, besides Sydney. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no state aid to religion. There are 3390 miles of Government railway open. Much grain is grown, and there are over 39,500,000 sheep in the colony. There are large forests, and gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal, and copper are mined. The staple export is wool. Silver and gold, coal, hides, tallow, and frozen meat are also exported.

Revenue, year ended June 30th, 1906, £12,291,367; expenditure, £11,395,243. Imports, 1905, £29,424,008; exports, £36,757,002. Public debt, July 31st, 1906, £85,698,585.

Governor, Sir H. H. Rawson, K.C.B.—Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Frederick M. Darley, G.C.M.G., P.C.



**Ministry:** *Premier and Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. J. H. Carruthers.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. A. Hogue.—*Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry*, Hon. B. B. O'Connor.—*Public Works*, Hon. C. A. Lee.—*Attorney-General and Justice*, Hon. C. G. Wade.—*Mines and Agriculture*, Hon. S. W. Moore.—*Lands*, Hon. James Ashton.—*Vice-President of the Executive Council*, Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C.—*Members of Executive Council without portfolios*, Hon. W. Thomas Dick, Hon. J. N. Brunner, M.L.C.

**Agent-General** in London, T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., 123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.—*Secretary*, T. G. White.

Norfolk Island, 900 miles east from Australia (area 12 sq. miles, pop. 827), is administered as a dependency by a resident magistrate, assisted by an elected council of 12 members. The chief village is Kingston. Lord Howe Island (pop. 100) is also a dependency, administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

Queensland was originally administered by New South Wales, as forming part of that colony; but in 1859 it was given a separate status. It comprises the N.E. section of the continent, immediately N. of New South Wales. It is 1300 miles from N. to S., and 900 miles from E. to W., including 668,497 sq. m. of area. Population, 523,266. The capital is Brisbane, pop. 121,262, situated on the river of that name, 500 miles N. of Sydney. Other leading towns are Charters Towers, Gympie, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. The colony is separated into three divisions—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside, with 45 representatives in Parliament; the Central district has 11 representatives; and the Northern 16. The north yields tropical produce of all kinds, and in many of the seaboard districts a most important sugar industry is established, with small proprietors farming limited areas. There are about 9000 Kanakas and other Polynesians in the sugar districts. The Commonwealth Government in 1901 passed the Pacific Islands Labourers Act, providing that all Polynesians should be sent back to their islands by the end of 1906, and prohibiting their importation after that time. In the southern portions of the colony products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat forms an important item of agriculture. The pastoral industry is very large, and mining is a considerable industry—gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal all being worked. Timber is found in abundance, both hard and soft woods being indigenous. There are supplies of smokeless coal near Rockhampton and near Port Gladstone. Executive vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses—Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The former is composed of 44 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 61 electoral districts for three years on a manhood-suffrage basis, with a residential qualification in the colony of six months. The members are paid £300 a year. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. The chief exports are gold, wool,

frozen meat, hides and skins, and sugar. There are about 2997 miles of railway open.

**Revenue**, 1904, £4,249,385; **expenditure**, £4,261,809; **imports**, 1905, £6,544,921; **exports**, £11,852,367; **public debt**, £4,116,399.

**Governor:** Lord Chelmsford (appointed July 1905).—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. A. Morgan.

**Ministry:** *Premier, Chief Secretary and Treasurer*, Hon. W. Kidston.—*Education*, Hon. A. H. Barlow.—*Public Works*, Hon. Thos. O'Sullivan.—*Public Lands*, Hon. J. T. Bell.—*Attorney-General and Mines*, Hon. J. W. Blair.—*Home Secretary*, Hon. P. Airey.—*Agriculture and Railways*, Hon. D. F. Denham.

**Agent-General** in London, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G. *Acting Secretary*, A. B. Paine, 1, Victoria Street, S.W., and 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (City Branch).

South Australia comprises the central section of Australia, and stretches across the entire continent from north to south. The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E. long., and from the sea to 26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863 the Northern Territory, lying between 129° and 138° E. long., stretching up to the Indian Ocean, and containing an area of 523,620 sq. m., with a population of 4890 and about 20,000 aborigines. The capital is Palmerston, on the noble harbour of Port Darwin. Mineral and agricultural resources considerable. Cotton growing is to be encouraged. Local administration is in the hands of a Resident, but the Government have invited the Commonwealth to assume control of the Territory. Various islands on both the south and north coasts belong to the colony. The whole colony, thus constituted, contains an area of 903,690 sq. m., and a population of 389,727. Capital, Adelaide; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 163,430. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. The climate of the south is one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. Executive, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of 18 members, half retiring every three years. £50 freehold or £20 annual leasehold, or £25 annual rent with a six-months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. In 1905 the Legislative Assembly reduced the franchise qualification for the Legislative Council from £25 to £15, but the Council rejected the proposal and restored the former figure. In 1906 the Assembly again carried the proposal and the Council again refused its consent. A conference between the two Houses failed to produce agreement, and the Premier asked the Governor to dissolve Parliament. He refused at first, but afterwards consented, and the new elections took place on Nov. 3rd. The Assembly contains 42 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. No member can sit in either House and in the Commonwealth Parliament at the same time. For local government purposes



there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Wool, wheat, and copper are the chief exports. There are 1882 miles of railway open.

Revenue, 1905-6, £2,806,011; expenditure, £2,806,011; imports, 1905, £8,439,619; exports, £9,410,667; public debt, £30,038,485.

Governor, Sir George R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G.—Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., D.C.L.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Public Works and Education, Hon. T. Price.—Treasurer and Attorney-General, Hon. A. Peake. Lands, Mines and Agriculture, Hon. L. O'Loughlin.—Chief Secretary and Industry, Hon. A. Kirkpatrick.

Agent-General in London, Hon. J. G. Jenkins. Secretary and Registrar of Inscribed Stock, J. B. Whiting, Threadneedle House, 28, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

Tasmania is an island south of Australia, and separated from it by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. Formerly called Van Diemen's Land. Extends 210 miles north to south, and 200 miles west to east. The area is 26,215 sq. m., or (including the islands belonging to the colony) 26,375 sq. m., with a pop. of 174,233. Capital, Hobart, pop. 34,682, in the south. Second city, Launceston, pop. 21,294. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the colony, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Bruny Islands. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 35 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 12 months' residential qualification. Members are paid £100 per annum. For local government there are municipal councils, town boards, and road and water trusts. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations, numbering respectively 30,870, 87,348, and 11,639 adherents. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are copper, gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wool, wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fruit and hops. There are 620 miles of railways, of which about 459 are Government property.

Estimated revenue, 1906-7, £891,367; expenditure, £874,470; imports, 1904, £2,554,454; exports, £3,007,460; public debt, £9,557,286.

Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.

Ministry: Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G.—Treasurer and Minister for Mines, Hon. D. C. Urquhart.—Attorney-General, Hon. W. B. Propsting.—Lands and Works, Hon. Alexander Hean.—Without Portfolio, Hon. W. Moore.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Alfred Dobson, C.M.G.—Secretary, Herbert W. Ely, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

Victoria is the smallest in size and southernmost in position of the colonies in Australia. It occupies the south-eastern corner, and is divided from New South Wales on the north by the Murray river, and from South Australia on the west by the 141st meridian of E. long. Area, 87,884 sq. miles; pop. (Dec. 31st, 1905), 1,218,571; 1901 census: Chinese, 7,349; aborigines, 652. The capital is Melbourne, the

largest city in Australia (pop. 515,350), situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. The Executive is vested in the Governor and a responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The Legislative Council consists of 35 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The Legislative Assembly of 68 members is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or manhood suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. For local government the colony is divided into 60 urban and 148 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Agriculture, mining and manufactures employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. Coal is found of good quality, with enormous deposits of brown coal. There are 3401 miles of railway in operation.

Mr. Irvine, Premier of Victoria, resigned (Feb. 9th, 1904) owing to ill-health, and Mr. Thomas Bent, Minister of Public Works, then formed a new Ministry (18th).

Revenue, 1904-5, £7,509,657; expenditure, 1904-5, £6,982,623; imports, 1904, £20,091,951; exports, £24,404,917; public debt, 1905, £51,763,766.

Governor, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B.

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice, Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Railways, Hon. Thomas Bent, M.L.A.—Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Hon. J. M. Davies, M.L.C.—Public Works and Public Health, Hon. E. H. Cameron, M.L.A.—Lands and Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Mackey,—Mines, Hon. D. McLeod, M.L.A.—Chief Secretary and Labour, Hon. Sir Samuel Gillott, M.L.A.—Education, Hon. A. O. Sachse, M.L.C.—Water Supply, Hon. Geo. Swinburne, M.L.A.—Portfolios without office, Hon. William Pitt, M.L.C., and Hon. T. Langdon, M.L.A.

Agent-General in London, Hon. J. W. Taverner.—Acting Secretary, H. G. W. Neale. Offices, 142, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Western Australia comprises all the western half of Australia beyond the 120th meridian of E. long. It is 1480 miles N. to S. and 1000 E. to W., and has a coast-line of 5200 miles. Area, 975,920 sq. m.; pop., Aug. 1906, 262,492. Capital, Perth (with suburbs), pop. estimated 1905, 52,300; chief port Fremantle, pop. 27,100. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six years; the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the State for six months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the district; or the

possession of £50 freehold or £10 leasehold, or holding a house of the value of £10, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. For local government purposes there are 44 municipal councils and 91 district roads boards. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthiest in the world. In the north and north-east there are large pastoral tracts, suitable also in parts for tropical products. The products of the colony are gold, wool, pearl-shells, pearls, timber, sandal-wood, guano, coal, copper, and tin. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Yilgarn, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, etc., in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The production in 1905 was £8,305,652. There are 2145 miles of railway open, of which 1605 belong to the Government.

Both the Assembly and the Council carried resolutions in 1906 affirming that the union of the State with the rest of the Commonwealth was detrimental to Western Australian interests, and that the question of secession should be submitted to the people.

Revenue, 1905-6, £3,558,939; expenditure, £3,632,313. Imports, 1903, £6,769,922; 1904, £6,672,480; 1905, £6,481,874. Exports, 1903, £10,324,732; 1904, £10,271,511; 1905, £9,871,019. Debt, 1906, £16,737,950.

Governor, His Excellency Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, G.C.B.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister for Lands*, Hon. N. J. Moore.—*Colonial Treasurer and Agriculture*, Hon. F. Wilson.—*Mines and Railways*, Hon. H. Gregory.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. N. Keenan.—*Works*, Hon. J. Price.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. D. Connolly.—*Ministers without Portfolio*, Hon. C. A. Piesse and Hon. J. Mitchell.

Agent-General in London, Hon. H. C. Rason, K.C.—*Secretary*, Reginald C. Hare.—*Engineer*, C. S. R. Palmer, M.Inst.C.E.—*Assistant*, E. E. Salter. *Emigration Commissioner*, E. T. Scammell. *Office*, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**British New Guinea**, also known as the **Territory of Papua**, comprises the south-eastern part of the island, the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its area is about 90,540 sq. m., 87,786 sq. m. on the mainland, and 2754 sq. m. of islands; and the population is estimated at about 350,500, of whom only 642 are Europeans. A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1901 the Government of the Australian Commonwealth undertook the administration, and the transfer was made in 1903. It is administered by a Governor, who resides at Port Moresby (pop. 1640). There are six magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate. The country is being gradually settled, and it is hoped that the natives may be trained to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. The climate favours the cultivation of all tropical products. Much of the interior is still in the stone age, and aboriginal methods of cultivation and industry are still general amongst the population. All minerals, except coal, are reserved to the Crown. The chief exports are trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood. The

London Missionary Society has been established in the island since 1870, and has done much good work.

Executive Council: *Administrator*, Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G.—*Government Secretary*, Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G.—*Chief Judicial Officer*, J. H. P. Murray.

### NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand is a colony, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, 500 m. by 250, area 44,468 sq. m.; **South Island**, sometimes also called **Middle Island**, 500 m. by 200, area 58,525 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, area 665 sq. m.; Chatham, Auckland, and other Islands at some distance E. and S., are 813 sq. m. **Area** of entire colony, 104,471 sq. m.; **population** 888,639, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 43,143. **Capital**, Wellington, pop. (including suburbs) 62,844; **chief cities**, Dunedin, 56,024; Auckland, 82,189; Christchurch, 67,862.

The Cook, or Hervey, Islands, a group of six islands, with a few islets, which, with other groups, were annexed to the Colony in Oct. 1900, lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15' and 21° 47' S. lat. and 157° and 160° W. long, and are the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. They are very fertile and healthy. **Area**, 150 sq. m.; **population** about 6000. The chief island is **Rarotonga**, others being Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitirua, Takutea, the Aitutaki group, and the Hervey group, including Manuae and Te Au-o-tu. The principal products are coffee, copra, and limejuice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand.

Other islands dependent on New Zealand are Niue, the Palmerston Atoll, Penryn, Suvaarow, Manahiki and Rakahanga, Danger Island and Massan. **Area** about 130 sq. m.; **pop.** about 600.

Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the **Legislative Council** consists of 35 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the **House of Representatives** of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the colony for a year, and in the electoral district for three months. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and of the Upper House £200 a year. For local government the country is divided into 96 counties and 103 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a **Government Insurance Department**, and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An eight-hours day prevails, and a Conciliation and Arbitration Act is in force. About 40 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 22 per cent. are Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular; and the University of New Zealand, which has four colleges, at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wel-



lington, and Auckland, confers degrees. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. A permanent force of artillery and engineers 355 strong is maintained, and the volunteer force numbers over 19,000. The majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and a big frozen meat industry is being fostered. There are also important coal, gold and silver mines. There are 2406 miles of Government railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication. The chief exports are wool, frozen meat, sheep skins and pelts, tallow, butter, gold, gum, and grain.

There are 226 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The leading dailies are the Government organ, the *Auckland Star*, and the *New Zealand Herald*; at Wellington the *New Zealand Times* and the *Evening Post*; Christchurch has the *Lyttelton Times* and the *Press*, both morning dailies; *Truth* and the *Star*, evening dailies; the *Otago Daily Times*, morning daily, at Dunedin; the *Dunedin Star* is an evening Opposition journal.

Revenue, 1905, £7,584,359; expenditure, £7,122,340; imports, 1905, £12,828,857; exports, £15,655,947; public debt, £59,670,471.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, The Right Hon. Lord Plunket, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Ministry: *Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Commissioner of Electric Telegraphs, and Minister of Industries and Commerce*, Hon. Sir. J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G.—*Railways and Public Works*, Hon. W. Hall-Jones.—*Native Minister and Commissioner of Stamp Duties*, Hon. J. Carroll.—*Justice, Mines, and Immigration*, Hon. J. McGowan.—*Attorney-General, Colonial Secretary, and Defence*, Hon. A. Pitt.—*Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Minister of Labour, and Marine*, Hon. J. A. Millar.—*Lands and Agriculture*, Hon. R. McNab.—*Education and Public Health*, Hon. G. Fowlds.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. W. P. Reeves, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

### History, 1906.

The Elections in Dec. 1905 gave the Government of Mr. Seddon a sweeping victory, the Opposition securing less than 20 seats in a House of 80. The death of Mr. Seddon took place with tragic suddenness (June 10th), while he was away on a visit to Australia. His body was taken home, and lay in State in the Parliament buildings before the funeral took place (20th). A temporary Administration was formed by Mr. Hall-Jones until the arrival of Sir Joseph Ward, who formed a Ministry (Aug. 6th) to follow generally on the lines of Mr. Seddon's policy. Later in the year the Labour Party in Parliament showed a tendency to break away from supporting the Government and assert the claims of labour. A reciprocity treaty with Australia was proposed, but the House rejected it (Oct. 4th): see AUSTRALIA. An International Exhibition, under the auspices of the Government, was held at Christchurch, commencing on Nov. 1st.

### WESTERN PACIFIC.

The office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commis-

sioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In '93 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Commissioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the Australian station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

High Commissioner, Sir E. F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, C. H. Major.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner*, Solomon Islands, C. M. Woodford.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner*, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, W. Telfer Campbell, Esq.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner*, New Hebrides, Capt. E. G. Rason, R.N.

Fanning Island. Area 15 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is a landing-place for the Pacific Cable.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles from Auckland, N.Z. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: Viti Levu, 4112 sq. m.; Vanua Levu, 2432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7435 sq. m.; total pop. 121,074. Capital, Suva, in Viti Levu; second town, Levuka, in Ovalau. Island of Rotumah (area, 14 sq. m., pop. 2192), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81, is administered by a Commissioner. The cultivation of sugar, fruits, tobacco, Para rubber, and copra is the chief industry. The forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives, Polynesian with Papuan intermixture; are peaceable, orderly, becoming Christianised and civilised. Europeans number 2548, and there are about 20,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also His Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, appointed by the Governor. Local government is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils. Two State-aided public schools, and many native schools carried on by the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions, the former being in a large majority. The chief exports are sugar, copra, fruit, and spirits.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Chief Justice*, C. H. Major.—*Attorney-General*, A. Ehrhardt.—*Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General*, A. W. Mahaffy.—*Agent-General for Immigration*, A. R. Coates.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The Gilbert Islands have an area of 166 sq. m., the Ellice Islands of 14 sq. m.; pop. 35,300. Revenue, 1900, £2665; expenditure, £2230. Imports, 1900, £20,359; exports, £21,582.

Phoenix Group include eight islands. Area 16 sq. m.; pop. 59.

Pitcairn Islands. Area 2 sq. m.; pop. 169. Administered by a Chief Magistrate and



Council. Arrowroot and coffee of excellent quality are produced.

**Solomon Islands.** The British islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in '99, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. The natives are Melanesians, and most of them cannibals. **Area** about 8,400 sq. m. **Pop.** about 150,000, including 110 Europeans. **Revenue**, 1904-5, £1,994; **expenditure**, £2,307; **imports**, 1904-5, £33,656; **exports**, £47,405. The chief exports are copra, ivory nuts, pearl-shells, etc. The sago palm grows in vast numbers. As to the German Islands see GERMANY.

**Tonga Isles**, or the Friendly Islands, are governed, under a British protectorate, proclaimed 1900, by an hereditary monarch, King George Tubou II., and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 31 nobles, and 31 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haabai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. **Area** 390 sq. m.; **pop.** 21,103, including about 240 whites. **Capital**, Tongatabu. **Imports**, 1905, £70,868; **exports**, £110,728.

**British Agent and Consul**, Hamilton Hunter, C.M.G.

**Union or Tokelau Islands** include Nassau and Danger Islands. **Area** 7 sq. m.; **pop.** 1050.

## MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

**Ascension Island.** In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from the African coast. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the West Coast of Africa, under the control of the Admiralty. Used as a coaling depot for the West African squadron. **Area**, 35 sq. m.; **pop.** 266. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May.

**Governor**, Capt. R. K. McAlpine, R.N.

**Falkland Islands.** A Crown colony and naval coaling depot in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. **Capital** and port, Stanley, on East Falkland, which island contains 3000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2300 sq. m., and the smaller islands of the group cover about 1200 sq. m. **Pop.** 2009. Wool and frozen mutton are exported to the United Kingdom, which sends about 90 per cent. of the imports and takes nearly all the exports, the balance going to S. America. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. **South Georgia**, an island group, 1000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1000 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited.

**Governor and Chief Justice**, W. L. Allardye, C.M.G.

**Executive Council:** The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, H. E. W. Grant.—*Treasurer*, W. A. Thompson.—*Colonial Surgeon*, E. T. Born.

**St. Helena.** Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1140 miles from the African coast, and 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is Jamestown, pop. 2000, which is an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council. It was decided in 1906 to remove the garrison hitherto stationed on the island. **Area**, 47 sq. m.; **pop.** 3512. The chief industries are fishing and agriculture.

**Governor**, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O.

**Executive Council:** Lord Bishop of St. Helena; *Officer commanding the Troops*.—G. N. Moss; H. J. Bovell.

**Mauritius.** An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2000 miles from India, and 2300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. **Area**, 705 sq. m.; **pop.** 378,645, including 262,770 of Indian origin or descent. The island is divided into nine districts, **Capital** and chief port, Port Louis (pop. 56,000). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, and the strength of the garrison is about 2400. There is now a constabulary of about 750. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. The chief products are sugar, rum, vanilla, aloe-fibre and oil. **Dependent appanages** of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. **Rodrigues**, the **Oil Islands**, including Diego Garcia and the Chagos group, and the **St. Brandon** group are, the chief of them. Their total area is 172 m.; **pop.** 5119. Rodrigues comes first in importance, and abounds in fruits. It lies 344 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. **Pop.** 3681. The **Oil Islands** include the Chagos and Trois Frères Islands. Diego Garcia (pop. 526) is the most important, and with its spacious bay is used as a coaling station for steamers. The **St. Brandon** or **Cargados Islands** are mostly mere sandbanks. **Governor**, Sir C. Boyle, K.C.M.G.

**Executive Council:** *Officer commanding the Forces*, Col. C. T. E. Metcalfe, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir Graham J. Bower, K.C.M.G.—*Procureur and Advocate-General*, F. A. Herchenroder.—*Receiver-General*, J. J. Brown.—*Auditor-General*, D. S. MacGregor.—H. Leclézio, C.M.G.; E. Laurent.

**Seychelles Islands.** These were until Nov. 1903 dependent upon Mauritius, but on Nov. 9th were made a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the Amirantes, Cosmoledo, Providence, Aldabra, and other

groups. The largest and most populous of them is *Mahé* (area 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, Victoria, has a safe and commodious harbour. The Seychelles are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Area 148 sq. m.; pop. 20,767. Exports, cocoanut oil, vanilla, and guano.

Governor, W. E. Davidson, Esq., C.M.G.  
Executive Council: *Legal Adviser*, R. S. de Vere.—*Treasurer*, G. H. Griffiths.—*Auditor*, L. O. Chitty.

### BRITISH MUSEUM.

This Museum was founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were then designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened to the public on Jan. 15th, 1759. In 1816 temporary additions had to be made to the old building to accommodate the Elgin marbles, and by '45 the four sides of the present Museum, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, were erected, and Montagu House removed. Further additions afterwards became necessary, and in '57 the magnificent reading-room, with its book-galleries, was built. During the years '80-'83 the transference of the natural history collections was made to the new Museum in Cromwell Road, South Kensington. Space for the future extension of the buildings has been provided by the purchase in '95 of the rows of houses, with their gardens, which abut on the Museum on the east, north, and west; the ground thus secured forming, together with that already occupied, an isolated square plot of 13 acres.

The MSS. Department contains upwards of 55,000 volumes, besides Greek, Coptic, and Latin papyri, charters, and seals. The Printed Book Department contains about 2,000,000 volumes, and receives, under the Copyright Act of '42, a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. The annual increase from all sources amounts to about 46,000 volumes, exclusive of continuations, music, newspapers, etc. The progress of printing is splendidly illustrated by the collections in this department. The Oriental Printed Books and MSS. Department was established in '92. The Greek and Roman Antiquities Department includes the Hamilton collection, purchased in 1772, the Townley marbles, purchased in 1805; and, by later additions, the Parthenon sculptures, better known as the Elgin marbles, the Phigaleian marbles, the Payne-Knight collections, the Lycian marbles, the Mausoleum remains, and many other choice specimens of Greek sculpture, bronzes, fictile vases, gems, and ornaments. The Coins and Medals Department, originating in the Cottonian and Sloane collections, includes magnificent specimens of Anglo-Saxon, English, Greek, Roman, Oriental, and other coins. The Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities Department contains an especially valuable and complete collection of Egyptian,

Babylonian, Assyrian, Phœnician, and Semitic antiquities. The names of Sir Henry Layard, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and other explorers are inseparably connected with this department. The British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnographical Collections contain all antiquities found in the British Isles, Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or Roman, and glass-work, pottery, arms, ivories, and other antiquities illustrating life in the Middle Ages. There are also fine collections of glass, pottery, and majolica, of prehistoric antiquities, of ethnographical objects, and of Oriental antiquities. The Prints and Drawings Department contains one of the most noted collections of its kind. The original drawings of old masters, etchings, and engravings of the various schools of eminence, are of extreme interest and value.

The Museum is open on week days from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; after 4 p.m. in January, February, November, and December, and after 5 p.m. in March, September, and October, only certain of the galleries remain open: viz.,—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, exhibitions of manuscripts, printed books, prints and drawings, porcelain, glass, majolica, prehistoric, British, Anglo-Saxon, mediæval and ethnographical collections; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman galleries (exclusive of the Vase Rooms and Bronze Room); Gold Ornament Room, American collections, and the Waddesdon Room. On Sunday afternoons the Museum is open from 2 to 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December; from 2 to 5 p.m. in October; from 2 to 5.30 p.m. in March and September; from 2 to 6 p.m. in April, May, June, July, August. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director. Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in 1905 (exclusive of readers) was 813,659. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 214,940, a daily average of 711. Director and Principal Librarian, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., I.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., V.P.S.A.

**British Red Cross Society.** The Society was inaugurated at a meeting held at Buckingham Palace on July 17th, 1905, under the presidency of H.M. The Queen. It is the outcome of a fusion of two existing bodies—the "British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War" and the "Central British Red Cross Council." Its primary object is to furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war. Such aid must necessarily be supplementary to that furnished by the medical departments of the Navy and Army. The Admiralty and War Office have accorded their official recognition to the Society as the organisation responsible for the Red Cross movement throughout the empire. President, H.M. Queen Alexandra; Chairman Executive Committee, Sir



Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sec., Mr. James G. Vokes; Assistant Sec., Mr. Frank Hastings. Offices, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

**Brooke, Rev. Stopford A., M.A.**, was b. 1832. Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated ('56), winning the Downe Prize and Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse. He was formerly Chaplain to Queen Victoria and to the Empress Frederick of Germany. In '80 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England because he could not accept the orthodox views on miracles, and became minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. In '95, however, after a lengthy illness, he found himself compelled to retire from the post. He is the author of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson," a "Primer of English Literature," an able review of which is to be found in Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Miscellaneous Essays," "The Early Life of Jesus," several volumes of sermons, a volume of poems issued '88, a "History of English Poetry," a work on Early English Literature, which subject he has made peculiarly his own, a lecture delivered in '93 entitled "Theology in English Poetry," an able criticism of "Tennyson: his Art and Relation to Modern Life" ('94), "The Old Testament and Modern Life" ('96), and a book on Browning in 1902.

**Bryan, William Jennings**, was b. at Salem, Marion County, Illinois, March 19th, 1860. Ed. at a public school at Salem, the Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, and Illinois College. Deciding to follow a legal career, he studied at the Union Law College, Chicago, and first practised for himself at Jacksonville. In '87 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and in '90 he was elected to Congress as an extreme Free Silver man. Re-elected in '92, he afterwards lost his seat because of his uncompromising views on the Silver question. He still kept up his law practice and edited an Omaha newspaper. In '96, at the Democratic Convention at Chicago, he was nominated for the Presidency, but was beaten, Mr. McKinley receiving an overwhelming majority of votes. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed Colonel of the Nebraska Volunteers (June 4th, '98), but saw no fighting. In 1900 he was again nominated for the presidency, but Mr. McKinley was returned with an increased majority. He visited England and spoke on arbitration at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in July 1906. On his return to the States he was accorded a great reception, and was formally welcomed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency at the next election.

**Buckle, George Earle**, son of the Rev. George Buckle, canon of Wells Cathedral, was b. near Bath 1854. He is editor of the *Times*, to which post he was appointed in '84, having previously been connected with the editorial staff of that journal. He was ed. at Honiton Grammar School, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He won the Newdigate Prize for English Verse in '75, took a First Class in Literæ Humaniores '76, and a First Class in Modern History in the following year. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship of All Souls' Coll., and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in '80.

**Builders, Institute of**, 31 and 32, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. Sec., T. Costigan.

## BULGARIA.

### Ruler.

Prince Ferdinand was b. in Vienna, Feb. 26th, 1861, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. '86, Prince Ferdinand was offered and accepted the vacant throne, and on Aug. 14th, '87, took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnova. His sovereignty was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until Feb. '96. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise of Parma, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and has two sons, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, b. Jan. 30th, '94, was in '96 admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Princess Marie Louise died Jan. 31st, '99. In March 1905 the Prince was made an Hon. G.C.B.

### Government.

By the Treaty of Berlin, '78, Bulgaria was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte. In '85 Eastern Roumelia was united to Bulgaria. The executive power is vested in the Prince, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the *Sobranje* or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a Great *Sobranje*, consisting of delegates selected in the proportion of 1 to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy on the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred.

### Army.

The Army has been brought to a notable degree of efficiency. Military *attachés* who have witnessed the operations of the troops are agreed that they are capable of holding their own against the best European troops. The forces are divided into three categories: the Regular Army, the Reserve and the Militia, and all Bulgarians are liable for personal service, with few exceptions, from the age of 20 to 45, substitution not being permitted. The country is divided into six divisional districts, and the annual contingent is about 18,000 men. The peace strength is: Infantry, 1300 officers and 28,550 men; cavalry, 200 officers and 3850 men; field artillery, 280 officers and 5020 men; mountain artillery, 45 officers and 900 men; fortress artillery, 65 officers and 950 men; engineers, 18 officers and 1900 men; transport, 20 officers and 160 men: total, 1900 officers and 41,330 men. The total war strength is 3870 officers, 202,500 men, and 29,200 horses: plus at least 20,000 *Komitajis*, a force of semi-trained and experienced guerillas. The infantry arm is the 8 mm. Mannlicher rifle.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which over 3,000,000 of the population belong, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian Exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are 643,253 Mahometans amongst the inhabitants. Education is free and obligatory. Theoretically the State



owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, Turkey, and Germany. Railways (1020 miles) connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, and Rustchuk with Varna.

A commercial treaty with Great Britain, based upon the principle of the most-favoured-nation treatment, was signed Dec. 9th, 1905, and provided for a number of reductions of duty on British products.

**Area** (including Eastern Roumelia, now also known as Southern Bulgaria), 38,390 sq. m. pop. 4,028,239. **Capital**, Sofia, pop. 82,187. **Revenue**, 1905-6, £4,476,800; 1906-7, £4,718,120; **expenditure**, 1905-6, £4,476,131; 1906-7, £4,717,936. **Imports**, 1904, £5,204,053; 1905, £4,889,988; **exports**, 1904, £6,286,477; 1905, £5,918,346; **Public Debt**, 1906, £15,223,380.

**Ministry**: *President of the Council and Minister of Interior*, M. Petkoff;—*Minister of War*, General Savoff;—*Finance*, Mr. Payakoff;—*Commerce and Agriculture*, Mr. Ghennadieff;—*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Stancioff;—*Justice*, Mr. Panayodoff;—*Public Instruction*, Mr. Shishmanoff.

**Agent to Great Britain**, M. Dimitri Tzokoff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.

**British Minister and Consul-General at Sofia**, Sir G. W. Buchanan, K.C.V.O., C.B.—*Vice-Consul at Sofia*, Mr. Gerald Toulmin; *at Philippopolis*, Mr. W. J. Heathcote; *at Rustchuk*, Mr. W. H. Dalziel; *at Varna*, (acting) Lt.-Col. P. H. H. Massy.—*Consular Agent at Bourgas*, Mr. D. E. Tacchella.

### History, 1906.

A Convention with Serbia, concluded in July 1905, and providing for the establishment of a customs union between the two countries, was made public (Jan. 5th). It was to commence on Mar. 1st, 1906, and expire on Mar. 1st, 1917, and with the exception of certain specified goods, provided for the free exchange of the products of both countries. The adoption of an identical tariff for imports from foreign countries was contemplated on the expiry of the convention. The two countries further agreed to conclude a monetary convention, to assimilate their weights and measures, and to arrange for the execution of judicial decrees and sentences, and for extradition. An addition to the convention provided for the appointment of a mixed commission to determine the frontier between the two countries. The Austro-Hungarian Government promptly took umbrage at the convention, and required Serbia to denounce it (see Serbia). A Convention with Italy was concluded (17th), containing the most-favoured-nation clause and a specially favourable tariff for some Italian products. The Turkish Government demanded the abrogation of the convention with Serbia (21st), on the ground that under the Berlin Treaty Bulgaria had not the right to make such a convention with a foreign State. Bulgaria, however, maintained an absolute right to conclude commercial agreements with foreign States, and declined to comply with the Turkish demand. In August the indignation caused by the action of Greek bands in Macedonia led to a serious

outbreak at Anchialos. A number of buildings were burnt down and several persons were killed. M. Petkoff succeeded General Petroff as Premier (Nov. 5th).

**Buller, General Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.**, was b. 1839. Ensign '58. Served in the campaigns in China ('60), Ashanti ('73-4), South Africa ('78-9), when he commanded the Frontier Light Horse in the Zulu war and won his V.C., Egypt ('82-4), and Soudan ('84-5). All his regimental service has been in the 6th King's Royal Rifles. In '82 he married Audrey, daughter of the 4th Marquis Townshend, and widow of the Hon. G. T. Howard. He was Under-Secretary for Ireland for a short time in '87. He was Quartermaster-General '87-90, Adjutant-General '90-97, and succeeded the Duke of Connaught in the Aldershot command '98. In '99 he was appointed to the chief command of the British forces in South Africa, and took personal charge of the force directed to relieve Ladysmith, but when his attack on the Boer position at Colenso was repulsed (Dec. '99), Lord Roberts was sent out as Commander-in-Chief. General Buller finally succeeded in relieving Ladysmith, drove the Boers out of Natal, and took part in the fighting in the Eastern Transvaal. He returned home in Oct. 1900, on Jan. 10th, 1901, resumed his command at Aldershot, and on Oct. 1st was given the command of the First Army Corps at Aldershot; but on Oct. 22nd was retired on half-pay, in consequence of a speech which he made in London on the 10th, in reply to charges made against him in respect of a heliogram sent by him to Sir George White after Colenso, and in respect of his general fitness to command an Army Corps. During 1902 much controversy was aroused on this subject, the Government refusing to comply with the General's request that the telegrams relating to the fighting for the relief of Ladysmith should be published. Address: Downes, Crediton, Devon.

**Bülow, Prince Bernhard von**, was b. in 1849, a son of Herr von Bülow, who was Foreign Secretary of Germany under Prince Bismarck, '73-9. He entered the German Foreign Office in '73, and acted as Secretary of Embassy in Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, holding the important post of *Chargé d'Affaires* to Greece during the Russo-Turkish war. At the conclusion of that war he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Berlin Congress, and after more diplomatic service in Paris and St. Petersburg, he was appointed Minister to Roumania '88, and to Italy '93. Whilst he acted in the former capacity the commercial treaty between Germany and Roumania was concluded. During '97 he acted as Foreign Secretary while Baron von Marschall was on leave, and was at last definitely appointed to that office. In '99 he concluded the treaty with Spain, whereby the Caroline, Marianne and Pelew Islands were ceded to Germany, and upon this achievement he was appointed Count Bülow. In Oct. 1900, on the resignation of Prince Hohenlohe, he succeeded him as Chancellor of the German Empire and Prime Minister of Prussia, and on June 6th, 1905, he was raised to the dignity of Prince, and received the order of the Golden Fleece from the King of Spain. He was somewhat seriously ill in 1906, but resumed control of affairs in October. He is married to Princess Maria

Camporeale, step-daughter of a former Italian Minister, Mignetti. See GERMANY.

**Burgin, George B.**, novelist and journalist, was b. at Croydon, Jan. 15th, 1856, his father being the late Mr. J. Burgin, barrister. He was ed. at Totteridge Park Public School. He accompanied Baker Pasha to Asia Minor as Secretary of the Reform Commission in Armenia. Returning to England in '85, he became sub-editor of the *Idler*, and afterwards of *To-Day* and the *Bookseller*. He has published a large number of novels since 1894, the more recent being "The Way Out," 1900; "A Son of Mammon," and "A Goddess of Gray's Inn," 1901; "A Wilful Woman," 1902; "The Shutters of Silence" and "The Ladies of the Manor," 1903; "The Land of Silence" and "The Hermit of Bonneville," 1904; "The Marble City" and "The Devil's Due," 1905; "The Only World" and "The Belles of Vaudroy," 1906. Senior hon. sec. New Vagabonds Club; sec. Authors' Club. Address, 2, Holly Terrace, West Hill, Highgate, N.

**Burian, Baron Stephen, of Rajecz**, appointed Imperial Finance Minister for Austria-Hungary and Administrator of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in succession to the late M. de Kallay, in 1904. He was b. Jan. 1851, and is a Hungarian of Slovak descent. Educated at the Oriental Academy, he entered the diplomatic service, and in '75 became Vice-Consul at Bucharest, in '82 Consul at Moscow, and in '86 at Sofia, receiving while there the rank of Consul-General and finally of Minister. In '95 he went into the Foreign Office at Vienna; Minister to Wurtemberg and to Greece, '97-1904.

**Burnand, Sir F. C.**, was b. Nov. 1836. Ed. at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Called to the bar '58, he practised for two years, then returned to the dramatic and literary work which he had commenced before he was called, principally devoting himself to burlesque, of which "Ixion" and "Black-eyed Susan" may be said to have inaugurated the era of "long runs." He joined the *Punch* staff in Feb. '63. Author of "Happy Thoughts" in *Punch*, which, republished separately, ran to thirty editions.

Was editor of *Punch* '80-1906. Later productions include "Very much Abroad," "Quite at Home," "Rather at Sea," which form part of the "Happy Thoughts Series"; the "Zigzag Guide to the Kent Coast," illustrated by Phil May, and several pieces written for Mr. Augustine Daly's theatres in London and New York, including "The Lady of Ostend." Knighted June 24th, 1902.

**Butler, Lieut.-General Sir William F.**, G.C.B., was b. 1838, entered the 66th Regiment (now 2nd Batt. Welsh Regiment) in '58, served on special duty in Canada, Red River Expedition '70, Ashanti '74, Zululand '78-9, Egypt '82 and '84; commanded the troops at Alexandria '90-3, and the S.E. (Dover) District '93-'8. In '98 he was given the South African command, but was recalled in '99 to take up the command of the Western (Devonport) District. For a time he held the Aldershot command, and in Nov. 1901 he was President of a War Office Committee to deal with the question of reform in the different branches of the service. He also presided over the Commission appointed to consider the Army Supply Contracts in S. Africa, the report of which in June 1905 led to the appointment of the War Stores Commission. G.C.B. June 1906. He is a brilliant writer, and has published "The Great Lone Land," "The Wild North Land," "Far Out," and lives of Gordon, Sir Charles Napier, etc. Lady Butler is the famous painter of military pictures—"The Roll Call," "The Camel Corps," etc.

**Butt, Clara** (Mrs. Kennerley Rumford), was b. at Southwick, in Sussex, Feb. 1st, 1873. After studying at Bristol she gained a Royal College of Music scholarship, and in '92 appeared for the first time in London at the Albert Hall in the "Golden Legend," and directly afterwards at the Lyceum in the opera "Orfeo." Her success was at once assured, and she is now recognised as the first of our great contralto singers. Her marriage with Mr. Kennerley Rumford took place in Bristol Cathedral on June 26th, 1900. Address: Compton Lodge, South Hampstead, and St. Aubyn's Mansions, Hove, Sussex.

## C

**Caballero, Señor Perez**, Spanish Statesman, was b. 1862, and entered on a diplomatic career. He was attached to the Spanish Embassies and Legations at Paris, Rome, Washington, and Tokio, and then served as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs under three administrations. He was afterwards appointed to represent Spain at Brussels. At the Algeciras Conference, 1906, he assisted the late Duke of Almodovar, and succeeded him as Foreign Minister for a brief period in June.

**Caine, Thomas Henry Hall**, was b. of Manx parentage in 1853, and commenced his career as an architect in Liverpool; then joined the staff of the *Liverpool Mercury*, and wrote in the *Academy* and the *Athenæum*. Resided with Dante Rossetti in London till the poet's death in '82. Published "Sonnets of Three

Centuries" ('82), and "Recollections of Rossetti." His novels include "The Shadow of a Crime" ('83), "A Son of Hagar" ('86), "The Deemster" ('87), "The Bondman" ('90), "The Scapegoat" ('91), "The Manxman" ('94), "The Christian" ('97), "The Eternal City" (1902), "The Prodigal Son," 1904, which was published in 9 different languages on the same day, and "Drink" (1906). Many of his later novels have been dramatised successfully. Mr. Hall Caine has travelled in Iceland ('90), in Russia ('92) on behalf of the persecuted Jews; and in '95 he visited the States and Canada, where he represented the Society of Authors. He was elected to the Manx House of Keys in 1901. He is a J.P. Address: Greeba Castle, Isle of Man.

**Cambon, M. Pierre Paul**, the French Ambassador in London, was born in 1843, and



was trained as a barrister in early life. For some years he was engaged in Departmental administrative work, as Prefet de l'Aube in '72, du Toules in '76, du Nord in '77. He went as Resident to Tunis in '82, and there made his mark. In '86 he was appointed Ambassador to Spain, and was transferred to Constantinople in '91. Here he proved himself a very strong man. In '98 he succeeded Baron de Courcel at the French Embassy at Albert Gate, S.W. G.C.V.O. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, Hon. LL.D. Cambridge and Edinburgh.

**Campbell, Rev. R. J., M.A.**, was b. in London in 1867, and is the son and grandson of Nonconformist ministers. His childhood was spent near Belfast, in the north of Ireland, and he was educated in part privately, and in part at the Bolton High School, and University College, Nottingham. After some work as a teacher he entered Christ Church, Oxford, in '91, and took an honours degree in Modern History and Political Science. In '95 he became minister of Union Street Church, Brighton. He very soon filled the church, and migrated to Queen's Square Congregational Church, then without a pastor, thus forming a united church in a fine building. On Dr. Parker's death Mr. Campbell first undertook the Thursday morning services at the City Temple, and in March 1903 was chosen as the great preacher's successor. He has published a number of works of a theological character. Address: Hill Lodge, Enfield.

## CANALS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

### *The Royal Commission.*

In March 1906 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the canals and inland navigations of the United Kingdom and to report on (1) Their present condition and financial position. (2) The causes which have operated to prevent the carrying out of improvements by private enterprise, and whether such causes are removable by legislation. (3) Facilities, improvements, and extensions desirable in order to complete a system of through communication by water between centres of commercial, industrial, or agricultural importance, and between such centres and the sea. (4) The prospect of benefit to the trade of the country compatible with a reasonable return on the probable cost. (5) The expediency of canals being made or acquired by public bodies or trusts and the methods by which funds for the purpose could be obtained and secured, and what should be the system of control and management of such bodies or trusts.

The Commission is thus constituted: Lord Shuttleworth (Chairman), Lord Kenyon, Lord Brassey, K.C.B., Lord Farrer, Sir John Dorington, Sir John Brunner, M.P., Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., C.M.G., Messrs. W. J. Crossley, M.P., Russell Rea, M.P., J. F. Remnant, M.P., P. Snowdon, M.P., Henry Vivian, M.P., L. A. Waldron, M.P., R. C. H. Davison, C.E., J. P. Griffith, C.E., Dr. A. J. Herbertson, J. C. Inglis, C.E., H. F. Killick, John Wilson, and M. J. Minch. **Secretary.** Mr. W. B. Duffield, M.A., Royal Commissions House, Westminster.

The latest Board of Trade returns (1898) as to canals in the United Kingdom gave the following particulars:—

### *Mileage.*

	Canal Companies.	Railway Companies.	Total.
England and Wales . .	Miles. 2,157	Miles. 959	Miles. 3,116
Ireland . .	491	96	587
Scotland . .	69	84	153
Total . .	2,717	1,139	3,856

### *Capital Expenditure in Pounds Sterling.*

	£	£	£
England and Wales . .	20,175,418	8,969,527	29,144,945
Ireland . .	1,583,829	310,272	1,894,101
Scotland . .	1,254,047	1,504,860	2,758,907
Total . .	23,013,294	10,784,659	33,797,953

### *Traffic in Tons.*

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
England and Wales . .	30,691,259	4,913,085	35,604,344
Ireland . .	676,034	32,140	708,174
Scotland . .	158,739	1,064,595	1,223,334
Total . .	31,526,032	6,009,820	37,535,852

In the forty-ninth Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for the year ended March 31st, 1906, the profits of canals are stated to have been assessed in 1895-6 at £3,561,088, and at £3,608,443 in 1904-5. In the ten years the highest figure reached was £3,626,481 in 1897-8, and the lowest was £3,235,943 in 1901-2.

### *A Public Trust Proposed.*

The drawbacks to the existing system are many. Besides the divided ownership, there is an absence of uniformity in the width of channels and locks. Through traffic is thus subjected to great disadvantages, and necessitates either trans-shipment or the employment of barges too small for economical working.

At a meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in March 1905 it was resolved:—

“That this Association recommends that the improvement and extension of the canal system of the United Kingdom shall be carried out by means of a public trust, and, if necessary, in combination with local or district public trusts, and aided by a Government guarantee; and that the executive council be requested to take all reasonable measures to secure early legislation upon the subject.”

In the 1905 Session a Canals Bill was introduced, under which it was proposed to constitute a **Canals Trust** to take over, at first, certain specified canals, and, later, other canals, and to improve and manage them. The Trust was to be appointed by 3 Government Departments, 4 port authorities, and 4 Commercial Associations. Three railway companies opposed the Bill, and owing to a technical failure to comply with the Standing Orders it had to be withdrawn.

### *Canals Abroad.*

The total length of the Canals and other Navigable Waterways of Belgium is 1360 miles, about 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State.



All rivers and canals in **Germany** are owned and maintained by Government, but are worked by private enterprise. The cost of transport per mile and ton has been reduced to something less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

By an Imperial Decree of June 11th, 1901, **Austria-Hungary** is committed to works for new canals connecting the Danube, Oder, Moldau, Elbe, and Weichsel rivers, and improving existing waterways, at a total expenditure of £31,000,000. The bulk of this expenditure will take place after 1908, preliminary works being carried out in the interval.

**France** has the best canal system in Europe, and her total expenditure on new canals and improvements in waterways up to 1905 was about £100,000,000. In France canals are State-owned, and there are no tolls.

In **Italy** a Commission in 1903 recommended the establishment of a system of navigable watercourses, 212 miles in length, in the north of the country, connecting with 1677 miles of existing rivers and canals. The cost is estimated at £4,500,000.

See also **EGYPT** as to Suez Canal, and **ENGINEERING** as to Manchester Ship Canal and foreign Canal schemes.

**Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of.** Office, 31, London Road, Bromley, S.E.

**Carnegie, Andrew**, was b. at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25th, 1837, and went with his family to the United States in '48. Beginning life without the usual school education, and after working in various humble positions, as a telegraph messenger for instance, he got a footing in the railway world and became superintendent of telegraphs for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The foundation of his great fortune was laid, however, when he took a leading share in the establishment of iron works at Pittsburgh, which eventually developed into the vast concern known as the Carnegie Steel Company, located at the Homestead Works. When the Company was amalgamated with others into one great trust, in Feb. 1901, Mr. Carnegie's interest in his Company was agreed at \$400,000,000. He has long been known as a philanthropist, and has given millions to build free libraries, art galleries, and various other educational and charitable institutions, notably in Pittsburgh and Alleghany cities, and in Scotland. Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen 1906. Address: Skibo Castle, Sutherland, N.B.

**Carruthers Hon. J. H. McNeil**, Premier New South Wales, was b. in the colony 1857, ed. at Goulburn High School and Sydney Univ., and called to the Bar '79. He became M.L.A. '87, was Minister for Public Instruction '89, Lands '94, Treasurer '99, leader of the Opposition 1902-4, and Premier and Treasurer 1904. Ellesmere, Sans Souci, N.S.W.

**C. D. Acts.**—The English C. D. Acts were passed in the years 1864, 1866, and 1869. The 1869 Act applied the system of regulation to 18 military and naval stations, where it remained in force until 1883. It was then suspended, and finally repealed in 1886. The Annual Reports of the Army and Navy Medical Departments show that the admissions of cases to hospital for venereal diseases per 1000 soldiers, or sailors, since '83 have been:—

	Per 1000 soldiers.	Per 1000 sailors.	Per 1000 soldiers.	Per 1000 sailors.
1884 .	271	203	1894 .	182
1885 .	275	183	1895 .	174
1886 .	267	168	1896 .	158
1887 .	252	178	1897 .	140
1888 .	224	162	1898 .	133
1889 .	212	184	1899 .	122
1890 .	212	169	1900 .	93
1891 .	197	152	1901 .	105
1892 .	201	150	1902 .	123
1893 .	195	164	1903 .	125

It should be understood that the above figures are numbers of cases, not of men—i.e. the same men are often admitted several times in the course of a year. It is calculated that the average number of men per thousand at any one time in hospital on account of these diseases is about a tenth of the figures given above. The International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice was founded in 1875, and has its headquarters in Geneva. The British Committee exists to promote its work in the British Empire. Hon. President, Mrs. Josephine Butler. Chairman, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Prof. Stuart, M.P. Office, 17, Tophill Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Census, 1901.** See article in 1906 and previous editions.

**Central America.** See COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, and SAN SALVADOR.

**Chalmers, Mackenzie Dalzell, C.B., C.S.I.,** Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, is the second son of the late Rev. F. S. C. Chalmers, D.D., vicar of Nonington, Kent; b. 1847; ed. at King's Coll., London, and Trin. Coll., Oxford (B.A. '68, M.A. '71). He was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '69, and served in the Bengal Civil Service '69-72. Appointed a Revising Barrister '81, Counsel to Board of Trade '82, County Court Judge '84; in '93 he was Chief Justice of Gibraltar, and in '95 Commissioner of Assize. He was Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India '96-9, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury '99-1902, Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury 1902-3, and in Aug. 1903 was appointed to succeed Sir Kenelm Digby at the Home Office. He is a member of the Statute Law Committee and a J.P. for Warwickshire. Address: 27, Grosvenor Road, S.W.

**Chambers of Commerce Association of the United Kingdom.** This Association was formed in 1860, and incorporated in '75, for the purpose of discussing and considering questions concerning trade, commerce, manufactures, and shipping; and for the collection and dissemination of information from time to time on matters affecting these subjects and the general commercial interests of the country. The Association holds an annual meeting early in the year in London, and an autumnal meeting in the provinces. The membership of the Association consists not of individuals, but of chambers of commerce, 108 of which are members and send delegates to the meetings of the Association. President, Sir William H. Holland, M.P.; Secretary, Sir E. W. Fithian. Offices, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Chantrey Fund.** This fund was established by the bequest of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., under which £105,000 was invested in Consols, the available income being about £2,100. The first purchases out of the fund were made in

1875, and the collection, which now numbers over 100 works, has since '97 been permanently housed in the Tate Gallery. In consequence of criticism as to the choice of pictures bought by the Trustees a Select Committee was appointed in 1904, and reported in that year recommending that all purchases should be made by a committee of three, consisting of the President, a R.A. appointed by the Council and an A.R.A. nominated by the Associates of the Royal Academy. The Royal Academy in 1905 proposed two or more sub-committees of the Council, each consisting of not more than three members of the Academy, and each consisting of painters or sculptors alone, to recommend works to the Council for purchase.

### CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions that have offices in London, and are either wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The list does not include charities connected with the City of London (see LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES). Hospitals and Dispensaries will be found in an article under that heading.

**Actors' Benevolent Fund** (£4787), C. I. Coltson, 8, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

**Additional Curates' Society** (£47,116). Legacies (1905) £19,542. Canon Petit, M.A., 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

**After-Care Association for Poor Persons discharged recovered from Asylums for the Insane** (£1064), including a legacy of £200. H. Thornhill Roxby, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes** (£16,067), J. E. Hazelton, 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

**Aged Poor Society and Almshouses** (£1470). Almshouses, £540. J. H. Behan, Sec., 39, Gerrard St., Soho, W.C.

**Alexandra Orphanage** (see Orphan Working School).

**Annuitants' Homes, Miss Sheppard's** (£465), Mrs. Chadwick, Hon. Sec., 27, Ossington St., Bayswater, W. The Homes are: two in Ossington St., three at The Grove, Hammer-smith, one at 32, Walerton Rd., W., and one at 20, Artesian Rd., Bayswater.

**Apprenticeship Society for Assisting the Apprenticing of Children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical Churches** (£295), Athro A. Knight, Bryn Towy, Brockley, S.E.

**Architects' Benevolent Society** (£950), Percivall Curry, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq.

**Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society** (£7939). Col. G. Philips, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

**Artists' Benevolent Fund** (£1798), Percy Edsall, 149, Strand, W.C.

**Artists' General Benevolent Institution** (£8306), D. G. H. Gordon, 41, Jernyn St., S.W.

**Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families** (£98), Mrs. Senior, 12, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.

**Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind** (£2041), Lieut.-Col. Sydney Selfe, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.

**Asylum for Fatherless Children** (see Reedham Orphanage).

**Baptist Union Publication Dept.** (Baptist and Evangelistic Tract Section), (£354), Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A., 4, Southampton Row, W.C.

**Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans** (£1310), Wm. Lemprière, 60, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

**Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society** (£740). Exclusive of the sums raised by district committees for special relief. B. H. Gerrans, 72, Finsbury Pavement.

**Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for Educating, Clothing, Partly Feeding, and Apprenticing Poor Children born of Irish Parents in or near London** (£2063), A. F. R. Daniel, 61, Stamford St., S.E.

**Biggs's Charity to Printers** (£446), Joseph Mortimer, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

**Blind Female Annuity Society** (see Royal Blind Pension Society).

**Booksellers' Provident Institution** (£1553), G. Larnier, 28, 29, 30, Paternoster Row, E.C.

**Boys' Home Industrial School** (Incorporated Society) (£4651), M. H. Embley, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

**British and Foreign Sailors' Society** (£35,066), Rev. E. W. Matthews and Rev. Alex. Jeffrey, 680, Commercial Road, Limehouse, E.

**British Home and Hospital for Incurables** (£10,691), Edgar Penman, 72, Cheapside.

**British Medical Benevolent Fund** (for grants, £4722; for annuities, £5672, including legacies), W. E. Sargent, M.R.C.S., 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

**British Orphan Asylum** (£7717), C. T. Hoskins, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. (See advt.)

**Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls** (£1392), Mrs. Jones, Superintendent, 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.

**"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution, under the Government of the University of London, The, for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Domestic Animals**, 149, Wandsworth Road, S.W. (£1099), Trustees, Senate of University of London; Principal, Prof. T. G. Brodie, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.; Sec., T. Le Marchant Douse, B.A. Lond., The Institution.

**Builders' Benevolent Institution** (£2431), Thos. Costigan, 31 and 32, Bedford St., W.C.

**Butchers' Charitable Institution** (£4450), T. W. Hall, 61, West Smithfield, W.C.

**Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association** (£3826), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Sq.

**Cabmen's Shelter Fund** (£2090), C. M. L. McHardy, J.P., and Major Cecil Troughton, J.P., Hon. Secs.; Assist. Sec., T. L. Stalshmidt, 19, Buckingham St., W.C.

**Charity Organisation Society** (£26,315), C. S. Loch, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.

**Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution** (£2000), E. Kent, 2, Denman St., London Bridge Station.

**Children's Aid Society** (£4773), A. J. S. Madison, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

**Children's Home and Orphanage** (£39,528), Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Founder; Rev. Arthur E. Gregory, Principal; Charles N. Barnes, Sec., Bonner Rd., London, E. (See advt.)

**China Inland Mission** (£72,813), F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

**Christian Colportage Association for England** (£12,121), H. D. Brown, 37, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Christian Community** (£6849), J. Atkinson, The Hall, London St., Bethnal Green, E.

**Christian Evidence Society** (£1241), Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A., Sec.; 34, Craven St., Strand, W.C.

**Christian Literature Society for China**; to prepare and circulate high-class religious and



general literature in the Chinese language. President, The Right Hon. Lord Polwarth; Hon. Sec., Rev. J. Cumming Brown, Balgonie, Hampstead Square; Sec., Alex. Kenmure, Esq., 151, Highbury New Park, London, N.

**Christian Literature Society for India**; founded 1858; income, 1903-4 (£14,000); issues for the year, 1,576,000 volumes in nine languages. The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., President; Rev. George Patterson, Sec., 9, Duke St., Adelphi.

**Church Association** (£13,365), H. Miller, 13 and 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

**Church Building Society (Incorporated)** (£16,168), Rev. W. B. L. Hopkins, M.A., 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Church Extension Association (Incorporated)**, including Orphanages, and St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs (£44,786): Orphanages, Schools, Convalescent Homes, and Dispensaries are features of the work. Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

**Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East** (£391,911), Rev. Prebendary H. E. Fox, M.A., Hon. Sec.; 14, 16, 18, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

**Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays** (£93,593), Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Office, Savoy St., W.C.

**Church of England Parochial Mission Society** (£3281), Rev. H. Muir, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

**Church of England Scripture Readers' Association** (£8858), Reuben G. Kestin, 56, Haymarket, S.W.

**Church of England Sunday-School Institute (Benevolent Fund, £1208)**, Rev. H. Dawson, M.A., 13, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St.

**Church of England Temperance Society** (£48,043), F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N., 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

**Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, London Committee in Aid** (£1006; legacy invested, £194), The Misses Nugent, Hon. Secs. by courtesy free, 29, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

**Church Pastoral Aid Society** (£72,665), Rev. R. G. Fowell, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St.

**Church Penitentiary Association** (£2773), Rev. C. H. Baker, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

**Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution** (£7179), John West, The National Society's House, 19, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

**Church Training College for Lay Workers** (£1527), Warden, Rev. C. J. Beresford, M.A., 384-92, Commercial Rd., London, E.

**City of London Truss Society for Relief of the Ruptured Poor** (£4218), W. K. Taunton, 35, Finsbury Sq.

**Clergy Orphan Corporation** (£7573 from voluntary sources), Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W. Boys' School, St. Edmund's School, Canterbury; Girls' School, St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Herts.

**Colonial and Continental Church Society** (£21,002), Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A., 9, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St.

**Colonial Missionary Society (Incorporated)** (£4258), Rev. D. Burford Hooke, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution** (£15,098), Leonard Courtney, 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

**Commercial Travellers' Schools** (£14,000), H. A. Evans, 17, Cheapside, E.C.

**Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** (£4625), Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund** (£7429), Rev. J. Rolfe Fisher, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

**Congregational Pastors' Widows' Fund** (£1677), Rev. J. Rolfe Fisher, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

**Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy**, Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart., Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Income, £25,604.

**Country Towns Mission**, employing missionaries in the towns and villages of England and Wales (£2984), Harry C. Nisbet, Esq., Treasurer; G. H. Mawer, Sec., 12, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.

**Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls** (£2737, including £112 sale of stock), Miss J. M. Baylis, Sec., at the Home, 17A, Marylebone Rd.

**Curates' Augmentation Fund** (£12,321), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster. (See advt.)

**Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute** (Gen. Funds, £1575; Trust Funds Account, £325), W. Slv, 32, Sackville St., W.

**Dr. Barnardo's Homes (National Incorporated Association)** (£196,286), Geo. Cade, Hon. Sec., 18 to 25, Stepney Causeway, London, E. (See advt.)

**Earlwood Asylum** (£27,000), H. Howard, 36, King William St., London Bridge, E.C.

**East London Church Fund** (£20,974), Rev. G. N. Walsh, M.A., 70, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate-St. Without, E.C. (See advt.)

**East London Fund for the Jews**, Rev. A. M. Cazalet, M.A., 71, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C. (See advt.)

**East London Industrial School** (£4886), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., Brookbank Rd., Lewisham, Kent; J. Cartwright, Superintendent.

**East London Nursing Society** (£2822), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, Charterhouse, E.C.

**East London Provident Association** (£2991), P. G. Kirke, 495, Commercial Rd., E.

**Female Mission to the Fallen** (£5423), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

**Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools** (£6411), estab. '41, and supported by voluntary contributions. It includes Refuges for 70 men and women of good character, and Industrial Training Home. Boys are trained as bakers, shoemakers, tailors, and gardeners; girls for domestic service. Earl of Aberdeen, President; W. A. Bevan, Esq., Treasurer; Peregrine Platt, Sec.; Office, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

**Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England**, including Women's Missionary Association (£27,732), Sec., Rev. W. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

**Friend of the Clergy Corporation** (£4070, exclusive of dividends, which were £1528), Rev. A. R. Nunn Rivers, 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

**Gardner's Trust for the Blind** (interest on about £300,000), H. J. Wilson, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

**George Yard Mission and Ragged Schools**, (£1650), Col. R. Hayne, Superintendent, 87, High St., Whitechapel.

**German Society of Benevolence** (£3352), Henry Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury, E.C.

**Gibraltar Mission to Seamen** (£1980) (Patron, H.M. the King), Rev. Canon A. T. Barnett, 19, Delahay St., Westminster, S.W.



**Girls' Friendly Society** (£3884), Miss Ethel Smith, 39, Victoria St., S.W.

**Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution** (estab. 1833) (£2362), C. C. Brace, 72, Dean St., Soho, W.

**Gordon Boys' Home, West End Working (The National Memorial)** (£7459), Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beaty-Pownall, 5, York St., St. James's, S.W.

**Governesses' Benevolent Institution** (General Fund, £9140; Annuity Fund, £10,200; Provident Fund, £8630), A. Wesley Dennis, 32, Sackville St. Home, 47, Harley St., W.; Holiday House, Fairmount, Shanklin; Asylum, Chislehurst.

**Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society** (£2297), S. W. Bowyer, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, E.C.

**Grocers' Assistants' National Benevolent Society** (£326), J. Aubrey Rees, 49-51, Eastcheap, E.C.

**Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice** (£1501), W. Stevens, Great Windmill St., W.

**Hetherington's Charity to the Blind** (£7450), R. L. Franks, Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 60, Aldersgate St., E.C.

**Home and Colonial School Society** (£12,018), Sec., Thos. Robertson; Principal, Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A., Wood Green, N.

**Home of Rest for Horses** (£5681), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Sq., W.

**Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley, Kent (Incorporated)** (£17,532), W. Robson, 100, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. (See advt. at end.)

**Homes for Working Boys in London** (£6241), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

**Homes for Working Girls in London** (£11,515, inclusive of inmates' payments), Founder and Director, John Shrimpton, 3, Victoria St., S.W.

**Homes of Hope for the First Fallen and Friendless Young Women** (£1356), C. M. Hornibrook, 4, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Home Teaching Society for the Blind** (£1349), Miss E. M. Bainbridge, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

**House-boy Brigade** (£2714), Superintendent, J. W. Budd; Hon. Sec., E. H. M. Denny, 146 and 148, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

**Houseless Poor Asylum** (£1530), Colin F. Campbell, 130, Edgware Rd., W.

**House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London** (£1580), G. Cowell, Hon. Sec., 1, Greek St., Soho Sq.

**Incorporated Free and Open Church Association** (£402), Oswald S. Bailey, J.P., Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

**Indigent Blind Visiting Society** (General Fund, £1421; Samaritan Fund, £1481), T. A. Wallis, 8, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

**Industrial Home for Boys** (incorporated with the Church of England Waifs and Strays Soc.), (£1073, including grant from General Fund of the Society), H. B. Vorley, Esq., Hon. Treas., 119, Copenhagen St., N.

**Infant Orphan Asylum** (£9,631), Comdr. H. C. Martin, R.N., 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

**Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington** (£960: this is made up of £453, subscriptions and donations; dividends and rents, £383; patients' payments, £124), J. P. Moline, Hon. Sec., 187, High St., Stoke Newington.

**Invalid Children's Aid Association** (£5660), Mrs. Munro, 69, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

**Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund** (£3014), General W. M. Lees, 411, Oxford St., W.

**Italian Benevolent Society and Home for Aged Poor** (£1440), P. F. Righetti, Italian Vice-Consul, 2, Orange St., Red Lion Sq., W.C.

**League of Charity** (4654), connected with Church Extension Association (*q.v.*), Miss Mary Nelson.

**Liberator Relief Fund** (£4374), Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C. (See advt.)

**Licensed Victuallers' Asylum** (£5275), A. L. Annett, 28, New Bridge St., E.C.

**Licensed Victuallers' School** (£6401), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St., E.C.

**Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace-men, Haberdashers and Hosiers' Institution and Cottage Homes** (£9824), J. W. Stuttle; offices, 43, Finsbury Sq., E.C.; Cottage Homes, Mill Hill, N.W.

**London Aged Christian Society** (£1950), W. J. Pethybridge, Hon. Sec., 32, Sackville St., W.

**London City Mission** (£59,178), Rev. R. Dawson, B.A., Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

**London Diocesan Home Mission** (£4841), Rev. Canon C. V. Childe, LL.D., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

**London Diocesan Penitentiary** (£2549), H. C. Tatham, House of Mercy, North Hill, Highgate, N.

**London Domestic Mission Society** (£1018), Rev. H. Gow, B.A.; C. M. Martineau, J.P., Treasurer, George's Row, St. Luke's, E.C.

**London Female Guardian Society** (£2887), W. Edwin Page, 101, High St., Stoke Newington, N.

**London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution** (£5114), W. J. Taylor, 200, Euston Rd.

**London Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund** (£4960), F. C. Radley, Sec., Fire Brigade, Southwark, S.E.

**London General Porters' Benevolent Association** (£6470), Thos. R. E. Ross, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

**London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society** (£5000), A. J. Kestin, "Isledon," Hampton Hill.

**London Medical Mission** (£300), Sec. and Superintendent, Dr. Sewell, S. McFarlane, F.R.G.S., 33, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

**London Mendicity Society** (£1122), Sir Eric A. Buchanan, Bart., 9, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

**London Orphan Asylum (Watford)** (£14,278), H. C. Armiger, 21, Great St. Helen's, Crosby Sq., E.C.

**London Philanthropic Society** (£2884), G. C. Challen, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

**London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews** (£40,969), Rev. W. T. Gidney, M.A., and Rev. F. L. Denman, M.A., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

**Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes** (£2884), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.

**Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage** (£15,776), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

**Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants** (£10,000), Miss Maria Poole, 66, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, S.W.

**Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum** (£1420), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

**Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association** (£1073), A. N. Heath, 28, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.

**Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association** (£2368), Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

**Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund (Mansion House)** (£78,379), Sir E. H. Currie, Mansion House, E.C.

Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor (£1248), Rev. D. Craven, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

Mildmay Institutions, etc., Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (£20,483), E. Carus Wilson, Sec., Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.

Missions to Seamen (£63,408), Stuart C. Knox, Esq., M.A., 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

National Anti-Gambling League (£512), Edward O. Fold, 13, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

National Benevolent Institution (£15,668), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C. (See advt. at end)

National Blind Relief Society (£4975). Non-voting Charity: candidates elected within a year. Rev. J. Pullien-Thompson, The Vicarage, 27, Tite St., Chelsea.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial). Income, £12,226 ordinary; £5,469 extraordinary. Convalescent Home at East Finchley. Treasurer, The Earl of Harrowby; Sec., Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. (See advt.)

National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children. (See Dr. Barnardo's Homes.)

National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys (£4200), Mr. E. C. Cooper, Woolthorpe House, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

National Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls, Ham Common, Surrey (£1289), Geo. de C. Hobson, Sec. (See advt.)

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children (Incorporated 1904) and *Arelhusa* and *Chichester* Training Ships (£24,500). Joint Secs., H. Bristow Wallen (Finance) and H. G. Copeland, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

National Society for Employment of Epileptics (£8836). Has a colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, with a number of detached houses on a large farm, and a special Home for Convalescents. G. Penn Gaskell, 58 to 60, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (£62,129), Robt. J. Parr, Sec., Leicester Sq., W.C.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor (£18,666), Talbot Baines, 19, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Princess Louise Home (no votes required) (£3614, including £1000 legacy), Major E. C. Thomas, 32, Sackville St., W.

Newspaper Press Fund (£4264), J. P. C. Coast, 11, Garrick St., W.C.

News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£2027), W. W. Jones, Room 31, 16, Farringdon St., E.C.

Nightingale Fund for the Training of Nurses (£1486), H. Bonham Carter, 5, Hyde Park Sq., W.

Open-air Mission (£2913), F. Cockrem, 11, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

Orphanages of Mercy (including Victoria Orphanage, Paddington, and branches) (£6944), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage (£13,571), Alex. Grant, 73, Cheapside, E.C. (See advt.)

Paddington Home for Deaf and Dumb Children (£294), Miss Helen Ball, 23, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale; Rev. S. G. De Vine, Treasurer.

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys (£7905), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill.

Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, 38, Tavistock Place, W.C. (£12,245), Mandeville B. Phillips,

Sec.; immediate assistance given in money and clothing to Clergymen or their widows, and orphan daughters in temporary distress; 1162 cases relieved during the year. (See advt.)

Post Office Orphan Homes (£4359), W. R. Lovell, E.C. Office, G.P.O.

Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation (Ordinary £3951, Extraordinary £5204, Investments £2316), Joseph Mortimer, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home for Homeless Men, Women and Children (£5995), J. W. Gilbert, B.A., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks (£15,000), C. C. Greenwood, F.C.I.S., 98, Cheapside.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund (£3888), John E. Gwyer, Hon. Sec., 27, Moorgate St.

Provident Surgical Appliance Society (£2738), J. Slater Spencer, 12, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society (£37,286), J. Kirk, 32, John St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£80,051), A. E. Mills, 133, Seymour St., Euston Sq., N.W.

Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society (£14,798), W. A. Woods, 167, Strand, W.C.

Reedham Orphanage (£14,986), J. Rowland Edwards, 99, Cannon St., E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorporated) (£2040), A. J. S. Maddison, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (£24,000), C. B. Shaw, Secretary and Acting Treasurer, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Boys (£1706), W. C. Brooks, F.C.A., 11 and 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (£9738, £967 Legacies), J. Bailey Walker, 58, Fenchurch St. (See advt.)

Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (£6803), T. Cole, 419, Oxford St., W.

Royal Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Poor, Margate (£9124 ordinary, £799 legacies), F. H. Madden, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

Royal Blind Pension Society (£9930), W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, S.E. (See advt.)

Royal Caledonian Asylum, Bushey, Herts (£5782), P. D. Graham, Bushey, Herts.

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows Funded Property (funded property, £59,000; income, £1854), Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer, 5, York St., St. James's Square, S.W.

Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£3390), Brough Maltby, 32, Essex St., Strand.

Royal Female Philanthropic Society (£881), H. S. Watkins, 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Royal General Theatrical Fund (£3049), C. J. Davies, Savoy House, Strand, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund (£3730), A. Llewelyn Roberts, B.A., 40, Denison House, 298, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons (£41,672), P. Colville Smith, 4, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (£38,791), J. M. McLeod, F.C.I.S., 19-21, Gt. Queen St., Kingsway, W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (£35,398), F. R. W. Hedges, 19-21, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage (formerly



Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum), Snaresbrook (£11,327), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

Royal National Lifeboat Institution (£114,067), C. Dibdin, F.R.G.S., 20, Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (£36,540), F. H. Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C. (See advt. at end.)

Royal Naval Benevolent Society (£2398), R. H. Clark, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society (£1815), Col. M. H. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood (£11,450), T. J. Campbell, LL.D., Principal.

Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation (income, £43,130; expenditure, £72,391); Sec., Col. J. S. Young, 17, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£6312), Col. F. W. T. Altree, F.S.A., late R.E., 25, Suffolk St., Pall Mall.

Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, St. Margaret's, Twickenham (£3853), S. Rayson, 32, Sackville St.

Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners (£1900), Col. J. G. Y. Wilson, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (£39,000), Capt. Derriman, 105, Jermyn St., St. James's.

Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum (see Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation).

St. Anne's Society Schools, Royal Asylum of, Redhill, Surrey (income, £12,300). Office, 58, Gracechurch St.; Sec., Capt. R. H. Evans.

St. Margaret's Home for Invalid and Incurable Children (£350), H. J. Moxon, 11, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

St. Mary-le bone Female Protection Society (£736), Miss Le Patourel, 157, Marylebone Rd., W.

St. Mary's Girls' Club (£684), Miss M. Yeatman Biggs, 85, Union St., S.E.

St. Monica's Home of Rest, Birchington, Kent. School for the Indigent Blind, Highlands Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey; founded 1799; Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A., Principal. (See advt.)

Scripture Readers and Irish Society (£4870), Rev. T. Keane, Sec. and Treasurer, 32, Sackville St., W.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2961), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Commercial Rd., E.

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children. (See advt.)

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£25,914), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Société Française de Bienfaisance (£1702), Rev. L. Dégremont, Hon. Sec., 67, Newman St., Oxford St., W.

Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics (£13,111), Rev. R. E. Waters, M.A., 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms (established 1859) (£1141), Rev. T. C. Udall, Financial Sec., 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St., E.C.

Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace (£3196), W. E. Darby, LL.D., 47, New Broad St., E.C.

Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day (£1506), Rev. F. Peake, M.A., LL.D., 20, Bedford St., Strand.

Society for the Relief of Distress (£2473;

legacies, £200), Charles T. Bruce, 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£3311), E. J. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children (£3830), C. Stuart Thorpe, 205, Great Portland St., W. (See advt.)

Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£6149), A. Humphreys, F.C.I.S., 4, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart St., W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Capt. G. E. Wickham-Legg, Sec.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home, The Royal (£7213), Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£8591), J. T. Scott, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

South American Missionary Society (£24,285), Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M.A., Capt. E. Pouliden, R.N., 20, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Southwark Diocesan Society and South London Church Fund (£14,493), S. C. Lapidge, Gen. Sec.; Rev. C. S. Woodward, Clerical Sec., 49, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£4148), Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Stockwell Orphanage (£18,504), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd., S.W. (See advt.)

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc. (£2319), Major-Gen. F. E. A. Chamier, C.I.E., Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sunday School Union (The) (£5833), Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Surgical Aid Society (£20,787), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. (See advt.)

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs (£2588), Henry J. Ward, 4, Battersea Park Rd., S.W. (See advt.)

Thames Church Mission Society (now amalgamated with the Missions to Seamen) (£3385), Stuart C. Knox, B.A., 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£59,247), Francis Burton Osborn, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund (£10,066), A. James, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Universal Beneficent Society (£6175), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Square.

Universities Mission to Central Africa (£34,605), Rev. D. Travers, M.A., 9, Dartmouth St., S.W.

Warehousemen, Clerks and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Russell Hill, Purley (£13,550), G. F. Ridley, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Widows' Friend Society (£2300), President, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P.; Chas. Woollard, Sec., 107, Cannon St., E.C.

Young Women's Christian Association (London) (£10,345), Henry Kidner, F.G.S.; Miss L. Meager, Assist. Sec., 25 and 26, George St., Hanover Sq., W. (See advt.)

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society (£21,639), Lord Kinnaird, Treasurer; Rev. A. R. Cavalier, Sec., 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

Zenana Medical Mission College and Hospital for Women and Children, Dr. G. De G. Griffith,



Hon. Sec., 9, Lupus St., Pimlico, S.W.; A. McCluer, Assistant to Hon. Sec. Hospital being unendowed, all fees and payments go to maintain it.

**Zenana Missionary Society (Church of England)** (£55,825), H. L. Hebbert, Lay Sec.; Rev. R. M. Hawkins, M.A., Organising Sec., Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Consult, for further and fuller information, Low's "Handbook to the Charities of London," and "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities."

**Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, The.** The Charity Commission was created by the **Charitable Trusts Act 1853** (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing at appointment. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto," with certain large exceptions. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "**The Official Trustee of Charity Lands**," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Commissioners from time to time appoint, with the approval of the Treasury, "**The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds**," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been largely extended by the **Charitable Trusts Act**, passed in '60, and other Acts. In '74 the **Endowed Schools Acts Amending Act** transferred to them all the powers and duties of the **Endowed Schools Commissioners**. But under the **Board of Education Act '99** Orders in Council were issued in 1900, 1901 and 1902, transferring to the Board of Education all powers conferred on the Charity Commissioners by the **Endowed Schools Acts**, the **Charitable Trusts Acts**, and other Acts specified, so far as those powers relate to endowments held solely for educational purposes, with reservation as to the powers relating to the vesting or transfer of lands or funds of endowments and the powers of appointing the official trustees of charitable funds. The Board of Education were also given equal and concurrent powers with the Charity Commissioners of inquiring into charities, etc. An account of their proceedings will be found in their annual reports, which give an analysis of the orders made by the Commissioners during each year. The present Commissioners are: C. A. Cook, Esq., Chief Commissioner; C. P. Trevelyan, Esq., M.P., and A. F. Leach, Esq. (unpaid), Secretary, Richard Durnford, Esq. Offices: Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

**Charity Organisation Society, The**, was established with the object of improving the condition of the poor—(1) by promoting co-operation among existing charities and between charities and the poor law; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicancy. An annual "Charities Register and Digest" is published, containing detailed information respecting

charities in or available for London (price 5s.). **Organ, Charity Organisation Review** (monthly, price 6d., or 7s. 6d. per annum). **Secretary**, C. S. Loch; **Central Office**, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

**Chesterton, Gilbert K.**, was b. at Kensington in 1874, ed. at St. Paul's School, studied for a time at the Slade School, and then began a literary career by writing reviews for the *Bookman*, the *Speaker*, etc. His column in the *Daily News*, his replies to Blatchford of the *Clarion*, and his brilliance as an essayist brought him a widespread fame, and in 1905 he was appointed to write "Our Note Book" in the *Illustrated London News*. His publications include "Twelve Types"; a volume in the Men of Letters series on Browning, "G. F. Watts," "The Napoleon of Notting Hill," "The Defendant," "The Wild Knight," "Heretics," and "Charles Dickens," 48, Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.

**Cheyne, Rev. Thomas Kelly, D.Litt., D.D.**, was b. in London 1841. Ed. at Merchant Taylor's School and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Elected ('69) Fellow of Balliol Coll., and in '71 was appointed rector of Tendring, Essex. Hon. D.D. Edin. '83, and Glasgow '91. In '85 he became **Oriel Professor** of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and a Canon of Rochester; in 1904 a member of the British Academy. Professor Cheyne is one of the most eminent authorities on Biblical exegesis. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and is the author of numerous works on the Old Testament, including "The Prophecies of Isaiah" (5th ed. '89), "Job and Solomon" ('87), "The Book of Psalms" ('88; re-written 1904); "Aids to the Devout Study of Criticism" ('92), "Founders of Old Testament Criticism" ('93), an "Introduction to the Book of Isaiah" ('95), a new Translation of the Book of Isaiah, a new edition of the Hebrew text of Isaiah ('97-8), "Jewish Religious Life" ('98), "Biblical Problems, and the New Material for their Solution" (1904). He was also co-editor with Dr. J. Sutherland Black of the now completed *Encyclopædia Biblica*. Address: South Elms, Oxford, and The Precincts, Rochester.

**Children's Country Holidays Fund, The**, organises holidays, never less than two weeks, for poor city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement. The C.C.H.F. sends about 40,000 children annually. **Treasurer**, The Earl of Arran; **Secretary**, R. H. Tawney; **Office**, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand.

**Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The**, was established in '82 to provide change of air for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In 1905, 3167 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 60,686 children. **Treasurer**, Mr. Walter Hazell; **Secretary**, Mrs. Percival; **Office**, St. Peter's Schools, Onslow Street, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

## CHILE.

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the north and Argentina on the east, which declared itself independent of Spain on Sept. 18th, 1810. Under the Constitution voted in '33 it is governed by a President elected indirectly for five years

by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies forming the legislature. The Senate, of 32 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the Chamber, of 94 members, by the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The President receives a salary of £2250.

The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 74 departments and one territory. These figures include the provinces of Antofagasta ceded by Bolivia in '84, and of Tarapaca and Tacna ceded by Peru in '84. The province of Tacna was ceded originally for ten years, with the understanding that at the end of that period a plebiscite should decide whether it should remain Chilean or revert to Peru. That plebiscite has never taken place, and negotiations for carrying it out fell through owing to revolutionary movements in Peru. Latterly Chile has moved in the direction of the view that Tacna should be retained in order to secure a scientific frontier, and has greatly strengthened her hold on the province. As to Antofagasta, Chile claimed that province not only under the '84 treaty of truce, but as having been hers before. By the treaty signed Oct. 17th, 1904, however, Bolivia definitely recognised the sovereignty of Chile over the province, Chile undertaking to pay the war claims. Boundary difficulties with Argentina were settled by arbitration in 1902.

#### President.

The President is Señor Pedro Montt, elected in 1906. His father, Manuel Montt, President 1831-61, laid the foundations for the development of the Republic. Señor Pedro Montt was b. 1848, and has been successively Deputy, Senator, Minister of State, diplomatist, and Vice-President of the Council of State. As Minister he held the portfolios of Justice, Finance and Industry, and has also been Premier. In 1901 he was a candidate for the presidency, but was defeated by Señor Riesco. He was elected for the period 1906-11 by a coalition of Nationalists, Liberals, and Radicals, joined even by some Conservatives.

#### Army and Navy.

The establishment of the active army is about 18,000 men, and the formations are: 10 regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, 20 batteries of field artillery, 1 mountain battery, 2 battalions of mounted infantry, and a corps of engineers. The war strength is stated to be 150,000 men, including a part of the national guard, while the remainder of that force numbers about 350,000 men, who have received very little training.

The Chilean navy and army are administered from the same office. All service for both army and navy is obtained by conscription. The officers and men on the naval active list are variously stated to number from 6000 to 8000. The strength in ships built is: battleships, 1; armoured cruisers, 1; protected cruisers, 5; torpedo vessels, 3; torpedo-boat destroyers, 6; torpedo boats, 6; submarine, 1. The principal dockyards are situated as follows: Talcahuano, one dock, takes large vessels; Valparaiso, two small floating docks, take cruisers. In 1906 the training-ship *General Baquedano* visited British and European ports.

#### Industries and Statistics.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; gratuitous

education is given at the national charge, but is not compulsory. Wheat, wine, nitrate, copper, silver, iodine, etc., are the chief products of the country. Half the population are engaged in agriculture, but the mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The export of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, in 1905 was 35,910,332 quintals. There are 3206 miles of railway, of which 1698 belong to the State. The capital is Santiago, pop. 334,538; and other chief towns are Valparaiso, 143,769; and Concepcion, 50,000. The Conversion Law of Feb. 11th, '95, changed the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 18d. per peso or dollar.

An earthquake in August 1906 caused great damage at Valparaiso, Santiago, and other towns. See Earthquakes under SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS. A Bill providing £1,000,000 for the rebuilding of Valparaiso was approved by Congress (Nov. 15th).

Area, 290,829 sq. m.; pop. (1902) 3,300,000. Revenue, 1903, £5,881,231; 1904, £6,207,377; 1905, £8,750,000; expenditure, 1905, £8,437,000; debt, external, 1906, £21,200,000, including a £3,700,000 loan contracted in 1906 for the construction of the Arica-La Paz railway and drainage works: internal, 1905, £6,687,500; imports, 1901, £10,447,557, 1902, £9,932,115, 1903, £10,685,300, 1904, £11,786,406, 1905, £14,143,730; exports, 1901, £12,888,373, 1902, £13,940,997; 1903, £14,566,715, 1904, £16,199,835, 1905, £19,890,690. In 1905 the United Kingdom took 38·2 per cent. of the exports and Germany 27·8 per cent.; of the imports 37·71 per cent. were contributed by the United Kingdom and 25·23 per cent. by Germany.

Legation in London, 29, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.—*Minister Plenipotentiary*, M. Domingo Gana.—*First Secretary*, Don Victor Eastman.—*Second Secretary*, Don Felipe Aninat.—*Consul in London*, A. Torres, 10, Lime Street, E.C.

British Minister at Santiago, A. S. Raikes. *Consul-General*, F. P. Leay, Valparaiso. *Consuls*, G. L. Ansted, Coquimbo; C. N. Clarke, Iquique.

#### CHINA, EMPIRE OF.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area estimated by the Chinese Government in 1902 at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a pop. of 407,253,029. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,744,750 sq. m., and contain about 26,300,000 souls. See accounts of these on p. 99.

#### Ruler.

The Emperor, Tsai-Tien Kwang-Hsu, is the son of Prince Chun, and his mother, who died in 1896, was a sister of the present Empress-Dowager. Born in '72, at Peking, he ascended the throne on Jan. 22nd, '75. He married, in '89, his cousin, a daughter of Duke Kwei, who is a brother of the Empress-Dowager. During the early part of his reign the Empress-Dowager Tsu-Hsi, who was b. Nov. 17th, 1834, was supreme, though nominally the Emperor assumed full control of the Government in '89. He is himself in favour of progress, and in '98 he issued several edicts in favour of reforms; but the only effect was that in Sept. '98 the Empress-Dowager restored the Regency and relegated the Emperor to the



background again. Each Emperor can appoint his successor from among those of his own family who belong to a younger generation than his own. A son was born to Prince Chun, the Emperor's brother, in Feb. 1906, and was by Imperial decree named Pu.

#### **Government.**

At the head of the Government is the Emperor, supreme priest and king, who nominally wields an autocratic power, though the Empress-Dowager, as is explained above, is actually the supreme ruler. The chief advisory body is the **Grand Council**, consisting of five members. Under this is the **Government Council**, including the members of the **Grand Council** and the chief members of the **Grand Secretariat**. The administration is carried on by the **Wai-wu-pu** or Board of Foreign Affairs, and nine other **Boards**—viz., Education, Civil Office, Commerce, Communications, Interior, Rites, Revenue, Punishments, War. By a decree of Nov. 7th, 1906, these Boards, which are practically Ministries, have only one President, instead of two as formerly, and no discrimination is shown between Manchus and Chinese. The **Board of Censors** is theoretically superior to the central administration, and in practice possesses considerable power, through the right of access to the sovereign which its members enjoy. The 18 provinces are administered by **viceroy**s or **governor-generals**, who are assisted by **governors** of departments and districts, and by the "**taotais**" of the cities.

#### **Army and Navy.**

Certain measures are on foot to reorganise the **Chinese Army** in accordance with an instruction drawn up by Yuan-Shi-Kai in 1902. A law of military reorganisation was promulgated in January 1905. The Chinese army is henceforth to be national, and no longer to be composed of heterogeneous forces under provincial viceroys. There will be the active army, the first reserve, and the second reserve, of the **Lu-chun** or Imperial Land Forces. There will be infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and army service troops, and the organisation will be in divisions of all arms. It is intended to constitute 36 of these divisions, and by the beginning of 1906 ten of these had been organised. Each division numbers 12,000 men, and includes forces of cavalry and artillery. In war the infantry will be doubled from the first reserve, but cavalry and special troops are maintained on a war footing. Men are carefully selected, opium smokers being refused, and entry is for three years, with optional well-paid service in the first reserve (three years) and the second reserve (four years). The reserve service was popular, and by Jan. 1st, 1906, it was estimated that 10,000 men would have been passed into it. The system has been introduced in Shantung, Huan, and Shansi.

Proposals are also on foot for the reorganisation of the various provincial organisations, such as the army of General Ma on the Mongolian border. The training is directed by Japanese officers, and the manoeuvres in Oct. 1906 raised doubts in the minds of some observers as to the permanence of the system they have instituted.

There was some agitation during 1906 for the reorganisation and enlargement of the **Chinese Navy**. The Government appear to be in earnest as regards this matter. There

are **Arsenals** at Foochow, Taku, Kiangnan, Shanghai, and Whampao. There are 4 small cruisers, 4 torpedo craft, and a few other old vessels; the personnel is of small account.

#### **Industries, etc.**

The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The State religion, however, is Confucian. The Emperor is the sole high priest of the Empire in the worship of Heaven. Roman Catholic missions have about 1,000,000 professed followers, and Protestant missions have adherents estimated at about 150,000. Education is to a very large extent the monopoly of a special literary class of the population, and literary examinations are the chief gate to the public service, despite the Imperial Edict of 1902 which decreed that universities should be established in each province, colleges in each prefecture, and schools in each district. Something has been done in this direction, but it is of a very perfunctory character. An Imperial decree in Sept. 1905 established a new system on more modern lines, which has yet to be carried out, however. Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, cereals, and sugar. About one-fourth of the world's supply of new silk comes from China. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from 1s. to 6s. 6d. per acre being paid to the Government. There is much coal in all the provinces, and in the **Lui-Yang** district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Sze-Chuan, Shansi and Honan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shansi. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, and much benefit will accrue to native and foreign trade when a proper system of railways is established. Many concessions have been granted, and in 1905 there were, including Manchuria, about 3000 miles open.

The capital of China is **Peking**, with a population of 1,600,000. Other chief towns with their populations are: Siangnan, 1,000,000; Singan, 1,000,000; Canton, 900,000; Hankow, 870,000; Tientsin, 750,000; Shanghai, 651,000; Fuchow, 624,000; Chungking, 600,000; Suchow, 500,000; Hangchow, 300,000; Nanking, 270,000; and Ningpo, 260,000.

Various ports, called the **treaty ports**, which number 42 in all, have been thrown open to European trade, and about 19,000 Europeans reside in these ports, of whom over 5400 are British subjects. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, with a foreign population of 11,407, including 3713 British and 2157 Japanese, and a native population of about 600,000. The Imperial Customs dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. Nearly 900 Europeans are engaged in its service, of whom about 500 are British.

Various districts have been "**leased**" to other powers: e.g., Wei-hai-Wei, and the Kowloon district opposite Hong Kong, to Great Britain;



Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia, though Japan took these in 1905 (see JAPAN); Kiaochau to Germany; and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France.

The coinage used by the people is the "cash," made of copper and zinc, 40 of which go to *1*d. and 9600 to a *£*. The currency of the country, other than this, is the "tael," or "liang," as the Chinese call it, which is a certain weight of silver. The weight and the fineness of the silver differ in different towns, but the Haikwan tael is that in which duties are paid to the Imperial Maritime Customs, and this is a weight of 583.3 grains of pure silver 1000 fine, the value of which is about 2s. 10d., though it varies. In 1905 it was 3s. By an Imperial decree of Nov. 29th, 1905, an Imperial tael of 0.96 tael pure silver and 0.10 tael copper was ordered to be minted as "equal to one Kuping tael of full touch."

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

The revenue and expenditure are estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000. Imports, 1902, £39,118,115; 1903, £40,908,750; 1904, £49,279,514; 1905, £67,251,411; exports, 1902, £30,993,946; 1903, £31,124,900; 1904, £34,301,478; 1905, £34,278,183. The debt in 1900 amounted to about £55,755,000, including the loan to cover the war indemnity to Japan; and in 1901 China agreed to pay to the Powers, in 39 annual instalments, an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels (about £67,500,000 at 3s. per Hai-kuan tael), making the total debt £123,255,000. With the exception of a railway loan of £2,300,000, this debt is secured on the Imperial Maritime Customs.

Grand Council: Prince Ching, Chu Hong-chi, Wang-wen Shao, Yuan-Shih Kai, and Chang Chi-tung. *Grand Secretary*, Shih-han.

*Administration*: Wai-wu-pu — *President*, Wang-tahsieh (the Chinese Minister in London) appointed Nov. 6th, 1906. *Board of Education*, Yong Ching. *Commerce*, Prince Tsai-chen. *Commander-in-Chief Army and Navy*, Yuan-Shih-Kai. *Revenue*, Tieh-liang. *Board of Communications*, Tang Shao-yi.

*Imperial Chinese Customs*: *Inspector-General*, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G.; *Deputy*, Sir Robert E. Bredon, K.C.M.G. (see *HISTORY*, below).

*Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, His Excellency Wang Tah-sieh, Hon. D.C.L. Oxon., 40, Portland Place, W. *Secretary*, Mr. Ivan Chen. *Third Secretary*, Mr. Chung Yu. *Attaches*, Messrs. Li Kwan Ying, Whang Honcheng, On Yorchun, Panyien Wu, Lu Ngan Chang.

*British Minister at Peking*, Sir John K. Jordan, K.C.M.G. *Secretary*, Hon. Lancelot Carnegie, M.V.O. *Commercial Attaché*, J. W. Jamieson, Shanghai.

*British Consuls-General*: *Tientsin and Peking*, L. C. Hopkins.—*Canton*, R. W. Mansfield, C.M.G.—*Shanghai*, Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G.—*Hankow*, E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G.—*Cheng-tu*, A. Hosie.—*Yun-nan-fu*, W. H. Wilkinson.—*Mukden*, H. E. Fulford, C.M.G. *Judge of Supreme Court for China and Korea*, Sir H. W. de Sausmarez, Shanghai.

#### Dependencies.

*Manchuria* (area 363,610 sq. m., pop. 16,000,000) was occupied by the Russians at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should have been evacuated under the terms of the *Manchurian Convention*, signed April 8th, 1902, it remained under Russian control. This was

the immediate cause of hostilities between Russia and Japan, which ended in 1905 in the Russian evacuation of the country (see JAPAN). The capital is Mukden; pop. 150,000. The country is well supplied with railways.

*Mongolia* (area 1,367,600 sq. m., pop. 2,580,000) lies between Manchuria and Chinese Turkistan, and is bounded on the north by Siberia. It includes the desert of Gobi, and is inhabited by nomadic Mongols and Kaimucks. The chief town is Urga.

*Chinese Turkistan* (area 550,340 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000), to the north of Tibet, and to the east of the Pamirs, contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. British and Russian representatives are stationed at Kashgar, which is a large trading centre, but Russian influence is the ascendant.

*Tibet* (area 463,200 sq. m., pop. variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000) lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Szechuen, with Chinese Turkistan on the north. The capital is Lhasa (estimated pop. 15,000). The country, by reason of its physical characteristics, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, is of extreme interest, apart from the fact that it is the home of Buddhism. Gold is said to exist in considerable quantities. The Dalai Lama is the supreme ruler, but the Tashe Lama, at Tashe-Lhunpo, a great monastery near Shigatse, the second city of Tibet, was in Sept. 1904 appointed to succeed to the spiritual dignities of the Dalai Lama, by order of the Chinese Emperor. The Dalai Lama is assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 councillors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. There is an *Amban*, or Chinese Resident, at Lhasa, who represents the Chinese Government in the country, China having assumed the suzerainty of the country early in the eighteenth century. The three great monasteries outside Lhasa really govern the country, through the Tzong-du or Great Assembly. By the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of '90 and '93, Yatung, in the Chumbi valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. A British mission under Col. Younghusband was despatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to secure the observance of these Conventions. The Mission was received with much hostility by the Tibetans, and fighting took place, but Lhasa was reached on Aug. 3rd, 1904. The Dalai Lama had fled, but the Amban was present, and after considerable negotiation a formal treaty was signed (Sept. 7th, 1904). The Regent left in charge affixed the Dalai Lama's seal, and the Council, the three great Monasteries and the National Assembly also sealed the treaty. Tibet agreed to establish markets at Gyangtse and Gartok, in addition to Yatung, for British and Tibetan trade, with Tibetan and British officials stationed thereat; and Great Britain agreed to alter by separate arrangement any objectionable features in the Convention of 1893. Tibet agreed to pay Great Britain an indemnity of £500,000 in 75 yearly instalments, commencing on Jan. 1st, 1906, Great Britain meanwhile continuing to occupy the Chumbi valley as security for the due payment

of the indemnity and the performance of the conditions as to trading stations. It was provided that if the indemnity should not be paid, Great Britain should continue in occupation of Chumbi. Tibet agreed to demolish all forts between the Indian frontier and Gyantse on the trade routes. Tibet also agreed not to cede, sell, lease, or mortgage any Tibetan territory to any foreign Power, without the consent of Great Britain, and not to allow any foreign Power to intervene in Tibetan affairs, or to construct roads or railways or open mines in Tibet. Mr. Brodrick, on behalf of H.M. Government, subsequently decided that £166,666 should be the amount of the indemnity, and that the period of occupation of the Chumbi valley should cease after three annual instalments had been paid. The convention was confirmed by a separate convention between the United Kingdom and China signed April 27th, 1906, Great Britain engaging not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in its administration, and China undertaking not to permit any foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet.

### History, 1906.

The *Times* correspondent at Shanghai reported in Dec. 1905 that he found a strong effort being made to bring the Chinese military forces into a state of efficiency; a determination to grant no more concessions to foreigners, and to recover control of those already granted; the circulation of a good deal of mischievous anti-foreign literature; an agitation for the maintenance of China's sovereign rights against foreign aggression; and open obstruction of the proceedings of the treaty revision commission. A riot broke out at Shanghai (18th), and the British ships landed a naval force, while volunteers patrolled the foreign settlement till order was restored.

A convention was signed (22nd) at Peking between China and Japan. It confirmed the transfer by Russia to Japan of the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula and the railway between Chang-chun and Port Arthur, in accordance with Articles V. and VI. of the Portsmouth Treaty. Provision was made for the opening up to trade of Feng-hwang-chenn, Liao-yang, Hsin-min-tun, Tieling, Tung-kwang-tsze, Fa-ku-men, Chang-chun, Kirin, Kharbin, Ninguta, Hun-chun, San-shin, Tsitsihar, Khailar, Aiju, and Manjuli.

The murder of six Catholic missionaries and of an English missionary and his family in Nanchang-fu during an uprising by a mob was reported (Feb. 26th). An indemnity was afterwards paid by the Government for the damage done, the murderers were punished, and the governor dismissed. The *Times* correspondent at Peking, discussing the situation (April 20th), said the disturbances at Shanghai and Nanchang were due to purely local causes. China, he said, had everything to gain by keeping at peace with foreigners, and knew it. The Government had no sympathy with anti-foreign tendencies, but the native Press, which was springing up in the treaty ports, was very inflammatory in character, and the weakness of the central Government failed to check inflammatory meetings in the central and southern provinces.

An Imperial edict was promulgated (May 9th) appointing Tieh-liang President of the Board of Revenue, and Tang Shao-yi Associate

Minister with him. All the Chinese and foreigners employed at the various Customs offices were thus placed under Chinese control. Mr. Carnegie, British Chargé d'Affaires, at once demanded satisfactory assurances that the edict meant no interference with the existing administration of the Maritime Customs, and no departure from China's undertaking that the successor to Sir Robert Hart should be an Englishman so long as British trade was predominant. The diplomatic body in Peking supported the British protest against any change in the Customs administration. On June 2nd the Wai-wu-pu gave assurances that the Customs articles or loan agreements of '06 and '08 would be observed, under which the Government undertook that "the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs service shall remain as at present constituted during the currency of the loan"—i.e. till 1943. It afterwards appeared, however, that these assurances were not officially communicated to Sir Robert Hart nor to the Chinese officials. Sir Robert Hart, who announced his early retirement in July, sent out a circular to his staff, dated Sept. 22nd, notifying them that he had been personally assured that the relations of the staff with the Inspector General would continue as before; that there would be no change; that the new Board would simply exercise the authority formerly vested in the Wai-wu-pu.

Early in the year a Commission was sent to Europe and America to study the political, financial, and administrative methods of Western nations. On its return conferences were held, and finally an Imperial decree was issued (Sept. 1st) promising Constitutional Government when the people should be fitted for it, with the introduction of administrative and financial reforms meanwhile. Another edict ordered the abolition of the use of opium, both native and foreign, within ten years (20th).

The Peking correspondent of the *Times* reported in July that a railway of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge had been constructed from the Hsin-min-tun terminus of the Northern Chinese railways to Mukden, a distance of 36 miles. The Japanese section of the Chinese Eastern railway was completed from Port Arthur to Szu-ping-tai, a distance of 395 miles, and was being extended to Kun-chu-ling (34 miles) and Kwan-ching-tsze (40 miles). The sections of the Shanghai-Nankin Railway to Su-chau and Wu-sieh (91 miles) were officially opened on July 16th. The first section of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, running for 32 miles to Nan-kau, near the Great Wall, was opened on Sept. 30th.

**China Association.** The, is a society of merchants and others interested in the Far East, having for its objects the representation of the interests of the British mercantile community in their relations with the Chinese and Japanese, and the promotion of trade and intercourse with China and Japan. Hon. Sec. and Treas., Joseph Welch; Office, 159, Cannon Street, E.C.

**China League.** The, was formed by Members of Parliament and others interested in the Far East in 1900. Hon. Secs., Messrs. A. R. Burkill and G. Jamieson, C.M.G.; Sec., Mr. E. G. Wall; Office, Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Choate, Joseph Hodges,** American lawyer. B. at Salem, Massachusetts, Jan. 24th, '32, graduated at Harvard University, '52, and admitted to the American Bar in '55. In '98 he



was president of the American Bar Association. He received the LL.D. degree from Amherst in '87, Harvard '88, Edinburgh '99, Cambridge 1901, Yale 1901, St. Andrews 1902, Glasgow 1904, and the D.C.L. from Oxford in 1902. He is a Republican, an admirable speaker, and has written addresses on Abraham Lincoln, Rufus Choate, Admiral Farragut, Education in America, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton. U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain '99-1905.

**Christian Evidence Society.** Founded in 1870 by the then Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Nonconformists, to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. President, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sec., Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A. Offices, 34, Craven Street, W.C.

**Christie, Sir William H. Mahoney, K.C.B., D.Sc. (hon.), M.A., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal,** was b. at Woolwich 1845, is a son of the late Prof. S. H. Christie, F.R.S., was ed. at King's Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and became a Fellow of his college. Graduated B.A. ('68) as fourth wrangler. Appointed ('70) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement ('81) appointed Astronomer Royal. He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including new forms of spectroscope, of altazimuth, and of domes. He is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy" and various scientific papers. K.C.B. Nov. 9th, 1904. Address: Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

**Cinque Ports, The.** A group of seven ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent). **Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich** were the original ports, Winchelsea and Rye being added afterwards. The Lord Wardenship, of which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is the present holder, is now only an honorary dignity.

**City Churches Preservation Society, The,** founded in 1894, considers that to destroy any of the beautiful City churches would be unnecessary. Chairman, Mr. Edwin Freshfield. Hon. Sec., Mr. Alfred Moore, 7, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**City of London College.** Day and evening classes are held in the various branches of science, literature, art, and commerce, and higher and commercial day schools have been established. There are chemical, physical, biological and physiological laboratories, Art studios, a good library and a spacious reading-room. Principal, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.; Secretary, David Savage, F.C.I.S.

### CIVIL SERVICE.

The British Civil Service comprises all those persons who serve the King in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury**, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments. The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office**, together with the **Home Office**, probably rank next. The three revenue departments—

namely, the **Post Office**, **Inland Revenue**, and **Customs**—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what are known as the spending departments, the **War Office**, **Admiralty**, **Board of Trade**, **Office of Works**, **Education Office**, **Privy Council Office**, the **Stationery Office**, and many other smaller offices.

Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission** which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Services should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme. An official nomination is required for all situations not filled by open competition.

The Civil Service Commissioners conduct the examinations not only for home services, but also for Indian, military, naval, and colonial services. See also **BRITISH EMPIRE (Indian Civil Service)**. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services can be obtained of the Civil Service Commission, London, W.

**Clarke, Sir Edward G., K.C.,** was b. in London, Feb. 15th, 1841. He was ed. at the City Commercial School, City of London Coll. and King's Coll., London; obtained a writership in the India Office '59, but retired '60; became Tancred Law Student '61; was called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; created Q.C. '80; and elected a bencher of his Inn '82. Sir Edward was for some time a reporter in the House of Commons, and was on the literary staff of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*. He was made Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's '86 Administration, and knighted. He declined to take office in '95 because of the regulations as to private practice imposed on the Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, and in '97 refused the offer of the appointment of Master of the Rolls. M.P. for Southwark '80, for Plymouth '80-1900, and for City of London Jan.-June 1906, retiring in the latter month on grounds of health. A speech delivered by him in the House on March 12th was severely criticised by the Tariff Reform section of his constituents. Address: Thorn-cote, Staines.

**Clarke, Sir George Sydenham, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.,** Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, was b. in 1843, and is the eldest son of the late Rev. W. J. Clarke of Folkestone. Ed. at Haileybury and Wimbledon, he passed first both into and out of the R.M.A., Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers '68. He was on the Staff of Cooper's Hill '71-80, served in Egypt and the Soudan '82 and '85, and then went to the War Office. For his services in organising Colonial Defence, '85-92, he was made a K.C.M.G. '93. He also acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission on Navy and Army Administration in '88, and was a member of the Committee appointed in 1900 to inquire into the organisation of the War Office. From '94 to 1901 he was Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Dept. at Woolwich. Governor of Victoria 1901-4, member War Office Reconstruction Committee 1904, and in the same year



appointed to the post he now holds. G.C.M.G. 1906. He has published works on "Graphic Statics," "Pievna," "Imperial Defence," "Fortification," "Russia's Sea Power," etc.

**Clemenceau, Georges**, is one of the most striking personalities in French politics. The Bloc, or union of all Republican parties against all reactionaries, was created by him in the phrase: "*La Révolution est un bloc dont on ne peut rien détacher, rien rejeter.*" B. in 1841 in Vendée, he obtained the degree of M.D., and was in practice in Paris when elected Mayor of Montmartre on the overthrow of the Second Empire (Sept. 4th, '71). Since that time he has always been concerned with politics, overthrowing Cabinets, raising up others, exercising the greatest influence, and yet not becoming a Minister until, in March 1906, he accepted the Portfolio of the Interior in the Sarrien Administration, of which he was the virtual head. On Oct. 23rd, when M. Sarrien resigned, he succeeded him as Premier. He was returned to the Chamber of Deputies in '76, and was regularly re-elected until '93. Always a friend of England, his defeat was due to no small extent to a cartoon widely disseminated, representing him juggling with "British gold." In 1902 he was returned as Senator for the Department of the Var. In the meantime he had taken up the journalist's pen, edited the *Aurore*, and eloquently and valiantly defended Captain (now Major) Dreyfus. Has written a play and several books. As an orator he is incisive, logical, and fearless. In 1906 he surpassed himself in an encounter with

M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader. His speech on that occasion was one of the most powerful heard in the Parliament of the Third Republic.

**Clifford, Rev. John**, was b. Oct. 16th, 1836, at Sawley. When a boy of eleven he was a "threeder" in a lace factory, and often worked from 4 a.m. on the Friday till 6 p.m. on the Saturday. In '55 he entered the General Baptist College, and in '58 accepted an invitation from the Praed Street church, Paddington. He graduated B.A. at London University in '61, B.Sc. with honours in Logic and Philosophy, and in Geology in '62, in '64 taking the degree of M.A. (bracketed first); and in '66 that of LL.B. with honours in the Principles of Legislation. Hon. D.D. Bates' College, U.S.A., '83; hon. LL.D. Colgate University, New York, 1906. His growing success at Praed Street led to the erection of Westbourne Park Chapel, which was opened Sept. '77, and in which he still continues to minister. He visited Australia and the States during '97. He was the protagonist of the Passive Resistance Movement directed against the 1902 Education Act. Angus Lecturer 1906. His works include the following: "Is Life worth Living?" "The Dawn of Manhood," "Daily Strength for Daily Living," "Christian Certainties," "The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible," "Typical Christian Leaders," "Social Worship," "God's Greater Britain," "The New Education Bill: What is at Stake," 1902, "The Secret of Jesus," 1903, and "The Ultimate Problems of Christianity," 1906. Address: 25, Sunderland Terrace, Westbourne Gardens, W.

### CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES, PRINCIPAL.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Albemarle . . . . .	13, Albemarle Street . . . . .	1874	800	£ s. d. 5 & 4gs.	£ s. d. 5 & 4 gs.
Alpine . . . . .	23, Savile Row . . . . .	1857	660	4 4 0	2 2 0
Army and Navy . . . . .	36, Pall Mall . . . . .	1837	2,400	40 0 0	7 & 10gs.
Arthur's . . . . .	69, St. James's Street . . . . .	1765	600	31 10 0	11 & 12gs.
Arts . . . . .	40, Dover St., Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1863	600	£10 share £6 fee	7 7 0
Athenæum . . . . .	107, Pall Mall . . . . .	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Australasian . . . . .	24, St. Mary Axe, E.C. . . . .	1868	300	6 5 0	5 5 0
Authors'. . . . .	4, Whitehall Court . . . . .	1891	350	£5 share until 600 members	55 (T.) 33 (Sb.) 22 (C.)
Automobile. . . . .	119, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1897	3,050	6 6 0	8 8 (T.) 5 5 (C.)
Auxiliary Forces . . . . .	Whitehall Court, S.W. . . . .	1902	1,000	—	53, & 1gs.
Bachelors' . . . . .	7 & 8, Hamilton Place, W. . . . .	1881	1,050	31 10 0	10 10 0
Badminton . . . . .	100, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1876	1,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
*Baldwin . . . . .	79A, Pall Mall . . . . .	1887	225	10 10 0	5 5 0
Bath (Gentlemen) . . . . .	34, Dover St., Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1894	2,000	31 10 0	10 10 0
" (Ladies) . . . . .	16, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1894	500	10 10 0	7 7 0
Beefsteak . . . . .	9, Green St., Leicester Square . . . . .	1876	300	15 15 0	6 6 0
*Boodle's . . . . .	28, St. James's Street . . . . .	1762	650	31 10 0	11 11 0
Brooks's . . . . .	St. James's Street . . . . .	1764	650	31 10 0	11 11 0
Burlington Fine Arts . . . . .	17, Savile Row . . . . .	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Caledonian . . . . .	30, Charles Street, St. James's, S.W. . . . .	1897	Limited to 1,300	10 10 0	8gs. (T.) 6gs. (C.) Service, 5gs.
Carlton . . . . .	94, Pall Mall . . . . .	1832	1,300	40 0 0	10 & 11gs.
Cavalry . . . . .	127, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1890	1,300	31 10 0	10 10 0

\* Candidates under 30, £1 1s.; under 40, £3 3s.; over 40, £10 10s.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
*City Athenæum . . . .	Angel Court, E.C. . . . .	1895	650	£ s. d. 5 5 0	£ s. d. 5 5 0
City Carlton . . . . .	24-27, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	1868	800(T.) 200(C.)	20 gs. (T.) 10 gs. (C.)	10 gs. (T.) 5 gs. (C.)
City Liberal . . . . .	Walbrook . . . . .	1874	800	10 10 0	10 & 4 gs. (C.)
City of London . . . . .	19, Old Broad Street, E.C. . .	1832	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Cocoa Tree . . . . .	64, St. James's Street . . . .	1746	700	10 10 0	5 & 7 gs.
Conservative . . . . .	74, St. James's Street . . . .	1840	1,300	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional . . . . .	Northumberland Avenue . . .	1883	6,500	15 & 10 gs.	7 & 4 gs.
*Denison (Ladies' and Gents') . . . . .	15, Buckingham St., Adelphi.	1886	About 120	None	10s. and upw'rds
Devonshire . . . . .	50, St. James's Street . . . .	1874	1,200	15 15 0	10 10 0
Dutch . . . . .	22, Regent Street, S.W. . . .	1873	380	None	3 3 0 [& 21s.]
East India Unit. Service Eccentric . . . . .	16 & 17, St. James's Square . .	1849	2,500	21 0 0	10 10 0
*Eighty . . . . .	21, Shaftesbury Avenue . . . .	1891	999	10 10 0	3 3 0
Eldon . . . . .	3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C. (Office) . . . . .	1880	747	1 1 0	1 1 0
	3, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane. . . . .	1877	200	2 2 0	4 4 (T.) 2 2 (C.)
Farmers' . . . . .	2, Whitehall Court . . . . .	1842	950	1 1 0	1 1 (C.) 3 3 (T.)
Garrick . . . . .	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	10 10 0
German Athenæum . . . .	93, Mortimer Street, W. . . .	1869	450	5 5 0	6 & 4 gs.
Golfers' . . . . .	2A, Whitehall Court . . . . .	1893	1,000	—	53 & 1 gs.
Green Room . . . . .	46, Leicester Square . . . . .	1877	500	6 6 0	5 5 0
Gresham . . . . .	1, Gresham Place, E.C. . . . .	1843	475	10 10 0	10 10 0
Grosvenor . . . . .	68A & 1A, Dover St., Piccadilly	1885	3,000	None	10 gs. (T.) 8 gs. (C.)
Guards . . . . .	70, Pall Mall . . . . .	1813	600	31 10 0	11 & 10 gs.†
Gun Club . . . . .	Pavilion, Wood Lane, Notting Hill, W. Office, 5, Brook St.	1860	No limit	15 0 0	10 0 0
Hurlingham . . . . .	Fulham, S.W. . . . .	1868	1,700	21 0 0 Service	8 8 0 memb'rs
				10 10 0	5 5 0
Isthmian . . . . .	105, Piccadilly . . . . .	1882	1,600	None	10 & 7 gs.
Junior Athenæum . . . .	116, Piccadilly . . . . .	1864	1,200	None	10 10 0
Junior Carlton . . . . .	Pall Mall . . . . .	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Conservative . . .	43 & 44, Albemarle St., Piccadilly	1889	3,300	Suspd.	4 gs. (T.) 2 g. (C.)
Junior Constitutional . .	101, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1887	5,000	10 10 0	5 & 3 gs.
Junior United Service . .	Charles Street, St. James's . .	1827	2,000	40 0 0	8 8 0
*Kennel . . . . .	7, Grafton Street, W. . . . .	1873	300	—	5 5 0
Marlborough . . . . .	52, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . .	1869	500	31 10 0	10 10 0
*Marylebone C.C. . . . .	Lord's, St. John's Wood, N.W.	1787	4,954	5 0 0	3 0 0
National . . . . .	1, Whitehall Gardens . . . . .	1845	600	Suspd.	4 & 7 gs.
National Liberal . . . .	Whitehall Place, S.W. . . . .	1882	6,000	Suspd.	6 & 3 gs. Junior 2 & 1 gs.
*National Sporting . . .	43, King St., Covent Garden, W.C. . . . .	1891	700	5 5 0 Country	6 6 0 Country
				2 2 0	4 4 0
Naval and Military . . .	94, Piccadilly . . . . .	1862	2,000	42 0 0	10 10 0
New Club . . . . .	4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly .	1893	900	£21 or With- out	7 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.) 10 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.)
*New Reform . . . . .	10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. . . .	1900	500	—	1 1 0
New Oxford & Cambridge	68, Pall Mall . . . . .	1884	850	10 10 0	10 & 6 gs.
*New University . . . .	57 & 58, St. James's Street. . .	1863	1,100	31 10 0	8 8 0
Northumberland and Northern Counties, Ltd.	2, Savile Row, W. . . . .	1892	550	None	7 gs. (T.) 5 gs. (C.) 1 g. (Fn.)

\* Candidates under 30, £1 1s.; under 40, £3 3s.; over 40, £10 10s.

† Naval and Military Officers on the Active List £5 5s. per annum.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Old Welcome . . . . .	Earl's Court Exhibition . . .	1887	1,000	—	3 3 0
O.P. Club . . . . .	Piazza, Covent Garden, W.C.	1900	800	1 1 0	1 11 6
Oriental . . . . .	18, Hanover Square, W. . .	1824	800	31 0 0	9 9 0
*Orleans . . . . .	29, King Street, St. James's .	1877	500	31 10 0	10 gs. & 1g. (For.)
Oxford and Cambridge .	71 to 76, Pall Mall . . . . .	1830	1,170	42 0 0	9 9 0
Pioneer (Ladies') . . .	5, Grafton Street, Bond Street W. . . . .	1892	650	(T.) 3 gs. (C.) 2 gs.	(T.) 3 gs. (C.) 2 gs.
Playgoers' . . . . .	5 & 6, Clement's Inn, W.C. .	1884	1,500	2 gs.	(P.) 2 gs.
Polyglot . . . . .	436, Strand, W.C. . . . .	—	—	1 11 0	1 1 0
Portland . . . . .	9, St. James's Square, S.W. .	1816	300	1 0 0	2 0 0
Pratt's . . . . .	14, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	1841	700	—	& 1 0 0
Press . . . . .	Wine Office Ct., Fleet St., E.C.	1882	470	10 10 0	10 10 0
Primrose . . . . .	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's.	1886	4,500	—	5 5 0
Prince's . . . . .	Knightsbridge . . . . .	1853	1,500	1 0 0	3 & 1 gs.
Queen's . . . . .	West Kensington . . . . .	1886	1,200	Suspd.	2 2 0
*Raleigh . . . . .	16, Regent Street, S.W. . .	1858	800	7 7 0	7 7 0
Ranelagh . . . . .	Barn Elms, Barnes, S.W. . .	1894	2,200	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.)
			Officers	20 gs., on Active List 10 gs	3gs. (C. & Service)
Reform . . . . .	104, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . .	1836	1,450	10 10 0	10 10 0
*Royal Canoe . . . . .	Trowlock Island, Hampton Wk.	1866	200	40 0 0	1 1 0
*Royal London Yacht .	2, Savile Row, W., and Cowes, Isle of Wight . . . . .	1838	500	2 2 0	8 gs. (T.)
Royal Societies . . . .	St. James's Street . . . . .	1894	2,500	5 5 0	6 gs. (C.)
				1 1 0	2gs. (Col. & Fgn.)
Royal Thames Yacht . .	7, Albemarle Street, W. . .	1823	Lmtd. to	Suspd.	8 & 6 gs.
Royal Water Colour So- ciety Art . . . . .	5A, Pall Mall East, S.W. . .	1884	1,000 250	10 10 0	1 1 0
St. James' . . . . .	106, Piccadilly . . . . .	1857	750	1 1 0	11 11 0
St. Stephen's . . . . .	1, Bridge Street, Westminster	1871	1,150	26 5 0	10 10 0
Savage . . . . .	6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace . . .	1857	600	10 10 0	5 gs. (T.)
Savile . . . . .	107, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1868	675	5 5 0	3 gs. (C.)
Smithfield Club (Incorp.)	12, Hanover Square . . . . .	1798	1,100	10 10 0	6 6 0
Sports . . . . .	8, St. James's Square . . . .	1893	Unlimit.	None.	1 1 0
				10 0 0	6,3 & 1gs.
Thatched House . . . .	86, St. James's Street . . . .	1865	800	10 10 0	10 10 0
Travellers' . . . . .	106, Pall Mall . . . . .	1810	800	31 10 0	10 & 11gs.
Turf . . . . .	85, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1868	550	31 10 0	12 12 0
Union . . . . .	Trafalgar Square . . . . .	1822	1,250	22 1 0	9 & 10gs.
United Service . . . . .	116 & 117, Pall Mall . . . . .	1815	1,600	30 0 0	10l. home 1l. abroad
United University . . .	1, Suffolk Street . . . . .	1822	1,000	42 0 0	8 8 0
University . . . . .	127, Princes St., Edinburgh .	1864	700	36 15 0	7 0 0
University (Ladies') . .	4, George St., Hanover Square	1887	550	1 1 0	30s. & 35s.
Victoria . . . . .	18, Wellington Street, W.C. .	1857	460	10 10 0	6 6 0
Walsingham . . . . .	Coventry Street, W. . . . .	1904	800	—	5 5 0
Wellington (Social : Ladies as Visitors) . .	1, Grosvenor Place . . . . .	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0
Westminster . . . . .	3, Whitehall Court, S.W. . .	1904	900	1 1 0	3 3 (T.) 2 2 (C.) 1 1 (F.)
Whitehall . . . . .	Whitehall Court . . . . .	1866	600	—	10 10 0
White's . . . . .	37, St. James's Street . . . .	1693	800	19 19 0	11 11 0
*Windham . . . . .	13, St. James's Square . . . .	1828	700	32 11 0	10 0 0
Writers' Club . . . . .	10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.	1892	300	1 1 0	2 2 (T.) 1 1 (C.)
Yorick . . . . .	29 & 30, Bedford Street, Strand.	1880	300	2 2 0	2 2 0

\* Candidates under 30, £1 1s.; under 40, £3 3s.; over 40, £. 0 10s.



**Coal Smoke Abatement Society**, 25, Victoria Street, S.W. President, Sir William Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.; Sec., L. W. Chubb.

**Coast Erosion, Royal Commission on.** A Royal Commission was appointed in July 1906 to inquire and report (1) As to the encroachment of the sea on various parts of the coast of the United Kingdom, and the damage which has been or is likely to be caused thereby; and what measures are desirable for the prevention of such damage. (2) Whether any further powers should be conferred upon local authorities and owners of property with a view to the adoption of effective and systematic schemes for the protection of the coast and the banks of tidal rivers. (3) Whether any alteration of the law is desirable as regards the management and control of the foreshore. (4) Whether further facilities should be given for the reclamation of tidal lands. The Commission is thus constituted: The Hon. Ivor C. Guest, M.P. (Chairman), Sir W. H. Browne folkes, Sir Leonard Lyell, Mr. W. Matthews, C.M.G., Mr. W. Phipson Beale, K.C., M.P., Commander G. C. Frederick, R.N., Mr. H. Rider Haggard, Mr. T. J. Jehu, M.A., Mr. A. L. Lever, M.P., Mr. R. B. Nicholson, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., Mr. T. Summerville, M.P., and Mr. A. Stanley Wilson, M.P. Secretary, Mr. C. H. Grimshaw, of the Board of Trade.

**Cobden Club.** Chairman of Committee, Lord Welby; Secretary, J. H. Murray Macdonald, M.P., Caxton House, Westminster.

**Cocoa.** The chief cocoa-producing countries are Ecuador, Brazil, the Portuguese island of St. Thomas in the Gulf of Guinea, Trinidad, San Domingo, Venezuela, Grenada, the Gold Coast colony, Cuba, Ceylon, etc. The world's cocoa production has been in recent years: 105,720 tons in 1901; 120,939 tons in 1902; 125,895 tons in 1903; 146,552 tons in 1904. The world's consumption is increasing in about the same ratio, the chief consuming countries being the United States, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Holland, in the order named. Cocoa is now no longer regarded as a luxury, but is becoming a staple article of food even among the working classes. Hamburg is the leading centre of the cocoa trade, other centres being Havre, New York, and London.

**Cold Storage and Ice Association.** Founded in 1809 to promote the interests of its industry, on the lines of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and other engineering societies. Meetings are held to discuss scientific and other papers, which are published in the Association's "Proceedings." The annual subscription is one guinea, and half a guinea for associate members. There are over 100 members and associates. President, Sir Charles Petrie, J.P.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. B. Esson, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. M. Leonard; Office, 3, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

**Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel**, composer, was b. in London, 1875. His father, a West African, studied medicine at King's College, London; his mother was English. He greatly distinguished himself at the Royal College of Music. Several of his works attracted attention at the college students' concerts, but to the general public he first became known through the "Orchestral Ballade in A Minor," written for Gloucester (Three Choirs) Festival, '98. "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," a "Solemn

Prelude" for orchestra (Worcester), the overture to the "Hiawatha" trilogy (Norwich), and "The Death of Minnehaha" (Hanley) were produced in '99. The complete trilogy was performed several times in 1900. In Jan. 1902, his "Blind Girl of Castel Cuillé" and a Coronation March were published. In 1903 his cantata "The Atonement" was produced at the Hereford Festival. In 1904 he composed several works for the violin and a large number of songs. He has been for some years conductor of the Rochester Choral Society, and was recently appointed conductor of the Handel Society. 10, Upper Grove, S. Norwood, S.E.

## COLOMBIA.

Colombia is a republic of South and Central America, bounded on the east by Venezuela, on the south by Brazil and Ecuador, on the west by the Pacific, and on the north by the Caribbean Sea. It is divided into 16 departments (besides the capital district and various territories), the governors of which are nominated by the President of the Republic, whose term of office is four years—though the present President is to hold office till 1914. The legislature consists of a Senate of 27 members and a House of 66 Representatives, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage.

**Panama** (q.v.) on Nov. 3rd, 1903, proclaimed its independence of the Republic.

A treaty was signed in Nov. 1904 submitting a boundary dispute with Ecuador to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

The national religion is Roman Catholicism, but other religions are tolerated. Primary education is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are liable to military service, but the standing army only numbers 5000. Industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Coffee is grown, the department of Cundinamarca producing the famous Bogota coffee. Cocoa and bananas are also cultivated. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and emerald mines, which are the property of the Government, exist in the country. Railways, about 500 miles. Chief port, Barranquilla; pop. 40,115.

**Area**, 482,329 sq. miles; pop. estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. Capital, **Bogota** (pop. 120,000). Estimated revenue, 1903-4, £852,062; estimated expenditure, £903,115. Imports '98-9, £2,216,605; exports, £3,831,557 (no later data available); foreign debt, 1905 (with unpaid interest to July 1st, 1905), £3,051,000.

A new Bank, the Banco Central, was established in 1905, with a capital of \$3,000,000 gold, to receive and administer the product of the National Revenue and to remit the funds for the service of the External Debt. An agreement with the bondholders was made in April 1905, providing for the resumption of payment of full interest on the debt from July 1st, 1905; but the Sinking Fund was postponed for 4 years, in view of the disorganisation of the national finances. There seems reason to hope that President Reyes may greatly improve the condition of the country.

**President**, General Rafael Reyes, elected in 1904. His term of office was extended for a period of 10 years, until 1914, by resolution of a General Assembly in Mar. 1905.

**Minister Plenipotentiary in England**, Dr. Ignacio

Gutiérrez Ponce, 42, Holland Rd., Kensington, W.—*Consul-General*, Don Guillermo R. Calderón, 103, Newgate Street, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Mr. Leopold Schloss.

**British Minister and Consul-General at Bogota,** F. W. Stronge.

**Colonial Conference, 1907.** See FISCAL QUESTION.

**Combes, Emile**, French statesman; b. at Roquecourbe, Department of Tarn, Sept. 6th, 1835. He was ed. at a Catholic seminary, and took the degrees of M.D. and Doctor of Letters. He published a book on the "Psychology of St. Thomas Aquinas," and became a contributor to the *Revue Contemporaine*. Settling down at Pons, in the Charente, he became mayor and county councillor, and in '85 was elected Senator by his department. Whilst Vice-President of the Senate he was appointed in '95 Minister of Public Instruction, and recognised as a specialist in educational matters. He succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau in June 1902 as *Président du Conseil des Ministres*, under M. Loubet. The administration of the Associations Act was conducted by him with great vigour, all teaching by the Religious orders was suppressed, and he introduced a Bill for the separation of Church and State in Nov. 1904. His majority, however, dwindled, and he resigned office in Jan. 1905. See FRANCE.

**Commercial Travellers' Association, Incorporated**, was established in 1883, and has branches throughout the kingdom. In connection with it is the *United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society* (Secretary, H. G. King. Offices, 104, High Holborn, W.C.). The Association is managed by a Central Board, and holds an annual Conference. Monthly organ, *On the Road*. **Hon. General Secretary**, Fred Coysb, 42, Weston Park, Crouch End, London, N.

**Commissionaires, Corps of.** The members of this institution, which was founded in 1859 by the late Capt. Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., are retired soldiers and sailors of His Majesty's regular forces; their number now exceeds 3250. There are divisions in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, and Cardiff. The men are employed in every capacity where high qualifications are required, and thus may be engaged for permanent or temporary service. **Office**, 419, Strand, W.C.

**Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society.** Established 1865. In '99 the National Footpath Preservation Society was amalgamated with it. See also SCOTTISH RIGHTS OF WAY. It has a number of branches in England and Wales, and a large number of local authorities are affiliated to it. It is taking steps to schedule all public Rights of Way and Commons in the Home Counties, with a view to the publication of a series of maps showing the results of its investigations. The minimum subscription is 5s. per annum, while a ros. 6d. subscription entitles a member to legal advice gratis. **Secretary**, Mr. Lawrence W. Chubb. **Offices**, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

### CONGO FREE STATE.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by

which its status as a sovereign power, under Leopold II., King of Belgium, was recognised and its boundaries were settled. It was declared perpetually neutral, and freedom of trade was established in the basin of the Congo, while rules were laid down for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade. By a Convention made in '90, Belgium, to which King Leopold had bequeathed all his sovereign rights in the State, was given the right of annexing the State after a period of ten years. This Convention expired on June 3rd, 1901, and the Belgian Government, after considerable discussion, carried a bill suspending the payment of interest or capital in respect of the loans advanced by Belgium to the Congo Free State, with a view to their being wiped out eventually by the annexation of the State to Belgium. The Bill reaffirmed Belgium's right of option to annex the State, the understanding being that the King should choose the moment for annexation, his Majesty's will securing the State to Belgium in case of his death. The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of King Leopold, and three departmental chiefs, for Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior, under a Secretary of State. At Boma there is a Governor-General, with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil and military officials, govern the fourteen administrative districts. Among the chief exports are rubber, ivory, nuts, palm oil. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of 16,183 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 9 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 32 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing-boats. A railway some 250 miles long connects Matadi and Stanley Pool. Another line, from Stanleyville to Ponthierville in the Upper Congo, was opened in 1906. It is 127 kilometres in length. With the Congo River, and other lines to be built where the river is not navigable, it is designed to open a route between Boma and the Katanga district, on the confines of Rhodesia.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

The area is estimated at 900,000 sq. m., and the population at about 30,000,000. The European population in 1905 was 2511. The capital is Boma, on the Lower Congo. **Revenue, 1906**, £1,178,109; **expenditure**, £1,370,032; **imports, 1904**, £933,000; **1905**, £803,000; **exports, 1904**, £2,075,000; **1905**, £2,121,000; **public debt**, £6,800,000.

**Central Government at Brussels: Ministers of State**, Baron von Eetvelde and Baron Descamps.—**Chef de Cabinet**, M. A. Baerts: **Office**, 20, Rue de Namur.—**Treasurer-General**, M. H. Pochez.—**Foreign Affairs and Justice**, Chevalier de Cuvelier.—**Finance**, M. H. Droogmans.—**Interior**, Commander C. Liebrechts.—**Contrôle**, M. Arnold.

**Local Administration at Boma: Governor-General**, General Baron Wahis.—**Vice-Governors**, Colonel Sannonnois, Major Wangermée and M. Fuchs.—**Secretary-General**, M. Van Damme.—**Justice**, M. Gohr.—**Finances**, M. H. Delhayé.—**Force Publique**, Major Gomin.—**Administrative Service**, M. Vandenplas.—**Travaux de Défense**, Commander Jensen.

**British Consul**, A. Nightingale, at Boma. **Vice-**



Consuls, P. Armstrong, at Leopoldville; G. Michell, at Stanleyville.

Consul-General in London, M. Houdret, 130, London Wall, E.C.

### History, 1906.

An Agreement with the United Kingdom was signed May 9th, 1906, annulling the lease of the territories in the western basin of the Nile, granted by Great Britain to King Leopold on May 12th, '94. Those territories were the whole basin of the Nile west of the river and south of 10° N. lat., including the Bahr-el-Ghazal and the Lado Enclave; and King Leopold, by an agreement with France, signed Aug. 14th, '94, had renounced his rights in the northern part of the territory with the exception of the Lado Enclave. Great Britain was, however, no party to this agreement, and when in '99 France excluded herself from the Upper Nile, King Leopold sought to revive his rights to occupy the Bahr-el Ghazal under the agreement of May 12th, '94. He even sent Congo Free State troops there; but the British Government would not allow this, and finally the agreement of May 9th, 1906, was signed. Under this agreement King Leopold continues "during his reign" to occupy the Lado Enclave, but within six months thereafter it is to be handed over to the Soudan Government. The frontier between the Congo State and the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan was defined, starting from the intersection from the south of the meridian of 30° longitude east with the watershed between the Nile and the Congo, and following the line of the watershed north-west to the frontier between the Congo State and French Congo. A concession to an Anglo-Belgian Co. was arranged for the construction and working of a railway from the frontier of the Congo State to the Nile near Lado, on the understanding that when His Majesty's occupation of the Lado Enclave determines, the line shall be wholly subject to the Soudan Government.

A debate on the administration of the Congo State took place in the Belgian Chamber, and was concluded on March 2nd, 1906, by the adoption of the following motion, by 80 votes to 54 abstentions: "The Chamber, fully sensible of the ideals which prompted the creation of the Congo State and inspired the Act of Berlin, and confident that the reforms now being elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry will be faithfully carried out, passes to the order of the day, and will proceed to an early consideration of the Bill of 1901 for the administration of Belgium's colonial possessions." The recommendations of the Subsidiary Commission appointed to make recommendations based on the report of the 1905 Commission of Inquiry (see 1906 ed.) were published on June 9th, and, the King's signature having been affixed, became law. The Governor-General or District Commissary was directed to allot to each village a superficial area three times as large as that already occupied by such village; but the Government was given the right of determining what land was occupied by the natives. Regulations were made for the taxation payable by the natives, and in case of refusal of payment in kind power was given to detain the native, with forced labour, until he had worked off the amount. Power was also given to levy taxes collectively by grouping the population and

assessing the amount payable by each group. The arming of native sentries was abolished, and the number of permits for rifles in European factories was limited to 25. The employment of firearms was prohibited except for self-defence or for the protection of persons or property menaced. Regulations were made as to police and military operations, and State inspectors were appointed to watch over the due execution of native laws.

Referring to these reforms, Sir Edward Grey said in the House of Commons (July 5th, that they were "in some material respects less than those that were recommended by the Commission of Inquiry," and that they were accompanied by a pronouncement "in which the Sovereign of the Congo spoke less as a governor, and more as if he were the owner of private property." There were treaty rights which might have to be considered, and the British Consuls would watch closely the application of the reforms, which might be of much benefit. But the system in the Congo State was wrong, because there the State was a trader, and there were private trading companies with administrative powers. He welcomed the interest the Belgian Parliament and people were taking in the matter, for the reform of the Congo State was the first business of Belgium.

**Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal, Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel of the Army Service Corps, and Colonel-in-Chief of the 6th Dragoons, Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, A.D.C., was b. 1850.** The third son of H.M. Queen Victoria. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia (79). There are three children: Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, married June 15th, 1905, to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway; Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., G.C.V.O., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King; and Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth. Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition (82). Has been Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, was Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot '93-8, and was promoted Field-Marshal in June 1902. By the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg in '99, he became the heir-apparent to the Duchy; but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany, who succeeded in 1900. He was installed as Grand Master of Freemasons (July 17th, 1901), an office which was resigned by King Edward VII. on succeeding to the throne. He is also Grand Master of the Mark Masons. He headed the special mission to Madrid in May 1902, invested the King with the Order of the Garter, and himself received the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Duke and Duchess attended the Indian Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1903, as representatives of the King and the Royal Family. H.R.H. was appointed Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board as from May



1904. Early in 1906 the Duke and Duchess made a tour in South Africa; and in September H.R.H. attended the German Army Manœuvres and was made a Prussian Field-Marshal. Address: Bagshot Park, Surrey; Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.

### CONSUMPTION, PREVENTION OF.

Consumption kills nearly 40,000 persons every year in this country alone. The death rates per million living from this cause since 1866 are as follows, in quinquennial periods:

1866-70 . . . 2,448	1886-90 . . . 1,635
1871-75 . . . 2,218	1891-95 . . . 1,462
1876-80 . . . 2,040	1896-1900 . . . 1,323
1881-85 . . . 1,830	

National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis. The object of the Association is the collection and diffusion of information as to the spread, treatment, and prevention of consumption. *Organ*, "The British Journal of Tuberculosis," edited by T. N. Kelynack, M.D., M.R.C.P. Secretary's office, 20, Hanover Square, W.

National Committee for the Establishment of Self-supporting Sanatoria for the Treatment of Consumption among the working classes. Includes delegates from the chief Friendly Societies and Trades Unions. Sec., E. Douglas White. Office, 19, South Molton Street, Bond Street, London, W.

A National Committee for the Establishment of Sanatoria for Workers suffering from Tuberculosis has been formed. The first Sanatorium is now being erected at Benenden, Kent, and when finished will accommodate 200 Patients. Cost of maintenance of a Bed for one year, £65. President, H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein. Chairman, Mr. C. H. Garland. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bunn. Offices, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

A Royal Commission is sitting to report with regard to Tuberculosis: (1) whether the disease in animals and in man is one and the same; (2) whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it; (3) under what conditions, if at all, transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place, and what are the circumstances favourable or unfavourable to such transmission. Members: Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., F.R.S. (Chairman), German S. Woodhead, Esq., M.D., Sidney H. C. Martin, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Sir John McFadyean, M.B., R. W. Boyce, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. An interim report was published in June 1904, stating that the Commissioners had found that tubercle of human origin can give rise in the bovine animal to tuberculosis identical with ordinary bovine tuberculosis; and therefore it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures on the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli were specifically different from each other. Secretary: Dr. E. J. Steegmann. Address: 5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W.

### Consumption Sanatoria.

The following are establishments for the open-air treatment of consumption.

**Altadore**, Kilpedder, county Wicklow, among the Wicklow Mountains. Accommodation for 27 patients. Terms 3 guineas. Greystones station, 5 miles. Resident Physician, Dr. J. C. Smyth.

"Belle Vue," Shotley Bridge, county Durham.

Accommodation for 15 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. E. W. Diver.

**Brompton Hospital Sanatorium**, near Camberley, about 30 miles from London. A country extension of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, opened June 25th, 1904. Accommodation for 108 patients (78 men, 30 women), who are only received from the Hospital. Secretary, F. Wood; Medical Superintendent, Dr. M. S. Paterson.

**Chiltern Sanatorium**, Hailey, Ipsden, Wallingford. Accommodation for 22 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. F. S. Arnold, M.B. Oxon.

**Cotswold**, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. Accommodation for 38 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. F. K. Etlinger.

**Crooksbury Sanatorium**, Crooksbury Ridges, Farnham, Surrey. There are 24 beds. Terms 4 and 5 guineas weekly. Railway station Farnham (3½ miles). Resident Physician, Dr. F. Rufenacht Walters.

**Dartmoor Sanatorium**, Chagford, S. Devon. Proprietor and Resident Physician, Dr. A. Scott Smith; Assistant, Dr. A. H. Wylie.

**Dr. Johns Sanatorium**, Alderney Manor, Parkstone, Bournemouth. Accommodation for 25 patients. Proprietor and Resident Physician, Dr. W. D. Johns.

**Home Sanatorium**, Southbourne Road, Bournemouth. An establishment on the home and chalet (or hut) systems. Accommodation for 45 patients. Terms from 3 to 5 guineas weekly. Resident Physician, J. R. Morton, M.B. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

**King Edward VII. Sanatorium**, Lord's Common, near Midhurst, intended "for the classes above the very poor, but unable to meet the expense of prolonged residence in private sanatoria." Number of beds, 100.

**Kingwood Sanatorium**, Peppard Common, Oxon. Accommodation for 14 patients. Resident Physicians, Dr. Esther Carling and Dr. Monica Robertson.

**Knocksalltach Sanatorium**, Kirkmichael, Perthshire. Accommodation for 6 ladies. Medical Superintendent, Dr. Mary F. Nannetti.

**London Open Air Sanatorium**, Pinewood, Nine Mile Ride, Wokingham, for the treatment of the educated middle classes; 64 cases can be accommodated. Terms 3 guineas weekly. Apply Secretary, London Open Air Sanatorium, 20, Hanover Square, W.

**Maitland College Sanatorium**, Peppard Common, Oxon. For men and women of the working class; 20 patients received.

**Mendip Hills Sanatorium**, Hill Grove, Wells, Somerset. Accommodation for 25 patients; 2½ to 4 guineas. Chief Physician, Dr. C. Muthu.

**Mooreote**, Eversley, Winchfield, Hants. Accommodation for 15 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. J. G. Garson.

**Mundesley Sanatorium**, Norfolk. Accommodation for 30 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. S. Vere Pearson.

**Nordrach-upon-Dee**, Banchory, N.B. Senior Physician, Dr. David Lawson.

**Nordrach-upon-Mendip**, Blagdon, Bristol. Accommodation for 40 patients. Terms 4 to 6 guineas. Resident Physician and Proprietor, Rowland Thurnam, M.D.; Assistant Physician, Charles Wheeler, M.D.

**Painswick Sanatorium**, Gloucestershire. Accommodation for 12 patients. Resident Physician and Proprietor, Dr. William McCall.

**Restrevor Sanatorium**, Pinegrove, Warrenpoint, co. Down. Grounds of about 40 acres,

rising from 300 to 500 feet. X-ray and high-frequency current apparatus; far from dusty roads. Accommodation for 24 patients. Terms 3½ guineas. Resident Physicians, Dr. Howard Sinclair, L.R.C.P., and Dr. B. H. Steede.

**Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth.** For the necessitous poor; accommodation for 85 patients (male and female). Patients admitted by Governor's letter and the payment of 7s. 6d. per week. Resident Medical Officer, Dr. Langworthy Laurie; Secretary, A. G. A. Major.

**Valley of Clwyd Sanatorium, Llanbedr, Ruthin, North Wales.** Accommodation for 20 patients. Medical Officers, Drs. Crace Calvert and Cecil Fish.

**Whitmead Hill, near Farnham, Surrey.** Accommodation for 18 patients; see 3½ to 5 guineas. Resident Physician, Dr. J. Hurd-Wood.

**Woodburn Sanatorium, Morningside, Edinburgh.** Accommodation for 20 patients. Two resident physicians. Apply to Mrs. Mears, L.R.C.P.I.

## CO-OPERATION.

### Distributive Societies.

Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the Rochdale Pioneers' Society in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. The primary object of a co-operative society is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying generally 1s. on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold by law is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the rebate, or dividend as it is more familiarly called. Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive discount as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2s. and 3s., but runs up to 3s. 6d. or 4s. Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Many stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large store. In 1905 there were, according to the Co-operative Union report, 1457 distributive societies, with 2,153,185 members, £26,077,174 share capital, £61,086,991 sales, and £9,559,238 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various productive departments—e.g. baking, corn-milling, cabinet-making, boot-making, tailoring, dressmaking, etc.; the total output in this direction being more than £5,000,000 annually.

The English Wholesale Society was started in 1863. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 5 members. The Society is managed by a General Committee of 32 members, 16 of whom represent the Societies in the Manchester division

and 8 each the divisions of London and Newcastle. In 1905 it had 1138 members, £3,301,429 share and loan capital, £20,785,469 sales, and £368,309 profit. It began the manufacture of boots at Leicester in 1873, and has since added soap, candles, biscuits, sweets, preserves, pickles, lard, underclothing, corsets, furniture, cocoa, chocolate, woollens, clothing, flannels, tobacco, hosiery, brushes, starch, printing, corn-milling, etc., to the various industries carried on in its large factories. The capital employed by this society in production is £1,564,236, its output of manufactures £3,543,501, profit thereon £98,543, and the number of persons employed 11,468. It owns 4 steamships, has numerous creameries in Ireland, has purchasing agencies in Canada, the United States, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Sweden, Greece, and Australia, and has its own tea plantations in Ceylon. It also does a banking business, its turnover exceeding £90,000,000.

The Scottish Wholesale Society was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms. In 1905 it had 281 society members and 528 shareholders amongst the employees; its share and loan capital was £2,372,904, its sales £6,939,738, and profits £267,564. It manufactures boots and shoes, tweeds, blankets, drapery, shirts, furniture, preserves, sweets, chemical sundries, soap, tobacco, etc., besides engaging in printing and corn-milling. In 1905 its productive capital was £685,678, output of manufactures £1,942,321, profit thereon £72,982, and productive employees 4599. The two wholesale societies act as agents for each other. Their business is done at nearly cost price, plus a commission to cover expenses. There are also 8 Corn Mills owned by federations of retail societies and consumers, which in 1905 had a capital of £347,071, sales £1,364,527, and profit £80,563; and 17 baking societies (also consumers' federations), with a total capital of £417,249, sales £624,967, and profits £74,340.

### Productive Societies.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. See LABOUR COPARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION.

The Co-operative Productive Federation is a business organisation to assist such societies. The Co-operative Union Report shows, in 1905, 114 productive societies (excluding wholesale, corn-milling, and baking societies) with £714,035 capital (in shares and loans), £1,186,565 sales, and £49,666 profit. About 40 per cent. of the capital is found by co-operative societies and trade unions, and 60 per cent. by employees. Probably the bulk of their trade is done with co-operative stores. Notable copartnership societies are Hebden Bridge Fustian, Burnley Self-Help, Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe, W. Thomson & Sons, Kettering Clothing, and Kettering Boot. Many distributive societies also give their employees a share of their profits. The copartnership principle is also adopted by some private firms and companies, notably the South Metropolitan Gas Company.

The Co-operative Union (General Secretary, J. C. Gray; offices, 2, Nicholas Croft, High Street, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was



formed 1869. The governing body is the **Central Board**, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the seven districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board throughout the year is conducted by committees — education, production, propaganda, defence, parliamentary, exhibitions, international, and the joint arbitration committee with trade unionists, being those for 1905. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their profits to educational purposes, the amount voted in 1905 being £83,266. It also organises the annual Congress. The 1906 Congress was held at Birmingham, and was attended by 1320 delegates, representing Co-operative Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were in 1905, 1230 societies members of the Union, contributing an income of £9450.

The **Women's Co-operative Guild** (England and Wales) was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 22,000 members in 430 branches. Its main lines of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor, the housing question, and anti-credit and citizenship campaign; it, too, holds an annual congress.

There is also a **Women's Co-operative Guild** in Scotland, with 91 branches and a membership of 8778.

**Co-operation in Agriculture.**—Seventy-three distributive (including wholesale) societies in 1905 farmed 8706 acres, with a capital of £209,287, and made a net aggregate profit of £4075 and a loss of £7889. Three farming societies with a capital of £3236 farmed 500 acres with a net aggregate profit of £128 and a loss of £7. In the article on **AGRICULTURE**, p. 10, full particulars are given as to the operations of the **Agricultural Organisation Society** and the **Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd.**; and in the article on **BANKING**, p. 36, details will be found as to **Agricultural Credit Societies** and **Co-operative Credit Banks**.

The **Co-operative Insurance Society** does a large business amongst societies in insurance against fire risks, the sums assured in 1905 being £22,247,423; it had also £328,913 fidelity assurance policies and £459,983 life. It makes a speciality of small policies for weekly payments. See also **INSURANCE**.

**Press.**—The *Co-operative News and Millgate Monthly*, issued by the Co-operative Newspaper Society, Manchester; the *Wheatshaf*, issued by the English Wholesale Society, Manchester; *Labour Copartnership*, issued by the Labour Copartnership Association, London; the *Scotish Co-operator*, published in Glasgow, and many local organs.

#### Co-operation on the Continent.

The **International Co-operative Alliance** (22, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.) now includes 559 societies and 15 individual members in Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Russia, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Servia, Australia, the United States, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Cape Colony, Greece, Hungary, India, Roumania, and the West Indies. Its object is to further the growth of co-operation, and it has held six congresses: in London 1895, Paris '96, Delft '97, Paris 1900, Manchester 1902, and Budapest 1904.

In France productive societies form the most vigorous part of the movement, and devote themselves chiefly to building, house-painting, and furniture-making. They received a State subsidy of 200,000 francs in 1904. The *Famillière* at Guise, founded by M. Godin as "a co-operative association of labour, capital, and ability," and the *Maison Leclair* at Paris, are among the best known of French institutions. There were at the close of 1905 just under 2000 distributive societies, including numerous baking societies, and 1038 co-operative credit associations, mostly agricultural, the larger proportion being of the Raiffeisen type.

In Germany there were on Jan. 1st, 1906, 15,108 credit societies, 1922 distributive societies, 714 building societies, 5683 agricultural societies, 925 industrial societies, and 300 other forms of co-operative societies. The chief propagandist body is the General Union of German Trade and Industrial Self-Help Co-operative Societies, which carries on the tradition of Schulze-Delitzsch. The distributive societies have established their own Co-operative Union, which includes 855 societies.

In Belgium the People's Banks are very numerous, and many co-operative distributive and productive societies form part of the Socialist movement, there being about 250 such, with collective sales amounting to 40,000,000 fr., the "Vooruit" Baking Society being well known; in the rural districts the clergy govern the societies.

In Denmark practically the whole agriculture of the country is organised on a co-operative basis in dairies, bacon-curing factories, egg export societies, etc.

In Switzerland and Holland, as also in the preceding countries, the Co-operative Societies have established "Unions" on the same lines as the British Co-operative Union for the purpose of better organisation and propaganda. In connection with these Unions annual congresses are held, at which representatives from other countries are present.

#### COPYRIGHT, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Before an English author has given his work to the world by publishing it, he can restrain any one else who may have had access to it from doing so without his authority by an action at common law. The very act of publication invests the author with statutory copyright without further formality on his part. But if he wishes to sue any one for infringing his right, he must first register his name as the proprietor of it at Stationers' Hall, and this registration need not precede an alleged infringement.

**British Copyright**, obtained by first publication in the United Kingdom, extends to every part of the British Dominions, now, or hereafter to be acquired, subject, in details, to the local laws of the territory in question.

**British copyright** in books endures from the date of first publication for the life of the author and seven years after his death, or for a period of forty-two years, whichever period shall be the longer. Copyright in posthumous works dates from publication. "Publication" is best defined as the making of a thing public by offering it for sale. Of every book published, and of every subsequent edition, which is not merely a reprint, a complete copy with everything appertaining thereto must be delivered within a month to the British Museum, and within



twelve months to the following libraries on demand: Bodleian, Cambridge, Advocates' (Edinburgh), and Trinity College (Dublin).

Labels, charts, plans without literary additions, perforated cards and contrivances in cardboard, cannot be copyrighted as books, but may be protected under Patents, Engravings, or Trade Marks Acts.

Playright endures from the date of the first representation for forty-two years, or for life and seven years thereafter. To obtain copyright in a drama it must be first printed, and to obtain playright it must be first performed, within the United Kingdom. An English dramatist who produces his play for the first time in the United States may protect his work here either by giving a single copyright performance here or else by invoking the common law against infringers of his unpublished work.

As to music, the period of protection is the same as for books. A sheet of music in which the performing right is reserved must bear a notice to that effect. See *Musical Copyright Act, 1906*, under *SESSION*.

The right in lectures endures for twenty-eight years from the date of first publication. The delivery of a lecture to the public at large without restriction is taken as publication, and invests the author with the statutory right. The reporter of a public lecture delivered orally has copyright in his printed report as against the lecturer's right (to print) if the lecturer has no manuscript.

Copyright in paintings, drawings, and photographs endures for the life of the author and seven years after his death. To become invested with copyright the maker must be domiciled within the British Dominions, but the work may be executed anywhere. In order to sue he must register the work at Stationers' Hall, which registration must in these cases precede an infringement alleged. The author of a photograph is the "artist" taking it; his life furnishes the term of copyright, and by the assignment for valuable consideration implied in his salary, the firm employing him becomes the proprietor. On the same principle the purchaser of a photograph, *i.e.* the person commissioning it, becomes the owner of copyright in it, and in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, any one who pays for the taking of a photograph may reproduce it at will. The negative, however, is the property of the photographer. If he reproduce the photograph without the consent of the sitter he may be sued for breach of contract. Of photographs taken otherwise than for valuable consideration, that is, free to the sitter, the proprietors, his employers, are the owners of the copyright, and can reproduce it at will. See *Copyright decision under LAW CASES, 1906*. Copyright in prints endures for twenty-eight years, and action for infringement must be taken within six months of the alleged offence. The print must be designed and executed in Great Britain (the nationality of the author is disregarded), and publication alone in this country is not sufficient. The name of the proprietor and the date of first publication must appear on each print. The exhibition of a piece of sculpture, whether private or not, is held to be publication. The right endures for fourteen years from the date of first publication, with an extension for another fourteen years if the sculptor be still

living at the termination of the first period. Registration is not necessary.

**Foreign.**—By the International Act of 1886 a literary or artistic work first produced in any part of the British Possessions obtains the benefit of the English copyright laws in the same manner as if it had been first produced in the United Kingdom, subject to the copyright laws, if any, of the particular colony. It follows that a work so produced obtains copyright in those foreign countries which are members of the Berne Convention of '87 (Great Britain and the British Dominions, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Hayti, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis), and such foreign countries enjoy the reciprocal right in the British Colonies. The following British Colonies have local copyright laws: India, Ceylon, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Natal, Hong Kong, Tasmania, Newfoundland. Of these Canada is the only one of importance as regards Imperial copyright.

Canadian copyright endures for twenty-eight years, with power of renewal for a term of fourteen years. A British author wishing to protect himself in Canada must register his work there before or simultaneously with its publication elsewhere, and print and publish there within a month of its publication elsewhere, otherwise cheap reprints of his books may be imported into Canada (under the Foreign Reprints Act).

Copyright in the United States of America endures for twenty-eight years from first publication, with an extension for a term of fourteen years on re-registration of the right within six months of the termination of the first period, and compliance in other respects with the terms of the Act. Copyright of a British book is secured in the United States by its simultaneous publication in both countries; but the United States edition must be manufactured in the United States and of American materials, excepting dramatic and musical pieces, and maps and charts, which may be manufactured in England. On or before the day of first publication of a work in the United States, the author must deliver to the Librarian of Congress at Washington a printed copy of the title of the work to be protected and two copies of the work itself (and one copy of every subsequent edition wherein any substantial change shall have been made).

### COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua on the north and Colombia on the south. Capital, *San José*, with a population of 25,000. It is governed by a President elected for four years and a Chamber of 32 representatives, elected in the proportion of one member for every 8000 inhabitants, for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants, half of the deputies retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos, and practically suspended from '70 to '82. Army 1000 strong, with militia of 5000. Education compulsory and free. There were 306 primary schools, with 17,716 scholars in 1902. All religions tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. Chief exports coffee, cocoa, and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various

parts of the country, and the gold mines are being steadily developed. Length of railways, about 350 miles.

**Area**, 23,000 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1905, 334,297. **Revenue**, 1902, £510,590; 1903, £468,109; 1914, £502,951; 1905, £588,421; **expenditure**, 1902, £563,317; 1903, £418,145; 1904, £389,920; 1905, £557,019. **Foreign debt**, reduced in 1885 to £2,000,000; interest in arrear to April 1905, £600,000. **Internal debt**, 1906, £718,424. **Imports**, 1904, £1,228,601; 1905, £1,076,970; **exports**, 1904, £1,388,995; 1905, £1,672,796.

**President**, Señor Viquez; appointed April 1906.

**Minister to France, Germany, Spain, and Belgium**, Señor M. M. Peralta.

**Consul-General in London**, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58, Lombard Street, E.C.

**British Minister**, Lionel Carden; resides at Guatemala. **Consul**, F. N. Cox, at San José.

**County Councils Association. Secretary**, G. M. Harris. **Office**, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

**Crane, Walter**, poet and painter, was b. 1845, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy '62. He was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in '82, resigned later, and now belongs to the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. He was the first President of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, and was chairman of the committee for organising the Exhibition of British Arts and Crafts in the Art section of the St. Louis Exhibition, 1904. He has published "The Claims of Decorative Art," "Decorative Illustration of Books," "The Basis of Design," "Line and Form," and "Ideals in Art" (1905), besides a number of illustrated books. He was Art Director to the Manchester Municipal School of Art '93-6, Principal of the Royal College of Art '98-9, and is now a member of the Advisory Council on Art to the Board of Education. The Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts was awarded to him in 1904 for his work in connection with art and industry. **Address**: 13, Holland Street, Kensington, W.

**Cremation**. Crematoria have been established in this country at Woking, Golder's Green, Hendon, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Hull, Birmingham, Darlington, Leeds, Bradford, Ilford, and Sheffield. Others are in course of erection or in contemplation. Cremation societies have been instituted in every European country, and many of the States of America possess them also, and cremation in these States has become a regular practice. The cremation of an adult by either of the two processes employed is completed in about an hour and a half, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about 4 lb. The cost of reduction, were it to become common, would be less than 30s.; but at present it is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity of heating the crematory every time for each cremation. There were 604 cremations in Great Britain, and 4351 in the United States and Canada, during 1905. By the **Cremation Act, 1902**, burial authorities are enabled to establish crematoria, and regulations were made by the Home Secretary in 1903, providing that no cremation of human remains shall take place except in a crematorium of the opening of which notice has been given to the Home Secretary; that it shall be illegal to cremate the remains of a person who is known to have left a direction to the con-

trary; that no cremation shall be allowed until after due registration of the death of the deceased, or a coroner's certificate as to the cause of death, etc.; and that no cremation shall take place unless on application signed and a statutory declaration as to the particulars made by an executor or the nearest surviving relative, or, on satisfactory grounds, some other person. Further, in all cases a certificate by the deceased's medical man and by a medical referee, or a post-mortem certificate, or a coroner's certificate, is required. **Secretary of Cremation Society of England**, Mr. G. A. Noble; **Hon. Sec.**, J. C. Swinburne-Hanham, Esq., J.P. **Office**, 324, Regent Street, London, W.

## CRETE.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Aegean Sea and Archipelago. **Area** about 3300 sq. m.; **pop.** 303,543. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 22,331); Canea (pop. 24,537); and Retimo (pop. 9311). There are about 33,000 Moslems and 269,000 Christians. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1669, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them. The Powers intervened at the end of '95, but the reforms promised were not carried out, and early in '97 a Greek force landed in the island. The Powers then undertook to set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, the Greek force withdrew, and on Nov. 26th, '98, Prince George (second son of the King of Greece, b. June 24th, '69) was appointed as High Commissioner. A Constitution was adopted in April '99, under which an Assembly of 74 deputies, 4 of whom are Mahometans, is elected biennially. The executive power rests in the High Commissioner and a Council of three members, exclusive of the Prince's Financial Adviser. Since '90 systematic exploration has led to archaeological discoveries of surpassing interest, and the excavations at Knossos and Phaestos have revealed a wonderful picture of Mycenaean civilisation. The chief products are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with Greece and Turkey. **Revenue and expenditure** about £200,000. **Imports**, 1903, £580,174, 1904, £549,665, consisting chiefly of food-stuffs and textiles; **exports**, 1903, £439,167, 1904, £419,642, largely olives and olive oil. On Aug. 6th, 1901, the Ottoman Public Debt renounced all rights and privileges in the island in return for 1,500,000 fr. and the concession of the salt monopoly for twenty years.

A proclamation was issued, July 23rd, 1906, containing the decisions of the Powers as a result of the report of the Commissioners appointed by them to inquire into the situation. They resolved to reorganise the gendarmerie, and create a militia, in order to take the place of the international troops so soon as order and tranquillity were assured; to continue the 3 per cent. surtax, and to sanction a loan of £372,000 to pay indemnities to Cretans and Greeks, and to meet expenditure on public works; to extend the supervision of the Greek Financial Commission to Crete; to postpone till 1911 the payment of interest and the redemption of the £160,000 advanced by the Powers; to give instructions to the Ambassadors at Constantinople for the settlement of outstanding differences with Turkey; to enforce equal rights for Christians and Mussulmans, and appoint a mixed Com-



mission to settle cases of land, mosques, etc., of which Mussulmans had been dispossessed; to set up an annual Budget and to establish a Financial Control Department. **Prince George** on this resigned, on the ground that he did not desire to retain his post under the new order of things, and King George of Greece was then asked to nominate a Greek subject as High Commissioner, and designated **M. Zaimis**, ex-Prime Minister of Greece, to hold office for five years. The Powers approved, and the Prince left the island on the Greek battleship *Psara*, Sept. 25th, some of his Cretan supporters coming into conflict with the international troops at Halepa. **M. Zaimis** arrived at Canea on Oct. 1st.

**High Commissioner, M. Zaimis**; appointed 1906.  
*British Consul-General at Canea*, **Esmé Howard**, C.M.G., C.V.O.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS—UNITED KINGDOM.

### 1. England and Wales.

The number of indictable offences reported to the police, or otherwise coming within their cognisance, in 1904 was 92,907, or 275·17 per 100,000 of the population.

The annual average for 1900-1904 was 84,247, or 255 per 100,000 of the population. The figures for recent years are:

Year.	No. of crimes.	Proportion per 100,000.
1860-4 . . .	89,719	440'42
1865-9 . . .	95,936	412'56
1870-4 . . .	84,633	366'43
1875-9 . . .	88,264	357'35
1880-4 . . .	96,780	367'50
1885-9 . . .	86,903	312'29
1890-4 . . .	83,831	284'93
1895-9 . . .	79,459	255'02
1900-4 . . .	84,247	255'31

The number of persons tried, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and Summarily, for indictable offences in 1904 was 59,960, or 177'59 per 100,000 of the population. The annual averages for recent years are:

Year.	Persons tried.	Per 100,000 population.
1860-4 . . .	57,107	280'33
1865-9 . . .	60,133	277'40
1870-4 . . .	53,608	232'10
1875-9 . . .	53,351	216'00
1880-4 . . .	60,999	231'63
1885-9 . . .	56,987	204'78
1890-4 . . .	56,211	191'05
1895-9 . . .	51,050	163'84
1900-4 . . .	56,911	172'47

There has been a continuous growth since '99 in the number of persons tried for indictable offences, which number is usually regarded as the best index to the fluctuations of crime. But it should be noted that the increase has not been exhibited in all classes of crime. Offences against the person have decreased. It is offences against property which are on the increase, and of these the increases in offences of simple larceny and minor larcenies exceed the total increase in the number of persons tried for indictable offences, comparing 1904 with 1903. The offences usually committed by habitual criminals have ceased to increase at the same rapid rate as formerly, e.g., burglary and housebreaking.

In respect of the total number of 92,907 offences reported to the police, 66,858 persons were prosecuted, 14,403 were discharged, in-

cluding 7,736 who were tried summarily and acquitted; 39,649 were tried summarily and convicted; and 12,124 were sent for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

The different classes of crimes were as follows:—

	Offences reported.	Persons tried.
Against the person . . .	3,384	2,525
Against property with violence . . . . .	10,857	3,187
Against property without violence . . . . .	74,443	52,600
Malicious injuries to property . . . . .	582	433
Forgery and Currency offences . . . . .	560	310
Other offences . . . . .	3,079	905
	<u>92,907</u>	<u>59,960</u>

The number of persons tried for non-indictable offences (assaults, cruelty cases, thefts, drunkenness, vagrancy, etc.), was 747,179, an increase of 1927 as compared with 1903, the proportion to population falling from 2233 to 2213 per 100,000. These non-indictable offences are divided into two classes—criminal and non-criminal. Criminal offences are assaults, brothel-keeping, cruelty to children, malicious damage, unlawful possession, stealing and receiving stolen goods, and offences under the Vagrancy Acts. These offences numbered 89,254 in 1904, and have greatly decreased in recent years. Non-criminal offences numbered 657,925 in 1904, and are mainly contraventions of municipal regulations not involving violence or gross dishonesty, drunkenness, breaches of the Education Act, begging, gambling, etc. Minor offences of dishonesty have increased, drunkenness is stationary, and offences of the vagrancy class are growing rapidly.

The following figures show the numbers of the two classes of non-indictable offences in recent years:—

	Criminal.	Non-Criminal.	Total.
1860-4 . . .	117,180	240,074	357,254
1870-4 . . .	134,146	373,725	507,871
1880-4 . . .	122,044	502,477	624,521
1890-4 . . .	111,618	530,404	642,022
1900-4 . . .	94,288	641,159	735,447

Offences against the Highway Acts have risen from an average of 7406 in the period 1860-4 to 43,063 in 1900-4, and numbered 48,109 in 1904.

The Coroners' Returns are closely connected with the subject of crime. In 1904 there were 36,269 inquests held (66 per 1000 deaths), and only 4,888 deaths were ascribed to criminal violence or culpable neglect. Of these, 3,327 were cases of suicide. The number of suicides in recent years is given in the following table:

Year.	No. of suicides.	Proportion per 100,000.
1863 . . . . .	1,385	6'71
1873 . . . . .	1,481	6'33
1883 . . . . .	1,944	7'30
1893 . . . . .	2,566	8'62
1903 . . . . .	3,480	10'43
1904 . . . . .	3,327	9'85

The Returns from the Prisons show that the number of convicted prisoners received into prisons in 1904 was—

189,445 from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.	
8,930 from Courts of Assize.	[tin.
758 from Courts Martial.	

199,153.



There were 967 sentences of penal servitude, the remainder being sentences of imprisonment.

The number of persons other than convicted prisoners received in prisons in 1904 was nearly 35,000, including about 15,000 prisoners received on remand or committal for trial, and afterwards discharged or acquitted, 1,429 persons imprisoned in default of finding sureties, and 19,217 debtors.

The number of debtor prisoners has greatly increased in the last 4 years. The percentage of persons sentenced to pay fines who go to prison in default of payment steadily declined from 18'91 in '93 to 14'73 in 1900, and has since increased to 19'55 in 1904.

The number of criminal lunatics received into Asylums was 235.

There were 1129 children sent to Reformatory Schools.

There were 418 persons sent to Inebriate Reformatories, of whom 380 were women.

## 2. Scotland.

The number of persons charged with offences by the police in 1904 was 164,168. The different classes of crimes were:—

Against the person . . . . .	4,714
" property with violence . . . . .	1,676
" without violence . . . . .	14,798
Malicious injury to property . . . . .	4,507
Forgery, etc. . . . .	50
Other crimes . . . . .	360
Miscellaneous offences * . . . .	138,063
Total . . . . .	164,168

\* Drunkenness, breaches of the peace, offences against Police Acts, vagrancy, etc.

The corresponding figures since 1883 are:—

1883 . . . . .	141,374	1900 . . . . .	179,821
1888 . . . . .	137,920	1901 . . . . .	186,595
1893 . . . . .	149,813	1902 . . . . .	182,599
1898 . . . . .	165,903	1903 . . . . .	166,180

Compared with 1897, it appears that crimes against the person and cases of malicious injury to property have fallen steadily, but crimes against property, housebreaking, robberies and theft, have increased steadily and considerably. The minor offences rose rapidly from '97 to 1901, and have since fallen as rapidly.

Of the total of 164,168 cases given above, 129,799 were disposed of by being tried summarily in the Police and Burgh Courts, Justice of Peace Courts and Sheriff Courts; 31,738 were discharged or the proceedings were dropped; and 2,631 disposed of after full committal by trial in the Sheriff Courts and the High Court of Justiciary.

Of the 129,799 tried summarily, 121,914 were convicted and 7,885 acquitted or otherwise disposed of.

Of the 2,631 committed for trial 2,208 were convicted, 20 outlawed and bail forfeited, 4 declared insane, 63 acquitted as "not guilty," 104 acquitted—"not proven," and 227 were discharged.

The number of persons received into prisons and police cells during 1904 was 56,517. There were 3 death sentences, of which 2 were commuted to penal servitude for life, 73 sentences of penal servitude, and 38 prisoners were removed to Asylums: 193 boys and girls were received into Reformatory Schools.

## 3. Ireland.

The number of indictable offences reported to the police in 1204 was 9728, or 221'52 per 100,000 of the population.

The annual average for '99-1904 was 9244, or 209'28 per 100,000 of the population. The figures for recent years as to the proportion of crimes reported to police per 100,000 of the population are:—

Year.	No. of Crimes.	Proportion per 100,000.
1886-90 . . . . .	9,557	198'79
1891-5 . . . . .	8,459	183'34
1896-1900 . . . . .	9,273	205'52
1901-5 . . . . .	9,244	209'28

The number of non-indictable offences disposed of summarily was 179,078, or 4016'1 per 100,000 of the population.

Analysing the various classes of offences, the figures are—

For offences against the person . . . . .	583
Against property with violence . . . . .	756
" without violence . . . . .	7,310
Malicious injuries to property . . . . .	518
Forgery, etc. . . . .	73
Other offences . . . . .	488
* Miscellaneous offences . . . . .	179,078
	<u>188,806</u>

\* Assaults, thefts, vagrancy, drunkenness, etc.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1905 was 33,217. There were 83 sentences of penal servitude; 2,612 criminal and dangerous lunatics were detained in lunatic asylums, and 1,294 children in industrial schools.

## CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It was a Spanish possession from the time of its discovery till, by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10th, '98, after a war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. A Constitutional Convention assembled in Nov. 1900, and adopted a constitution providing for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. Thereupon the United States Congress authorised the transfer of the government to the people of Cuba on condition that (1) No treaty should be made with any other foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing military or naval occupation of the island; (2) the United States should have the right to intervene for the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Paris; (3) the United States should have certain naval stations (at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo). These conditions were included in the Law of Constitution, and confirmed in the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, which was signed in May 1903.

The formal transfer of the Government to the Cuban authorities took place on May 20th, 1902. A reciprocity treaty with the United States was signed (Dec. 12th, 1902), and is to continue in force for five years. It allowed 20 per cent. reduction on all Cuban products, with a 20-per cent. preference to Cuba if similar treaties were made by the United States with other countries. An average reduction of 30 per cent. was made on American products entering Cuba.

Cuba is divided into six provinces. The capital is **Havana**, a splendid city (pop. 275,000). Other towns are Santiago, 46,000; Matanzas, 45,000; and Cienfuegos, 59,000. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the American administration, and is now compulsory. The chief products are sugar and tobacco. Timber and fruits also are increasingly exported, and there are valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. There are 1500 miles of railway.

The area is about 44,000 sq. miles, and the population (1905) 1,786,207, of whom less than one-third are mulattoes or negroes. Revenue, 1902-3, £3,553,009; 1903-4, £3,458,000; expenditure, 1902-3, £3,067,970; 1903-4, £3,365,000; imports, 1903, £13,415,535; 1904, £16,567,130; 1905, £20,644,193; exports, 1903, £15,697,282; 1904, £17,995,628; 1905, £22,456,005. A loan of \$35,000,000, redeemable in 30 years, was authorised by the House of Representatives (Aug. 14th, 1902), the issue price being 90 and the rate of interest 5 per cent.

**Provisional Governor** (under United States), C. E. Magoon, appointed by President of the United States Oct. 13th, 1906.

**British Minister and Consul-General**, A. C. Grant Duff. *Consul at Santiago*, R. Mason.

**Cuban Minister in London**, Señor Rafael Montoro, 3, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

### History, 1906.

A conspiracy against President Palma was discovered in August, in which several prominent Liberals were implicated. This developed into a revolutionary movement, and became so serious that on Sept. 11th the President issued a decree suspending the constitutional guarantees in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Santa Clara. The insurgents began to threaten Havana itself, and U.S. bluejackets were landed for the protection of the lives and property of Americans, but

went on board again, leaving only a small guard at the Legation. Mr. Taft was sent by President Roosevelt to investigate the situation (10th), and interviewed the President and the revolutionary leaders; but the President and his supporters would not accept the suggested terms of peace, and resigned. As Congress was unable to elect another President, Mr. W. H. Taft was appointed **Provisional Governor**, but stated that when order was restored elections would be held to form a new Government (29th). The U.S. Government sent 6000 troops to the island, and the insurgents were disarmed. Mr. Magoon succeeded Mr. Taft as Provisional Governor on Oct. 13th.

**Culme-Seymour, Admiral Sir Michael**, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., appointed Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof in July 1901, is the 3rd Bart., and was b. March 13th, 1836. Ed. at Harrow, he entered the Navy in '50, and has seen active service in Burma '52, the Baltic '54, Black Sea '54-5, and China '58. He was private sec. to First Lord '74-76, and was first and principal A.D.C. to H.M. Queen Victoria '99-1901. Appointed Rear Admiral '82, Vice-Admiral '88, and Admiral '93, he commanded the Pacific Squadron '85-7, the Channel Squadron '90-92, the Mediterranean '93-97, and was made Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth '97. Address: Wadenhoe House, Oundle.

**Cyclists' Touring Club**. Founded 1878, in incorporated '87. Membership of about 40,000. Secures for members reduced rates at hotels and restaurants at home and abroad, and the right to take cycles free of duty into nearly all foreign countries. Subscription 5s. per annum. Organ, *C.T.C. Gazette*. Secretary, E. R. Shipton. Offices, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Telegraphic Address: "Cosmopolitan, London."

**Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of**, 64, Chancery Lane. President, Viscount Tredegar; Sec., E. Vincent Evans.

## D

**Dante Society**, 38, Conduit Street, W. Hon. Sec., L. Ricci.

**Danube International Commission**. "La Commission Européenne du Danube" was constituted by Article XVI. of the Treaty of Paris, 1856. In '71 it was prolonged for a further period of 12 years. By the Treaty of Berlin '78 Roumania was given representation on the Commission, the other Powers represented being Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Turkey. The jurisdiction of the Commission was also extended as far as Galatz. Finally, by the Treaty of London '83, its jurisdiction was extended to Braila, and it was provided that it should exercise its powers for a period of 21 years from April 24th, 1883; and thereafter for successive terms of three years unless one of the contracting parties should notify one year before the expiration of the term the intention of proposing modifications in the constitution or in the powers of the Commission. The Commission regulates the navigation of the river as an international highway from Braila to the Black Sea, and has the right to prevent any works on

the arms of the Danube which would interfere, directly or indirectly, with the navigation. The delegates meet twice a year in full session, an executive committee of the delegates present at Galatz transacting all current business. The office of the Commission is at Galatz, in Roumania, and the British delegate is Mr. Hamilton Browne.

**Darwin, Sir George Howard**, M.A., F.R.S., LL.D., D.Sc., is the 2nd son of the late Charles Darwin, and was b. July 9th, 1845; ed. privately and at Trin. Coll., Camb.; was 2nd Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman '68; Fellow of Trin. Coll. '68-78, and re-elected '84. He was called to the Bar in '74, but his chief work has been done in the field of mathematical science; and he has been Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge since '83. In 1905 he was President of the British Association, at the meetings of which he has frequently read valuable papers. Knighted Nov. 9th, 1905. Newnham Grange, Cambridge.

**Deaf and Dumb, Association for Oral Instruction of**. Includes a Training College for Teachers and a School for Children.



11, Fitzroy Square. Director, William Van Praagh.

**Deaf, Training College for Teachers of the,** Castle Bar Hill, Ealing, London, W., founded in 1878 by the "Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf and for the Diffusion of the 'German' System," for the purpose of supplying English teachers of the "German" or Pure Oral system of teaching the deaf. **Lady Superintendent and Secretary, Mrs. Arthur Kinsey.**

**Deakin, Hon. Alfred,** is a native of Victoria, to which colony his father went from England in the fifties. He was born Aug. 3rd, 1856, educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, and Melbourne University, and was called to the Victoria Bar in '77. He was for some time on the staff of the *Melbourne Age*, and soon became a prominent politician. Elected as M.L.A. '79, he was Minister of Public Works in the Victoria Cabinet '83, Chief Secretary '86-90, Minister of Health '90, and afterwards Solicitor-General. He made a study of the irrigation question, and in '87 visited England as a Victorian representative at the Colonial Conference. He strongly advocated the Federation cause, and pursued his profession as a barrister with marked success. In 1900 he again visited England, representing Victoria during the passage of the Commonwealth Act, while he became Attorney-General in the first Commonwealth Ministry under Sir Edmund Barton as Premier. On the retirement of the latter to become a Judge of the High Court in 1903 Mr. Deakin succeeded him. His administration was defeated in April 1904, but he again became Premier in July 1905. Address: Llanarth, Walsh Street, South Yarra, Melbourne.

### DEATH DUTIES.

Under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1894, estate duty is payable on all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, which passes on the death of any person dying after the Act came into force as follows:—

Value of the Estate.	Rate per cent. of Estate Duty.
£101 to £500	£1.
£501 „ £1,000	£2.
£1,001 „ £10,000	£3.
£10,001 „ £25,000	£4.
£25,001 „ £50,000	£4 10s.
£50,001 „ £75,000	£5.
£75,001 „ £100,000	£5 10s.
£100,001 „ £150,000	£6.
£150,001 „ £250,000	£6 10s.
£250,001 „ £500,000	£7.
£500,001 „ £1,000,000	£7 10s.
£1,000,001 and upwards.	£8.

To ascertain the percentage of duty payable, all the property passing on the death of its owner is to be aggregated so as to form an estate. By the Finance Act, '94, the principal value of any property liable to the new estate duty is to be estimated on the price which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the property would realise if sold in the open market at the time of the death of the deceased; but, as regards agricultural property, the value is not to exceed twenty-five years' purchase of the property, as assessed under Schedule A of the

Income Tax Acts, after deducting £5 per cent. for expenses of management. Disputes as to valuation of the property may be referred to the High Court, or to the County Court where the amount is less than £10,000. Duty on real property may be paid by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments. It is provided by the Finance Act, '96, that estate duty on annuities may be paid by four equal annual instalments. A few other minor amendments of the Finance Act of '94 have been since made, chiefly by the Finance Act 1900, with reference to the principle of "aggregation."

**Legacy duty** is payable on legacies and shares of residue under a will or intestacy, and is applicable to personal property, except leaseholds either within the United Kingdom or abroad of a person who died domiciled in the United Kingdom. The rate of this duty is as under viz.:—

Legacies to children, or father, mother, or lineal ancestors, £1 per cent. (but no legacy or succession duty is payable where the new estate duty is charged);

To brothers or sisters or their descendants, £3 per cent.;

To brothers and sisters of the father and mother of deceased, or any descendant of such brothers or sisters £5 per cent.;

To brothers and sisters of grandfather or grandmother, or any descendants of such brothers or sisters, £6 per cent.;

To persons of other degrees of consanguinity, or strangers in blood, £10 per cent.

**Succession duty** is payable on the interest that an individual takes as successor to a deceased person on real or leasehold property in the United Kingdom, or on legacies charged upon the proceeds of sale of real estate of a person who died domiciled in this country, irrespective of the situation of the property; also on personal property included in a settlement, whether that property was at home or abroad. The duty varies in a similar manner to the legacy duty.

See FINANCE, NATIONAL, for the produce of these duties in 1905-6.

**Delcassé, Théophile,** was b. at Pamiers, March 1st, 1852, educated at Paris, and began his career as a journalist. He was elected to the Chamber in '89 for Foix, in '93 became Under-Secretary for the Colonies under MM. Ribot and Dupuy, and Colonial Minister in the Dupuy Cabinet of May '94. He has always been a consistent advocate of colonial expansion. When M. Brisson formed his ministry in '98, he entrusted Foreign Affairs to M. Delcassé, and it fell to his lot to deal with the difficult position at Fashoda. He accomplished the task with great ability, and retained his portfolio in M. Dupuy's ministry, after the defeat of the Brisson administration. In '99 he negotiated the agreement with Great Britain as to the Nile Valley and Central Africa, and still remained Foreign Minister when M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded M. Dupuy, and when M. Combes in 1902 succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau. He brought about the rapprochement with Italy, visited England with the President in 1903, and with Lord Lansdowne prepared the Anglo-French Agreement signed April 8th, 1904. The difficulty with Germany about Morocco (see FRANCE) caused his retirement in 1905. He belongs to the moderate section of the Radical Republicans in domestic politics.



**DENMARK.****Ruler.**

King Frederik VIII. was b. June 3rd, 1843, and succeeded his father King Christian IX. on the death of the latter, Jan. 29th, 1906. He married, July 28th, '69, Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway, and has seven children. The heir apparent is Prince Christian, b. Sept. 26th, '70, and married April 26th, '98, to Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. The second son, Prince Karl, b. Aug. 3rd, '72, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud of Great Britain, July 22nd, '96, and was in Nov. 1905 elected King of Norway as King Haakon VII. King Frederik is a brother of Queen Alexandra, of King George I. of Greece, and of the Dowager Empress of Russia. He has a Civil List of £55,555. On Nov. 9th, 1906, he was appointed Col.-in-Chief of the Buffs.

**Government.**

The kingdom of Denmark consists of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, and other islands in the Baltic, the peninsula of Jutland, and the Faeroe Islands or Sheep Islands in the North Atlantic. The constitution of the kingdom of Denmark was settled by the charter of 1849 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66). The executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members—12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies, in which large taxpayers are well represented, for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 114 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid about 11s. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills be submitted first to the Folkething.

For local government the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor, and these are subdivided into hundreds and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors.

**Army and Navy.**

Military service is obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22. The service in the first line of the army is 8 years and in the second line 8 years. There are now about 830 officers and 33,000 men on a peace footing, and 1250 officers and 50,000 men on a war footing. It is estimated that by the year 1910 Denmark will be able to mobilise 83,000 men, of whom 58,500 will be infantry, 5000 cavalry, 6800 field artillery, and 8600 fortress artillery. The really effective force would be about 70,000. At present the peace strength is 31 battalions, 15 squadrons, and 12 field batteries, with fortress artillery and engineers; but the number with the colours varies according to the period of the year, the men not being kept continuously under training.

The Minister of Marine is Rear-Admiral Jöhncke. The Navy numbers about 4000 of all ranks. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 38 commanders, 63 lieutenants, 33 sub-lieutenants, and 23 midshipmen. The strength in ships built is: battleships, 2, coast-defence vessels 3, protected cruisers 5, torpedo

boats 16; 1 coast defence vessel building—the *Peder Scram*. At Copenhagen there are three small docks.

**Industries, etc.**

The State religion is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all others are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Education compulsory and free for children from 7 to 14 years of age, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. The chief newspapers are the *Radical Aftenbladet*, the *Conservative National Tidende*, the *Independent Berlingske Tidende*, the *Politiken* and the *Dannebiog*. Recent agricultural returns show that the foreign demand for Danish agricultural produce continues to increase. Cattle breeding is at the same time taking more and more the place of arable farming. Above all, dairy farming is being pursued with unparalleled skill and success. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen, to which the State makes an annual grant of £21,110. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark, and this was recognised by the formation of an Agricultural Department under a responsible Minister in May '96. Of the total exports given below, agricultural produce accounted for no less than £19,500,900 in 1905. Length of railways 1993 miles.

**Statistics and Diplomatic.**

Area, 15,388 sq. m.; estimated pop. 2,464,770. Population of the capital, Copenhagen, with suburbs, 506,388 in 1905. Revenue, 1901-2, £3,718,755; 1902-3, £4,205,256; 1903-4, £5,405,433; 1904-5, £5,405,433; 1905-6, £4,887,314; expenditure, 1901-2, £4,162,417; 1902-3, £4,196,972; 1903-4, £4,403,668; 1904-5, £5,503,825; 1905-6, £4,110,689; public debt, 1905, £13,388,888; imports, 1903, £24,702,778; 1904, £25,900,000; 1905, £26,632,779; exports, 1903, £19,585,558; 1904, £19,790,011; 1905, £21,692,777.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of War and Marine*, M. Christensen.—*Justice*, M. Alberti.—*Finance*, M. Lassen.—*Agriculture*, M. Hansen.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count Raben-Levetzau.—*Public Works*, M. Høgsbro.—*Interior*, M. Berg.—*Public Instruction*, M. Sørensen.

British Minister at Copenhagen, Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, K.C.V.O.—*1st Sec.*, John Ford.—*3rd Sec.*, H. G. Chilton.—*Consuls: Copenhagen*, Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O.; *Vice-Consul*, C. H. Funch, M.V.O.; *Thorshavn*, J. E. Drummond Hay; *Aarhus*, G. F. Stark.

Danish Minister in London, M. de Bille, -24, Pont Street, S.W.

**Colonies.**

Greenland is an extensive region or island lying north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. Principal exports: oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark. Area of the colonised portion, 46,740 sq. m.; pop. 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives.

Iceland is a large island, 130 m. east of

Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway. Area 39,756 sq. m.; pop. 80,000. Capital, **Rejkkjavik** (pop. 9000). The Legislature, called the **Althing**, consists of 34 members elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the King of Denmark. Under laws adopted in 1903, a Minister for Iceland, nominated by the King, resides at Rejkkjavik, and is responsible for the administration. Exports: wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. Manufactures domestic. Imports: 1902, £596,193; 1903, £670,443; 1904, £651,601; exports: 1902, £511,083; 1903, £627,332; 1904, £583,205.

Minister for Ice and, M. Hannes Hafstein (appointed Feb. 1st, 1904).

British Consul, John Vidalin, Rejkkjavik.

**Santa Cruz or St. Croix.** A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Capital, **Christianstadt**. It is governed, in connection with **St. Thomas** and **St. John**, by an officer appointed by the Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Area, 118 sq. m.; pop. 35,156.

British Consul, H. McDougal, St. Thomas.

### History, 1906.

King Christian IX. died suddenly (Jan. 20th), at the age of 87, and was succeeded by King Frederik VIII., who was proclaimed King from the Amalienborg Palace by the Premier, M. Christensen (30th). Queen Alexandra arrived at Copenhagen (Feb. 3rd). The lying in state of the body for three days brought enormous numbers of people to the Court Chapel. The body was then removed to the Cathedral of Roskilde (16th), and the funeral ceremony on the 18th was attended by King Frederik, the King of Greece, the German Emperor, the King of Norway, Queen Louisa, Queen Alexandra, the Empress Dowager of Russia, and other members of the Royal Family of Denmark, and representatives of foreign monarchs and states. Viscount Althorp represented King Edward. The elections in May resulted in the loss of the Government's majority over other parties, the Socialists and the Conservatives both strengthening their position. The Socialists secured 24 seats. The Moderates and Conservatives, however, announced that they would support the Government. The members of the Icelandic Parliament were officially welcomed at Copenhagen by the King (on whose initiative the visit took place), the Queen, and the members of the Danish Parliament (July 19th).

**Devon and Cornwall Record Society.** President, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Hon. Sec., H. Tapley-Soper, Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.

**Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.,** Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institution, London, was b. at Kincardine, Sept. 20th, 1842; and ed. at Dollar Academy, and Edinburgh Univ.; M.A. and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and Edinburgh; D.Sc. Oxford, Victoria, and Dublin; is Professorial Fellow of St. Peter's Coll., Camb. F.I.C., F.C.S., a Vice-President of the Royal Society and a Director of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution. With Sir Frederick Abel he invented cordite, and he has distinguished himself by his researches into the properties of matter at low temperatures, and into the nature and properties of atmospheric air. He was the first to liquefy and

solidify hydrogen. Received French Academy's Lavoisier Gold Medal '94, and Matteucci Medal of Italian Society of Science 1906. Knighted June 24th, 1904. 21, Albemarle Street, W.; 21, Scrope Terrace, Cambridge.

**Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C., D.C.L.,** Dean and Official Principal of the Court of Arches, was b. in 1852, being a son of the late Rev. R. W. Dibdin, of London. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in '74 as senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, afterwards going to the Bar. He gained a large Chancery practice, and was appointed official counsel to the Attorney-General in charity matters in '95. In 1901 he took silk. In '86 he was appointed Chancellor of Rochester, of Exeter in '88, and of Durham in 1891; and he has made himself known as one of the ablest ecclesiastical lawyers of the day. On the resignation of Sir Arthur Charles in 1903 he was appointed Dean of Arches, Auditor of the Chancery Court of York, Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act, and Master of the Faculties, and afterwards knighted. First Church Estates Commissioner and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1905. Address, Nobles, Dormansland, E. Grinstead.

### DISESTABLISHMENT.

The "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control," popularly known as the **Liberation Society**, exists for the purpose of securing the freedom of all Churches. The objects of the Society, formally stated, are:—The abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability or confer privilege on ecclesiastical grounds; the discontinuance of all payments from public funds, and of all compulsory exactions, for religious purposes. After an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, the application of the national property now held in trust by the Established Churches of England and Wales and of Scotland to other and strictly national purposes; and, concurrently therewith, the liberation of those Churches from State control. The Society's present operations are educational, parliamentary, electoral, and legal. It holds numerous meetings, and by lantern-slide and other lectures carries on a vigorous propaganda in all parts of the country. It circulates large numbers of publications. Its monthly organ is *The Liberator*. The Liberation Society's chief office and depot for publications is 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street; Secretaries, Mr. John Fisher and Mr. Sydney Robjohns.

The Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction is the organisation on the other side. Its object is to give instruction to the people in town and country in all matters connected with the history of the Church; to combine men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance and support of the Established Church; and generally to encourage the co-operation of the clergy and laity for the promotion of measures conducive to the welfare and efficiency of the Church. No question touching doctrine is entertained at its meetings. Secretary, Mr. T. Martin Tilby, Church House, Westminster.

### The Church of England in Wales.

The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in a letter to Mr. S. T. Evans, M.P., March 12th, 1906, said: "I adhere to the statement made by me before the election to the Welsh members through Alfred Thomas



and Lloyd-George, that Welsh disestablishment remains an integral part of the legislative programme of the Liberal party and will be dealt with at the first available opportunity."

In June 1906 a Royal Commission was appointed, "To inquire into the origin, nature, amount, and application of the temporalities, endowments, and other properties of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, and into the provision made and work done by the churches of all denominations in Wales and Monmouthshire for the spiritual welfare of the people, and the extent to which the people avail themselves of such provision, and to report thereon." The Commission is constituted as follows: Lord Justice Vaughan Williams (chairman), Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir John Williams, Mr. S. T. Evans, K.C., M.P., Mr. Frank Edwards, M.P., the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., the Ven. Archdeacon Owen Evans (Carmarthen), Mr. J. E. Greaves (Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire), and Prof. H. Jones (Professor of Moral Philosophy Glasgow University). Secretary, Mr. R. M. Thomas, Town Clerk, Carmarthen. The Commission began its sittings on Oct. 5th.

**Distilleries, United Kingdom.** In the year ended Sept. 30th, 1905, there were 188 distilleries at work in the United Kingdom—8 in England, 153 in Scotland, and 27 in Ireland. There were 49,214,165 proof gallons of home-made spirits distilled in 1905-6—12,750,749 in England, 23,812,839 in Scotland, and 12,650,577 in Ireland. Of these 32,486,958 proof gallons were retained for consumption in the United Kingdom, and 7,049,798 proof gallons were exported; while 8,228,435 proof gallons of Colonial and foreign spirits were imported, of which 1,197,181 gallons were re-exported. The consumption per head of the population in 1905-6 was '90 proof gallons. The materials used in distilleries in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1905, were 1,158,644 qrs. of malt; 1,081,541 qrs. of unmalted grain; 975,567 cwt. of molasses; 3443 cwt. of glucose; 656 cwt. of sugar; and 8394 cwt. of other materials. The spirit duty paid in 1905-6 was £17,765,352. The rate of duty has been 11s. per gallon since March 6th, 1900.

**Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association.** The work of this Association was begun in the year 1866 by Dr. Barnardo, at that time a young medical student attached to the London Hospital. Dr. Barnardo died on Sept. 10th, 1905, at the age of 60, leaving the Homes to the management of a Council, by whom Mr. William Baker, M.A., LL.B., was subsequently elected as Honorary Director. From the first the central principle of the Institutions has been, as it is now: No destitute child, boy or girl, ever refused admission, irrespective of age, creed, nationality, or physical defects. There are 4 Mission Branches, and 140 distinct Homes, 5 in Canada, 1 in Jersey, 99 in the English counties, and the remainder in London. Industrial training is imparted to the older boys and girls, 900 young people being at all time under training in well-equipped workshops, etc. An Emigration agency furnishes an important adjunct to the work; 18,429 trained boys and girls have so far been emigrated. About 8000 boys and girls are at present under the care of the Institutions, and 61,332 young people, of all ages, from infancy to the threshold of adult age, have passed through the Homes. The daily cost for food alone amounts to £240.

The Homes were incorporated in April '90. Head Offices, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. Hon. Secretary, George Code, Esq.

**Dog Licences.** There were 1,550,290 dog licences issued in England in 1905-6 and 115,249 in Scotland. The numbers of certificates of exemption issued were 277,428 in England, and 69,611 in Scotland. No licence is required in Ireland. For Dogs Act, 1906, see SESSION.

**Douglas, Lieut-Gen. G. W., C.B.** Second Military Member of the Army Council and Adjutant-General to the Forces, was b. in 1850. He joined the 92nd Highlanders in '69, and served with them in the Afghan and Boer wars, taking part in the action of Charasiah and the march to Kandahar. He was D.A.A. and Q.M.G. during the Suakin expedition in '84, and then served at Aldershot, as brigadier-major, '93-5, and as Assistant Adjutant-General '95-8. He went out to South Africa on Sir R. Buller's staff as A.A.G., and was Chief Staff Officer to Lord Methuen, being mentioned in despatches for his part in the battle of Magersfontein. He was then given the command of the 9th Infantry Brigade, and subsequently commanded a column and was promoted major-general. Appointed to the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot in 1901, of the 2nd Division of the Aldershot Army Corps 1902, and Adjutant-General Feb. 13th, 1904. Address: 17, Basil Street, London, S.W.

**Doumer, Paul,** French politician, was b. at Aurillac, March 22nd, 1857. First a metal-worker, then an assistant-teacher, he drifted into journalism, took his degree of *licencié en droit*, and eventually made his début in politics in '83. As *chef de cabinet* to M. Floquet, when the latter was President of the Chamber, M. Doumer studied in a good school. His first office was Minister of Finance in the Bourgeois Cabinet ('90), when he introduced an income-tax scheme, which, however, failed. When the Cabinet fell he accepted the governorship of Indo-China from M. Méline. His good work in the French Asiatic colonies (on which he published an exhaustive book in 1904) is now admitted on all hands. He resigned to return to political life, and in 1902 was elected Deputy for the Aisne, became President of the Budget Commission, and was elected President of the Chamber in 1905. He was a candidate for the Presidency against M. Fallières in 1906. After his defeat he declined to stand for re-election as President of the Chamber.

**Dowden, Edward, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Litt.D.** Professor of English Literature at Dublin University. He was b. at Cork in 1843, and ed. privately and at Dublin Univ., and in '67 was appointed to the chair he now fills at that University. He was Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, '93-6, Commissioner of National Education for Ireland '96-1901, and is a Trustee of the National Library of Ireland. His contributions to literature are numerous, and include "Shakespeare: his Mind and Art," an "Introduction to Shakespeare," "Studies in Literature," lives of Shelley and Southey, a "History of French Literature," and editions of many of the English classics. Highfield House, Rathgar, co. Dublin.

**Doyle, Sir A. Conan,** the grandson of John Doyle, the famous political caricaturist "H. B.," was b. at Edinburgh in 1859, and ed. at Stonyhurst and in Germany. In '76 he commenced to study medicine at the Edinburgh University, and remained there for five years.



From '82 till '90 he practised his profession at Southsea, writing all the while various short stories, some of which have been since published under the title of "The Captain of the *Polestar*." After "A Study in Scarlet," "Micah Clarke," and "The Sign of Four," came "The White Company," which led to the final abandonment of medicine for literature. "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," and "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes," formed a brilliant series of detective stories. In '94 he wrote a short play, "A Story of Waterloo," successfully produced by Sir Henry Irving. "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," and "Rodney Stone," in '96, "Uncle Bernac" in '97, "The Tragedy of the Korosko," a volume of poems ("Songs of Action") in '98, "A Duet" in '99, "The Hound of the Baskervilles" in 1902, and "The Adventures of Gerard" in 1903. He volunteered for service in the Transvaal War, and in 1900 gave his medical services for some months in the hospitals there, afterwards publishing a history of the war, entitled "The Great Boer War." Knighted June 26th, 1902. Hon. I.L.D. Edin. 1905. Address: Undershaw, Hindhead, Surrey.

**Drago Doctrine.** See PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

### DRAMA, THE, 1906.

Comparatively few productions, save those of a musical character, enjoyed any remarkable popularity on the London stage in 1906. The chief theatrical success was won by the practised hand of Mr. A. W. Pinero, who, with "His House in Order" (St. James's), maintained his position as the leading dramatist of the day. Mr. H. A. Jones tried his luck with one venture, "The Heroic Stubbs" (Terry's), but this failed to please the critical public; another new play by him, "The Hypocrites," was produced in the autumn in New York, and met with great approval, but London theatre-goers had not the opportunity of seeing it. There were several interesting Shakespearian revivals, notably that of "The Winter's Tale" (His Majesty's), which was a superb production. During the Shakespeare birthday festival at his theatre, Mr. Tree gave attractive performances of "The Tempest," "King Henry IV." (Part I.), "Twelfth Night," "Hamlet," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Julius Cæsar."

Miss Ellen Terry celebrated her stage jubilee on April 28th, by appearing in the afternoon at the Adelphi as Francesca in "Measure for Measure," and at night at the Court as Lady Cicely Waynflete in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." The previous evening there was a special performance at His Majesty's of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," in which she took the part of Mistress Page. Her benefit at Drury Lane (June 12th) resulted in a profit of £5783.

### New Plays and Notable Revivals. Adelphi.

- March 20. "Measure for Measure." Lily Brayton, Isabella; Frances Dillon, Mariana; Alfred Brydone, Escalus; Walter Hampden, Vincentio; Oscar Asche, Angelo.  
May 15. "The Lonely Millionaires" (Mrs. H. de la Pasture). Lily Brayton, Lottie Venne, Charles Rock, Matheson Lang, O. Asche.  
June 4. "The Taming of the Shrew." Lily Brayton, Katharina; Frances Dillon, Bianca; Matheson Lang, Lucentio; O. Asche, Petruccio.

- Sept. 4. "Tristram and Iseult" (Comyns Carr). Lily Brayton, E. Wynne-Mathison, O. Asche.  
Oct. 23. "The Virgin Goddess" (Rudolf Besier). Lily Brayton, Genevieve Ward, Charles Rock, O. Asche.

### Comedy.

- Feb. 21. "The Alabaster Staircase" (Robert Marshall). Charlotte Granville, Lottie Venne, Sybil Carlisle, A. E. Matthews, Arthur Playfair, Leslie Faber, John Hare; ten performances.  
March 14. "A Pair of Spectacles" (S. Grundy). Kate Rorke, Charles Groves, John Hare.  
April 5. "Josephine" (J. M. Barrie), political extravaganza: Punch (J. M. Barrie); 'The Drums of Oude' (Austin Strong).  
May 12. "Raffles" (E. W. Hornung and E. Presbrey). Jessie Bateman, Lettice Fairfax, G. du Maurier, Graham Browne, Dion Boucicault, Laurence Irving.

### Court.

- Jan. 16. "Electra" of Euripides (Gilbert Murray).  
Feb. 6. "A Question of Age" (R. V. Harcourt).  
Feb. 27. "Pan and the Young Shepherd" (Maurice Hewlett).  
March 20. "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" (G. B. Shaw). Ellen Terry, Fred Kerr, J. H. Barnes.  
March 26. "Hippolytus" of Euripides (Gilbert Murray).  
April 24. "Prunella" (L. Housman and G. Barker). Dorothy Minto, Agnes Thomas, Edmund Gurney, Graham Browne.  
July 9. "You Never can Tell" (G. B. Shaw).  
Sept. 25. "The Silver Box" (John Galsworthy). Sydney Fairbrother, Frances Ivor, James Hearn, A. E. Matthews, Norman McKinnel.  
Oct. 23. "The Charity that began at Home" (St. John Hankin).  
Oct. 29. "Man and Superman" (G. B. Shaw).  
Nov. 20. "The Doctor's Dilemma" (G. B. Shaw).

### Criterion.

- Feb. 14. "The Little Stranger" (Michael Morton). Sydney Fairbrother, Audrey Ford, Charles Allan, John Beauchamp, Edward Garratt.  
May 23. "The Whirlwind" (Harry Melville's adaptation of H. Bernstein's "La Rafale"). Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mabel Beardsley, Julian Royce, Frank Worthing.  
June 19. "The Macleans of Bairness" (Edith Lyttelton). Mrs. Campbell, Carlotta Addison, Mark Kinghorne, Julian Royce; six performances.  
July 16. "The Prince Chap" (E. W. Peple). Lillias Waldegrave, Hilda Trevelyan, Janet Alexander, Sam Sothorn, George Shelton, H. R. Roberts.  
Oct. 13. "The Amateur Socialist" (W. K. Tarpey). Carlotta Addison, Lilian Braithwaite, Ethel Mathews, Eric Lewis.

### Drury Lane.

- Sept. 20. "The Bondman" (Hall Caine). Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mary Brough, Marie Illington, Austin Melford, Henry Neville, Lionel Brough, Frank Cooper.

### Duke of York's.

- Feb. 27. "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy" (Ernest Denny). Marie Tempest, Ethel Matthews, Kate Sergeantson, Eric Lewis, G. du Maurier.

May 22. "The Lion and the Mouse" (Charles Klein). Margaret Illington, Helen Rous, Walter Allen, Gilbert Hare, Edmund Breese.

June 9. "The Marriage of Kitty" (C. Gordon Lennox). Marie Tempest, Ellis Jeffreys, Eric Lewis, Leonard Boyne.

Sept. 3. "Toddlies" (adaptation by Clyde Fitch of Bernard-Godfrin's "Triplepatte"). Gertrude Kingston, Lottie Venn, Alice Crawford, Nancy Price, Alfred Bishop, Cyril Maude.

#### Garrick.

Jan. 22. "Brother Officers" (Leo Trevor).

April 26. "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt" (A. Sutor). A. Bouchier in title rôle.

July 25. "Down our Alley" (adaptation of Anatole France's "Crainquebille").

Aug. 30. "The Morals of Marcus" (W. J. Locke). Alexandra Carlisle, Sadie Jerome, Lillah McCarthy, Marianna Caldwell, Sydney Valentine, Julian L'Estrange, Aubrey Smith.

#### Haymarket.

March 24. "The Man from Blankley's" (F. Anstey). Fanny Brough, Caroline Ewell, Dagmar Wiehe, H. Kemble, Aubrey Fitzgerald, A. Playfair, Charles Hawtrey.

#### His Majesty's.

Jan. 25. "Nero" (S. Phillips). Constance Collier, Dorothea Baird, C. W. Somerset, Basil Gill, H. B. Tree.

May 29. "Col. Newcome" (Michael Morton's adaptation of Thackeray's novel). Marion Terry, Lilian Braithwaite, S. Brough, B. Gill, H. B. Tree. Revived Oct. 29.

Sept. 1. "The Winter's Tale." Ellen Terry, Hermione; Viola Tree, Perdita; Mrs. Tree, Paulina; C. W. Somerset, Autolycus; Basil Gill, Florizel; Charles Warner, Leontes.

Nov. 19. "King Richard II."

#### Imperial.

Jan. 3. "The Harlequin King" (Rudolph Lothar). Evelyn Millard, Lewis Waller.

March 3. "Brigadier Gerard" (A. Conan Doyle). Evelyn Millard, Helen Leyton, A. E. George, Lewis Waller.

May 19. "Boy O'Carroll" (B. M. Dix, E. G. Sutherland). Kate Rorke, N. de Silva, Martin Harvey.

#### Lyric.

March 31. "Mauricette" (adaptation by H. B. Irving of André Picard's "Jeunesse"). Marion Terry, Dorothea Baird, Leslie Faber, H. B. Irving.

April 14. "Markheim" (W. L. Courtney). H. B. Irving in title rôle.

May 17. "Othello." Evelyn Millard, Desdemona; Sarah Brooke, Bianca; E. Wynne-Matthison, Emilia; H. Ainley, Cassio; Henry Neville, Brabantio; H. B. Irving, Iago; Lewis Waller, Othello.

Aug. 28. "The Sign of William Jackson" (Orczy-Barstow). Nina Boucicault, Ruth Mackay, Robert Pateman, John Tresahar, Ernest Leicester; twelve performances.

Oct. 18. "Robin Hood" (H. Hamilton, W. Devereux, Herbert Bunning). Evelyn Millard, Helen Leyton, Dorothy Minto, Snell Barry, William Devereux, Philip Cunningham, Lewis Waller.

#### New.

April 14. "Dorothy of the Hall" (Paul Kester, Charles Major). Julia Neilson, Claire Pauncefort, Mary Mackenzie, Jerrold Robertshaw, Fred Terry.

#### Royalty.

Nov. 10. "The Electric Man" (Charles Hannan). June van Buskirk, Sydney Paxton, J. A. Bentham, Harry Nicholls.

#### St. James's.

Jan. 9. "As you Like it." Lilian Braithwaite, Rosalind; Lettice Fairfax, Celia; W. Mollison, Jaques; H. Ainley, Orlando; Chas. Groves, Touchstone.

Feb. 1. "His House in Order" (A. W. Pinero). Irene Vanbrugh, Bella Pateman, Beryl Faber, Iris Hawkins, Herbert Waring, George Alexander.

#### Savoy.

March 8. "Paris and Enone" (Laurence Binyon).

April 19. "The Bond of Ninon" (Clo Graves). Lena Ashwell, Helen Ferraers, H. V. Esmond, H. Ainley, Edward Sass, V. Sternroyd, Frank Tyars.

May 12. "The Shulamite" (Claude Askew, Edward Knoblauch). Lena Ashwell, Norman McKinnel, H. Ainley.

#### Scala.

Jan. 13. "A Royal Divorce" (W. G. Wills). Edith Cole, Dolores Drummond, Mary Jerrold, Norman Partridge, G. W. Cockburn.

March 10. "The School for Husbands" (S. Stange). Jessie Millward, Dolores Drummond, Frank Cooper.

#### Shaftesbury.

Jan. 2. "The Jury of Fate" (C. McLellan). Lillah McCarthy, Alexandra Carlisle, Chrystal Herne, H. B. Irving.

Feb. 10. "A Gilded Fool" (H. G. Carleton). Jessie Bateman, Agnes Thomas, J. H. Barnes, Nat Goodwin.

Feb. 22. "An American Citizen" (M. L. Ryley). Alexandra Carlisle, Nat Goodwin.

#### Terry's.

Jan. 24. "The Heroic Stubbs" (H. A. Jones). Gertrude Kingston, Helen Palgrave, S. Brough, James Welch.

March 13. "A Judge's Memory" (Brandon Thomas). Beatrice Terry, Ellen Wallis, Sam Sothorn, J. Fernandez, James Welch.

March 31. "The New Clown" (H. M. Paull).

Sept. 29. "Yellow Fog Island" (Arthur Sturgess, W. H. C. Nation, Napoleon Lambelet). Maie Ash, Elise Cook, Robson Paige, A. B. Imeson, Campbell Bishop.

#### Waldorf.

Jan. 17. "The Superior Miss Pellender" (S. Bowkett). Winifred Emery, Beatrice Ferrar, Cyril Maude.

Feb. 17. "She Stoops to Conquer" (Goldsmith). Winifred Emery, S. Brough, Cyril Maude.

March 20. "The Heir-at-law" (George Colman). Mary Brough, Janet Alexander, E. W. Garden, Wm. Calvert, Cyril Maude.

April 14. "The Second in Command" (Robert Marshall).

May 21. "Shore Acres" (James Herne). Mary Rorke, Alice Crawford, Frank Mills, Edmund Maurice, Cyril Maude.

Sept. 10. "Mrs. Temple's Telegram" (Frank Wyatt, Wm. Morris).

**Wyndham's.**

- March 21. "The Candidate" (J. H. McCarthy). Sybil Carlisle, Lilius Waldegrave, Helen Ferrers, E. Maurice, R. Barrington, Chas. Wyndham.
- Sept. 12. "Peter's Mother" (Mrs. H. de la Pasture). Marion Terry, Dolores Drummond, Hilda Trevelyan, N. McKinnel, A. E. Matthews.

**Musical Pieces.**

Ample evidence of the fondness of the public for musical pieces is shown by the long runs of the most picturesque productions. M. André Messager's opera comique "The Little Michus," which Mr. George Edwardes produced at Daly's on April 29th, 1905, was not withdrawn until June 9th, 1906, its 401st performance. "The Spring Chicken" at the Gaiety, produced on May 30th, 1905, enjoyed a run of 380 performances, the last being given on July 6th, 1906.

**Aldwych.**

- March 19. "The Beauty of Bath" (Seymour Hicks, Cosmo Hamilton, C. H. Taylor, Herbert Haines). Ellaline Terriss, Topsy Sinden, Maudie Darrell, Sydney Fairbrother, Rosina Filippi, E. W. Royce, Stanley Brett, Wm. Lugg, Seymour Hicks.

**Apollo.**

- April 14. "The Dairymaids" (A. M. Thompson. Paul Rubens, Frank Tours). Phyllis Broughton, Agnes Fraser, Florence Smithson, Carlotta Zerbinia, Ambrose Manning, Dan Rolyat, Walter Passmore.

**Daly's.**

- June 18. "The Geisha" (Owen Hall, Sydney Jones). Marie Studholme, May de Sousa, Mariette Sully, Robert Evett, W. Warde, George Graves.
- Oct. 29. "The Merveilleuses" (Basil Hood's adaptation of Sardou's drama, Adrian Ross, Hugo Felix). Evie Greene, Mariette Sully, Denis Orme, Fred Emney, W. H. Berry, Willie Warde, Louis Bradfield, Robert Evett.

**Gaiety.**

- Jan. 8. "Two Naughty Boys" (G. Grossmith, jun., Constance Tippet).
- Sept. 29. "The New Aladdin" (J. T. Tanner, W. H. Risque, Adrian Ross, Percy Greenbank, G. Grossmith, jun., Ivan Caryll, Lionel Monckton). Lily Elsie, Adrienne Augarde, Olive May, Connie Ediss, G. Grossmith, jun., Harry Grattan, Robert Nainby, Alfred Lester, Edmund Payne.

**New.**

- Aug. 9. "Amasis" (Fredk. Fenn and Philip M. Faraday). Ruth and Madge Vincent, Herbert Ross, Norman Salmond, Roland Cunningham, Rutland Barrington.

**Prince of Wales's.**

- Jan. 13. "The Little Cherub" (Owen Hall, Ivan Caryll). Evie Greene, Lily Elsie, Gabrielle Ray, Fred Kaye, Lennox Pawle, W. H. Berry, George Carroll.
- May 5. "A Girl on the Stage," revised version of "The Little Cherub."
- June 20. "See See" (adaptation by C. Brookfield of Fred de Gresac's "La Troisième Lune"). Denise Orme, Gabrielle Ray, Lily Elsie, Amy and Adrienne Augarde, M. Farkoa, Fred Emney, W. H. Berry, Huntley Wright.

**Royalty.**

- April 18. "Castles in Spain" (Cosmo Hamilton, Harry Fragson). May de Sousa, John Danvers, Harry Fragson.

**Vaudeville.**

- April 11. "The Belle of Mayfair" (C. Brookfield, Cosmo Hamilton, Leslie Stuart). Edna May, Louie Pounds, Camille Clifford, Mervyn Dene, Farren Soutar, Courtice Pounds. On Oct. 6th Phyllis Dare took up the title rôle in consequence of Edna May's retirement from the cast.

**Waldorf.**

- Jan. 1. "Noah's Ark" (Percy French, Houston Collisson).

**Wyndham's.**

- April 21. "The Girl behind the Counter" (Needham Bantock, Howard Talbot). Isabel Jay, Marie Dainton, Violet Englefield, George Barrett, Horace Mills, J. F. McArdle, Hayden Coffin.

**Foreign Players in London.**

The *Royalty* was reopened on Jan. 4th for a season of French plays performed by Parisian actresses and actors, the first piece being Pailleron's "La Souris," in which Madame Réjane appeared as Pepa. On May 25th Edmond Rostand's "Les Romanesques" was given by M. Coquelin and M. Jean Coquelin. Other interesting productions were Alphonse Daudet's "L'Arlésienne," June 4th; Sardou's "La Piste," June 28th; and Georges Henriot's "L'Enquête," July 23rd, in which M. Antoine made his farewell appearance in England as a professional actor.

Madame Jane Hading acted in several attractive pieces at the *Coronet*, notably in Maurice Donnay's "Le Retour de Jérusalem," June 15th.

At the Great Queen Street Theatre a number of interesting plays were performed by a company selected from some of the leading German theatres. These included many of Hermann Sudermann's popular dramas and Schiller's "Maria Stuart," which was revived March 9th.

**Miscellaneous Events.**

- Jan. 13. "Cymbeline," Queen's, Manchester, Nora Lancaster, Imogen; H. A. Saintsbury. Iachimo; Arthur Grenville, Cloten; E. Story-Goffton, Cymbeline.
- Feb. 19. "Twixt Axe and Crown" (Tom Taylor), Fulham.
26. Sir Charles Wyndham reopened Crystal Palace theatre.
- March 6. "Parlez-vous Français" (Florence Farr), Great Queen Street.
11. "Ghosts" (Ibsen), English Drama Society, King's Hall, Covent Garden.
- April 5. "The Fool of the World" (Arthur Symons), morality, Bijou, Archer Street, W.
8. "Maternité" (Eugene Brieux), Incorporated Stage Society, King's Hall, Covent Garden.
9. "Forty Shillings" (F. A. Besant-Rice), Brixton.
11. "Count Hannibal" (adaptation of Stanley Weyman's novel by Freeman Wills and Fredk. Langbridge), Alexandra.
16. "Revue" (Victor de Cottens, Arthur Shirley, Walter Slaughter), Coliseum.
17. "Venus 1906" (G. Grossmith, jun., Constance Tippet), Empire.
23. "The Bezemcnovs" (Gorki), Mermaid Society, Terry's.



- May 13. "Midsummer Fires" (version of Sudermann's "Johannisfeuer"), Incorporated Stage Society, Scala.
14. "Coppelia" ballet (Leo Delibes), Empire.
21. "Mary Stuart" (Reginald Kennedy-Cox), Mrs. Brown Potter, King's.
- June 7. "Atalanta in Calydon" (Swinburne), Crystal Palace.
7. Lyceum closed.
11. "L'Amour" ballet (Francis Thomé), Alhambra.
23. Coliseum closed.
- Aug. 13. "The Adventurer" (F. Kinsey Peile), Shakespeare.
30. "The Hypocrites" (H. A. Jones), produced at Hudson Theatre, New York; copyrighted at Grand, Hull.
- Sept. 24. "Burning to Sing" (Gustav Kerker), Anna Hickisch, Otley Cranston; Empire.
- Nov. 13. Emily Soldene's farewell matinée, Palace.

**Dublin, The Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, Archbishop of**, is the son of Mr. George Peacocke, M.D., and was b. in 1835. He was ed. at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. (Senior Moderator in History and English Literature) in '58, won the Regius Professor of Divinity's first premium, proceeded M.A. in '63, B.D. '77, and D.D. '83, and was ordained deacon '58 and priest '59. After holding several curacies he was appointed canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in '75. He was incumbent of St. George, Dublin, '73-'78, and rector of Monkstown from '78 to '94. In '93 he was appointed Professor of Pastoral Theology in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the next year he was consecrated Bishop of Meath. On the death of Lord Plunket, in '97, he was elected by the Bench of Bishops to succeed him as Archbishop. The Palace, Dublin.

**Dubost, Antonin**, President of the French Senate, succeeded M. Fallières in that position in 1906, as M. Fallières formerly succeeded M. Loubet. B. at Abresle (Rhône), April 6th, 1844, he began his political career as a Republican journalist under the Second Empire. Since '71 he has occupied various official and political posts. Member of the Chamber of Deputies from '80-'97, M. Dubost then entered

the Senate. He was Minister of Justice in the Casimir-Perier Cabinet '93-4. For many years he was *rapporteur* of the Finance Commission of the Senate, in which position he fought unceasingly for economy. M. Dubost, who in politics is a member of the Republican Union, was Vice-President of the Senate when the presidency of that assembly was vacated by M. Fallières.

**Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., H.M. Ambassador at Washington**, was b. 1850, and is the second son of the late Major-Gen. Sir H. M. Durand, R.E. Ed. at Blackheath School and Eton House, Tonbridge, he entered the Indian Civil Service by examination in '70, and went out to Bengal as assistant-magistrate and collector '73. He was soon appointed to the Indian Foreign Department, and became assistant-secretary. In '79 he served through the Kabul campaign as Political Secretary to Lord Roberts; was appointed Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department '80, and Secretary '84-'94. In '93 he negotiated the "Durand Agreement" with the Ameer of Afghanistan on the frontier difficulties. British Minister to Persia, '94; Ambassador at Madrid, 1900. On the death of Sir Michael Herbert in 1903 he was selected to succeed him at Washington, but his approaching retirement was announced in Nov. 1906. In '75 Sir Mortimer married Ella, daughter of Mr. Teignmouth Sandys.

**Duse, Eleonora**, Italian actress of the first rank, was b. at Vigevano Oct. 3rd, 1859. She appeared about '80 on the Italian, chiefly Roman stage, as leading lady in the plays of Dumas and Sardou, but afterwards played parts of greater depth. She earned golden opinions by her combined force and gracefulness, in '92 appearing at Vienna and Berlin, in '93 at New York, and her recent visits to England have, by an unanimous accord, re-affirmed her triumphs. Although she appears chiefly in grave parts ("Magda," "Nora," "Adrienne Lecouvreur"), her versatility has also allowed her to please in the lighter vein of Dumas' "Francillon," and as the hostess in Goldoni's "Locandiera." More recently she has produced d'Annunzio's "Gioconda" and "Francesca da Rimini."

## E

**Earl Marshal, The**, is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms. See p. 16. The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

**Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance**. Secretary, James A. Stacey; Offices, 21, New Bridge St., E.C.

**Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The**, owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77,

which provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. The function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—e.g., the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required,

the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since 1840, when the common fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed over 6000 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners amounts to £1,124,405 per annum. The income for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1905, amounted to £1,571,000, the principal sources of revenue being rents of land, £265,000; rents of house property in London and suburbs, £158,000; tithe and corn rent-charges, £230,000; ground rents, £470,000; mining royalties, £393,000. The expenditure amounted to £284,000, including £62,000 for rates, land tax, etc., £46,000 for management charges, and £103,000 expended on farm buildings, new roads, etc. The balance of £1,288,000, together with the income of £297,000 from invested funds, made the total net revenue carried to the Common Fund £1,585,000. The following payments were made from the Fund:—

Annual payments to about 6000 benefices . . . . .	£ 779,000
Payments to the Bishops . . . . .	103,000
" chapters, vicars	
choral, etc. . . . .	150,000
New buildings at Westminster, offices, etc. . . . .	55,000
Grants to meet benefactions and erect parsonage houses . . . . .	90,000
Capital passed to Common Fund to meet new annual charges . . . . .	308,000
Appropriation for endowment and augmentation of benefices . . . . .	300,000
	£1,785,000

Besides those named above the Commissioners are: Earls Brownlow, Egerton of Tatton and Cawdor, Viscount Halifax, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., J. G. Talbot, M.P., and H. Hobhouse, Sir Lewis Dibdin, D.C.L., C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P., and A. H. A. Morton. Secretary, Sir A. De Bock Porter, K.C.B. Office, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

**Economics and Political Science, The London School of**, was established in 1895 to provide special courses of training suited to the needs of business men, civil and municipal servants, journalists, etc.; it also makes provision, in connection with the British Library of Political Science, for research in economics and political science, by the provision of courses of lectures on methods of investigation, and by the award of studentships varying in value from £25 to £200. The School prepares students for the degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. London. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the School, Clare Market, W.C.

### ECUADOR.

Ecuador is a republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by separation from the original republic of Colombia. Under the Constitution of '84, modified in '87 and '97, it is governed by a President elected for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and

Chamber of 42 Deputies, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write, and holding the Roman

Catholic faith. By a law of 1904 the Church and its property are under the control of the State. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil (pop. 51,000). The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Ecuador is the largest cocoa-producing country. Panama hats are now made almost exclusively in Ecuador. Gold and other minerals exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs opening up. Army about 4350 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 90,000. Between Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia there have been for some time boundary disputes, at present unsettled. But by a treaty between Ecuador and Colombia signed in Nov. 1904 the Ecuador-Colombia boundary is submitted to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

**Area** (including the Galapagos Islands, which have an area of 2400 sq. m., pop. 400), 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,280,000, of whom nearly 90,000 are Indians. Capital, Quito, pop. 80,000; Guayaquil has a pop. of 70,000. **Revenue**, 1900, £813,716; 1902, £853,428; 1904, £855,977; **expenditure**, 1900, £737,513; 1902, £685,426; 1904, £1,052,624; **foreign debt** (purchased by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Co., amount outstanding July 31st, 1905, \$9,315,000); **imports**, 1902, £1,444,300; 1903, £1,106,981; 1904, £1,533,817; 1905, £1,573,453; **exports**, 1902, £1,810,600; 1903, £1,862,635; 1904, £2,328,419; 1905, £1,856,566.

**President**: Señor Lizardo Garcia (1905-9). A revolution overthrew him, however, in Jan. 1906, and General Alfaro was proclaimed President.

**Ministry**: *Premier*, Señor Garcia.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Charles Tovar.—*Interior*, Señor Gonzalo Cordova.—*Public Instruction*, Señor Anjel Espinoza.—*Finance*, Señor Juan Francisco Game.—*War*, Señor Tomas Larrea.

**Minister in Europe**, Señor Don E. Dorn y de Alaua (Chargé d'Affaires), 9, Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris.

**Consul General in London**, Celso Nevares, 12, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

**British Minister and Consul-General**, W. N. Beauchlerk, Esq. (resident at Lima, Peru).—**Consul at Quito**, L. Söderström.—**Consul at Guayaquil**, Alfred Cartwright.

### EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### II. SCOTLAND.

#### III. IRELAND.

#### IV. REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

#### V. OPPOSITION TO THE EDUCATION ACT, 1902.

### I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Since April 1st, 1900, the central educational authority for England and Wales has been the Board of Education, established by the Board of Education Act, '99. This Board has also vested in it certain educational powers of the Charity Commissioners and of the Board of Agriculture. The Board of Education consists of a President, the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The President is appointed by His Majesty

and holds office during his pleasure. The cost of administration, including inspection and examination of schools, was during the financial year 1904-5, £417,370.

The principal officers of the Board are :

President, The Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, T. Lough, Esq., M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Robert L. Morant, Esq., C.B.

Accountant-General, John Bromley, Esq., C.B.

Principal Assistant-Secretaries :—Elementary Education Branch, H. M. Lindsell, Esq., C.B.; Secondary Schools Branch, Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B.; Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art, F. G. Ogilvie, Esq.

Director of Special Inquiries and Reports, H. F. Heath, B.A., Ph.D.

Chief Inspector Elementary Schools, E. G. A. Holmes, Esq.

Chief Inspector Secondary Schools, W. C. Fletcher, Esq.

Chief Inspector Technical Institutes and Evening Schools, C. A. Buckmaster, Esq.

Chief Woman Inspector, The Hon. Maude Lawrence.

The 1902 Act set up 335 local education authorities in the place of 800 school attendance committees, and 2500 School Boards. A separate Act provided for London. See LONDON, ADMINISTRATION OF.

For 1906 Education Bill see SESSION, sect. 31.

### ***Expenditure on Education.***

A statement issued in 1906 gave the moneys expended under Parts I. and II. of the Education Act, 1902, by local education authorities for 1904-5, showing the amounts provided from Exchequer grants and from local rates respectively. The totals were as follows :—

Elementary Education—England and Wales.			
	Exchequer Grants.	Rates.	
Counties . . . . .	3,785,491	2,287,737	
County Boroughs . . . .	3,092,628	2,559,206	
London . . . . .	1,041,835	2,294,412	
Non-County Boroughs . . .	1,118,412	736,327	
Urban Districts . . . . .	624,490	586,873	
	9,662,856	8,464,555	
		9,662,856	
Total . . . . .	£18,127,411		

### ***Education other than Elementary.***

	Excheq. Grants.	Excheq. Contribution Account.	Rates.
Counties . . . . .	150,602	458,425	210,831
County Boroughs . . . .	204,153	195,711	340,925
London . . . . .	101,170	264,660	158,902
Non-county Boros . . . .	39,389	—	38,020
Urban Districts . . . . .	9,611	—	19,897
	524,925	918,796	768,575
			918,796
			504,925
Total . . . . .	£2,192,296		

### ***1. Primary Education.***

The Code for 1905 extended the grants to all scholars who, at the close of the school year, shall not be more than 16 years of age; and it also gave the Local Education Authorities discretion as to admitting or excluding children between the ages of three and five.

The Code for 1906 made important alterations in inspection and in regulations for special subjects, also in examinations for certificates of proficiency. The code also contained references to physical and moral instruction.

According to the latest published statistics (Nov. 1905) there were in England and Wales, under inspection—

14,083 Voluntary (now non-provided) and 6,145 Board (now provided or authority) schools—

Total, 20,285; the former with accommodation for 3,718,321, and the latter for 3,189,197 scholars—total, 6,907,518.

The average attendance was 5,143,277, or a percentage of 85.70 of the number on the register.

Grants to meet expenditure in respect of elementary education, £10,671,420. For education and training of pupil-teachers, £36,539. For training of teachers, £283,744. Allowances and pensions for teachers, £75,879.

**Higher Elementary Schools.**—According to the last published report there were 29 of these schools, and they received a total grant of £18,968. The number on the registers was 8620, the average attendance 8185. The total number of teachers was 374: viz., 327 certificated (of whom 63 were graduates), 7 uncertificated (but graduates), and 40 other teachers. New Regulations were set out in the 1905 Code. The Board advised that scholars should not be removed from the Elementary School to the Higher Elementary before the age of 12, and that the course in the latter should be 3, or in special cases 4 years.

**Other Schools.**—Of elementary schools certificated as efficient which do not claim grants, 109 were examined, the average attendance at which was 4061, with 49 certificated and 60 uncertificated teachers. Examinations in drawing and manual instruction were held by the Board of Education in a number of elementary schools not aided by grants.

**Physical training** for both boys and girls is now an integral part of the curriculum. A Syllabus of Physical Exercises has been drawn up, which is gradually to take the place of the Model Course issued in September 1902, and is expected to be of greater educational value than that which it replaced.

**Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.**—Under the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, there were 39 schools and institutions for blind and 54 for deaf children, with accommodation for 1885 blind and 3381 deaf children. The numbers on the books were 1683 and 3248 respectively. Under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, '99, there were 119 day schools and institutions, with accommodation for 5404 children, and 5672 children on the books. In London, Bristol, Birmingham, and Nottingham, voluntary after-care committees have been established, the members of which take over the blind, deaf, and defective children as they leave school, find them work, and generally supervise their welfare.



## Teachers and Training Colleges.

Under the provisions of an Order in Council, March 3rd, 1902, a Teachers' Registration Council was constituted for the registration of teachers in two columns, A and B. Those in column A are certificated elementary teachers, and those in column B are teachers (not being elementary teachers) who have obtained a university or equivalent degree or diploma, have had a year's training in pedagogy, have passed an examination in the theory of teaching, and have spent a year as teacher at a recognised school (not being an elementary school). According to the latest returns, about 85,000 names have been entered in column A during the year; and under column B 3289 applications were received, and 3165 teachers registered. Up to October 1905, 20 teachers had been registered in column B under regulation 5(2), which permits of the registration of persons who have proved themselves to be exceptionally qualified teachers, but do not fulfil all the conditions of registration. The Education Bill of 1906, however, proposed to abolish the Council and the registration.

**Teaching Staff.**—In 1904, in the schools under inspection, there were at work 74,720 certificated teachers (one to every 68'83 children in average attendance), 24,813 pupil-teachers, 40,713 assistant or provisional assistant teachers, and 18,241 additional women teachers.

**Training Colleges.**—There are 66 training colleges for elementary school teachers under inspection by the Board of Education and in receipt of Government grants: viz., 20 for men, 32 for women, and 14 for both men and women; 47 colleges are residential, and 19 day training colleges. Of the 47 residential colleges 32 are connected with the Church of England; 11 (including one for blind students) undenominational, 2 Wesleyan, and 5 Roman Catholic. The number of resident students was 4695, and of day students 2392. The grant paid for training of teachers was £283,744.

## National Union of Teachers.

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. **Objects:** (1) to promote the spread of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. **Conferences** are annually held at Easter. The thirty-seventh annual conference was held at Scarborough, April 16th to 19th, 1906, the President being Mr. T. P. Sykes, M.A. There are now 486 local associations in England and Wales, with 57,586 members. The N.U.T. Examinations Board conducts commercial examinations annually, and issues teachers' diplomas in various subjects. There are *Provident Society, Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, and Orphan Homes* in connection with the Union. Over £20,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. Sec., J. H. Yoxall, M.P. Office, 67 and 71, Russell Square, W.C.

## Societies.

**National Education Association**, established in '89 to promote a system of national education which shall be efficient, progressive, unsectarian, and under popular control. Its constitution and policy are controlled by a council of 300 members, which is elected annually by the subscribers, branches, and affiliated bodies. President, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley; **Chairman of Executive Committee**, Mr. J. Massie, M.P.; **Secretaries**, Mr. A. J. Mundella and Mr. T. E. Minshall. **Offices**, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

**National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church**, instituted in 1811 and incorporated in 1817. The income for 1905 was £18,666. President, The Archbishop of Canterbury; **Secretary**, Mr. Talbot Baines. **Offices**, 19 and 21, Great Peter Street, Westminster.

**British and Foreign School Society**, instituted in 1808. The income for 1905 was £43,789. President, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; **Secretary**, Mr. Alfred Bourne, B.A. **Offices**, 114, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

## 2. Secondary Education.

See PUBLIC SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, and WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

The Regulations for Secondary Schools define a Secondary School eligible to receive grants as one that offers to its scholars, up to and beyond the age of 16, "a general education, physical, mental, and moral, given through a complete graded course of instruction, of wider scope and more advanced degree than that given in Elementary Schools." The curriculum must extend over at least four years, and the pupils must not begin the course under the age of 12. Each school must be under a body of governors, and may not be conducted for private profit. Grants can be earned by each scholar on the scale of 40s., 60s., 80s., and 100s. for the first, second, third, and fourth years of the course respectively, besides special grants for special courses, science and art. The instruction must be "such as gives a reasonable degree of exercise and development to the whole of the faculties, and does not confine this development to a particular channel . . . or to that kind of acquirement which is directed simply at fitting a boy or girl to enter business in a subordinate capacity with some previous knowledge of what he or she will be set to do." The course must be complete—that is, must lead up to a definite standard of acquirement in the various branches of instruction. The minimum provision of instruction recognised by the Board is the four-years' course.

In the Regulations for 1905-6 some important changes are introduced with the view of securing to schools a greater degree of elasticity in framing and working their organisation and curriculum.

Under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, '89, in the year ending March 31st, 1904, the Treasury grant was claimed by 93 County Schools. Two other schools, not entitled to a grant, were inspected and examined, making

a total of 95 schools inspected and examined under the direction of the Central Welsh Board, and comprising 18 schools for boys, 21 for girls, 47 dual and 9 mixed schools. The Education Act, 1902, does not affect the schemes made under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, except by providing that the new Local Education Authority shall, in the case of each county and county borough, be substituted for the County Governing Body constituted by the scheme.

**Inspection of Schools.**—The number of schools inspected under the Board of Education Act, '99, in 1904 was 100, as compared with 135 in the previous year. Of these 17 were proprietary schools, 21 private schools, 59 schools for boys, 27 schools for girls, 14 for boys and girls, 67 schools receiving grants under regulations of the Board for Secondary Schools. Similar inspections, under arrangements sanctioned by the Treasury, and beginning Aug. 1st, 1904, were carried out in 62 other schools.

#### Associations and Societies.

For many years, the only professional body for expressing the ideas of educationists was the College of Preceptors. There have since been founded:

**Head Masters' Conference** (1870), representing the chief endowed schools of the country—Sec., W. A. Evans, 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

**Incorporated Association of Head Masters**—Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

**Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools**—Sec., J. G. Lamb, M.A., 27, Great James Street, W.C.

**Association of Head Mistresses** (incorporated '96)—Sec., Miss Ruth Young, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools** ('84)—Sec., ———, 22, Berners Street, W.

**Teachers' Guild** ('85)—Gen. Sec., H. B. Garrod, M.A., 74, Gower Street, W.C.

**Private Schools Association, Incorporated**—Gen. Sec., H. R. Beasley, 9, Bedford Court Mansions, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

**Association of University Women Teachers**—Sec., Miss Gruner, 9, Blandford Street, Portman Square, W.; and other similar associations.

**Froebel Society**—Sec., Mrs. McArthur, 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

**Workers' Educational Association** (founded August 1903), to promote the higher education of working people primarily by the extension of University teaching. Gen. Sec., Albert Mansbridge, 198, Windsor Road, Ilford, Essex.

**Société d'Etude des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre**, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature, 8, Barnard Inn, Holborn, E.C. For Governesses, "Maison des Institutrices Françaises," 18, Lancaster Gate, W. Directrice, Mlle. Lauraint.

**National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary Education**, 10, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Hon. Sec., Sir H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S.; Sec., Frederick Oldman.

### 3. Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art (including Evening Schools).

The institutions under this head comprise:—

(i.) Secondary Day Schools, Division A (formerly called Schools of Science).

(ii.) Secondary Day Schools, Division B (formerly called Secondary Day Schools simply).

(iii.) Science Classes.

(iv.) Schools of Art; and

(v.) Art Classes.

In Division A there were, when the latest statistics were issued, 229 schools, with 32,625 students under instruction. In Division B there were 253 schools. Day science classes in Science and Art were held in 489 schools, with 45,910 scholars, earning a grant of £40,859. Science Examinations were held at 1325 centres, and 18,606 candidates passed first class, 31,015 second class, and 1051 pass. Art Examinations were held in 1334 centres; 53,583 candidates were successful, out of 88,527. Ten Royal Exhibitions (Art), 7 ditto (Science), 6 National Scholarships (Art), 4 Whitworth Scholarships, 30 Whitworth Exhibitions, 16 Royal College of Art Scholarships, 22 National Scholarships (Science), 2 Studentships in Training (Art), 57 ditto (Science), 15 Free Studentships (Art), 6 ditto (Science), and 2 Princess of Wales Scholarships, were awarded.

There were 230 Schools of Art, in which 52,631 students were under instruction; and the number of students attending the annual examinations was 20,774. The total grants to Schools of Art amounted to £55,481.

#### Evening Schools.

According to the latest report published, the Evening Schools (inspected under the minute of July 1901), which earned a grant in 1904, numbered 5,579; masters, 18,362; mistresses, 7,135—total, 25,517; boys and men, 422,478; girls and women, 274,404—total, 696,882, of whom 283,819 males and 185,867 females received grants. The number who obtained free instruction was 151,258. The subjects taught were very numerous, including all kinds of manual training, elementary science, French and German, political and domestic economy, horticulture, agriculture, etc., etc. A large number of the scholars took only one subject each, and others only two or three subjects. Of the students more than half were between the ages of 15 and 21. The total grant paid by the Board was £304,962, or an average of 12s. 11d. per scholar.

#### Museums, Colleges, etc.

Considerable progress has been made with the new Museum buildings. 313 students attended the Royal College of Science, of whom 170 were free Government students. Chemistry was studied by 121; mathematics, 114; Mechanics, 81; Biology, 24; Geology, 86; Metallurgy, 48; and Mining, 45. In the Royal College of Art the students numbered 117 men and 52 women—total, 169.

#### Commercial Education.

The Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, after conferring with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, have adopted a scheme under which certificates are granted for



proficiency in commercial knowledge preparatory to entering upon a mercantile career. A scheme for junior and higher commercial education has been drafted by the committee of the London Chamber. All information in connection with future examinations, past papers, etc., can now be obtained at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce (*q.v.*), Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C. The Society of Arts (John Street, Adelphi, W.C.) conducts commercial examinations annually in more than 300 London and provincial centres. At King's College, the City of London School, the Central Foundation Schools (under the control of the Charity Commissioners), the Y.M.C.A. (Aldersgate Street branch), and the Polytechnic Y.M.C.I., among other institutions in London, special provision has been made for a course of education in accordance with the scheme of the London Chamber. A faculty of Economics (including commerce and industry) has been established in the University of London, and a new development has been given to the courses in higher commercial subjects at the London School of Economics. A special commercial department has been established at University College School. The curriculum of the school extends over three years, and is specially designed to fit pupils for a commercial life.

## II. SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, education is under the control of a Committee of Council on Education consisting of—

- The Lord President of the Council.
- The Right Hon. John Sinclair, M.P., Secretary for Scotland (Vice-President).
- The First Lord of the Treasury.
- The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- The Secretary of State for War.
- The Chief Secretary for Ireland.
- The Right Hon. Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate).
- The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Secretary, J. Struthers, Esq., C.B., LL.D.
- Assistant Secretaries, G. Todd, I.S.O., and G. Macdonald, LL.D. (in Edinburgh), Esqs.
- Senior Chief Inspector, A. E. Scougal.
- Office, Dover House, Whitehall, Edinburgh.

### 1. Elementary and Higher Grade Schools.

During the year ending August 31st, 1905, in the Elementary and Higher Grade Schools there were 804,162 scholars on the register, being a percentage of 17·21 to the population. The number of day schools receiving grants was 3189, of which 2882 were public schools, 20 Church of Scotland, 6 Free Church, 66 Episcopal, 201 Roman Catholic, and 69 undenominational and other schools. Of the scholars on the register 14,065 were between 14 and 15, and 8350 above 15. These figures include 14,420 scholars in 121 Higher Grade Schools or Departments, of whom 5053 were under 15 and 4431 between 15 and 17, while 944 were over 17. The average attendance for the whole number was 86·60 per cent., and for the Higher Grade Schools taken separately, 89·15. The Higher Grade Schools provide a regularly organised course of instruction extending over at least three years, and possess a correspondingly more numerous staff and special equipment. The average attendance at first year's course was 7937, at second year's course 4340, and

at courses beyond second year 2231. Instruction supplementary to the day school is now provided under the Continuation Class Code. (see below, Secondary Education).

The amount of Parliamentary grants to day schools under inspection was £845,595; and the total cost of maintenance per child in average attendance was £3 3s. 11½d. in public schools, and £2 10s. 9½d. in voluntary schools. Savings banks exist in 118 schools, and school libraries in 1278.

The staff employed in teaching the 696,381 children in the ordinary day schools consisted of 13,506 certificated teachers, 2718 male and 172 female assistant and 4191 pupil-teachers, and 12 monitors, besides 98 provisionally certificated teachers—total 20,697. The supply of teachers is drawn mainly from 8 Training Colleges, 3 of which are connected with the Church of Scotland, 3 United Free Church, 1 Episcopal and 1 Roman Catholic. In these training colleges there were 1395 students, of whom 414 were taking advantage of the arrangement by which they might—at the expense of the colleges—attend certain university classes as a part of their curriculum. There is also provision made for a class of students called "King's Students," who receive the chief part of their instruction at the universities. The total number of King's Students in 1905 was 333.

Under the Education of Blind and Deaf-mute Children (Scotland) Act, '90, the school boards pay from £10 to £20 each for the instruction of deaf-mute, blind, and both blind and deaf-mute children. Fourteen institutions not otherwise on the grant list, and 17 ordinary annual-grant schools, with special provision for the instruction of such children, are under inspection in various parts of Scotland. Grants were paid at the rate of £3 3s. in each case for 858 ordinary scholars, and a further grant of £2 2s. each for 857 scholars who had made satisfactory progress in manual instruction. Grants paid for blind and deaf-mute children, £3,931. Grants were also paid, amounting to £931, for 343 defective and epileptic children in 8 schools.

On account of the difficulties in the administration of the Education Acts in the Highlands and the Islands, extra grants, amounting to £10,852, have been paid to 673 out of 701 schools inspected.

### 2. Secondary and Technical Education.

The number of secondary schools now under inspection is 109, of which 32 are Higher-class Public Schools, 24 Endowed Schools, and 53 schools under voluntary managers who have invited the inspection of the Department. In connection with the inspection of higher schools an important feature is the Leaving Certificate Examination, which is accepted by a large number of university and professional authorities in lieu of preliminary examinations held under their directions. In 1905, the number of candidates for Leaving Certificates was 13,577, and the total of papers taken was 49,809. The cost of inspection of higher-class schools and of the Leaving Certificate Examination is mainly met from the money available under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Acts, from which also large grants are made to Higher-class Secondary and Technical Schools, and to Agricultural Education.



The Continuation Class Code now supersedes the Code for Evening Continuation Schools and the Science and Art Directory, and takes cognisance of all forms of specialised instruction. The separate centres were 761 in 1904-5, and 743 in 1905-6. One-fourth of the expenditure for Continuation Classes has to be provided locally, and is derived from the residue allotted to town and county councils under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Acts.

Grants were made to the Agricultural Department of Aberdeen University, the Edinburgh East of Scotland College, and the West of Scotland Agricultural College, for the purpose of fostering the scientific study of agriculture by a select body of students, and also of ensuring the making of the results of scientific research known as widely as possible.

Improvements have been made in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, which is now called the Royal Scottish Museum. The staff has been increased, the entrance fee abolished, and the museum is now opened for three hours on Sunday afternoons. Additions have also been made to the museum library.

### III. IRELAND.

In Ireland, elementary education is under the control of twenty Commissioners of National Education, with an office in Dublin. Mr. W. J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D., is Resident Commissioner, and Messrs. P. E. Lemass, I.S.O., and W. J. Dilworth are Secretaries. Chief Inspectors, A. Purser and J. J. Hynes.

For secondary education there are the Intermediate Education Board and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

#### 1. Elementary Education.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in the 72nd report, state that in 1905 there were 8659 schools in operation, with an average of 742,457 pupils on the register, and an average daily attendance of 500,897, of whom 19,628 were above 15 years of age. The daily attendance showed an average of 67.4 per cent. of the number on the register. The religious denominations of the pupils were: Roman Catholics, 549,234, or 74.5 per cent.; the late Established Church, 88,617, or 12 per cent.; Presbyterians, 83,557, or 11.3 per cent.; Methodists, 9591, or 1.3 per cent.; other denominations, 6753, or 0.9 per cent. In 1907 schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, 5.3 per cent. of the pupils are Protestants; in 823 schools under Protestant teachers exclusively, 8.7 per cent. of the pupils are Catholics; and in 32 schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, 69.5 of the pupils are Roman Catholics and 30.5 per cent. Protestants. There are 5889 schools attended solely by one denomination; 4328 schools with 386,383 pupils being Roman Catholic, and 1561 schools with 120,623 pupils Protestant. Exclusive of Model and Poor-Law Union Schools (where the management is official), there are 7552 under clerical management and 884 under lay management. Besides the ordinary schools, there are 30 model schools, with an average of 9256 pupils on the rolls and a daily attendance of 6863. Convent and Monastery Schools number 382, with an average of 111,670 pupils on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 79,799 or 71.5 per cent. of the number on the rolls. 134 Workhouse Schools were in operation, with 4188

on the rolls and an average attendance of 3437. Grants were made to 631 Evening Schools, in which most of the pupils are over 14 years of age, and many are adults.

The gross total of teachers was 13,610, of whom 8189 were principals, 4338 assistants, and the rest junior, manual, and industrial teachers. This number does not include convent and monastery teachers, and the teachers of workhouse schools. The percentage of trained teachers to the total was 60.3. There are 7 Training Colleges receiving grants.

The aggregate expenditure on the schools from all sources was £1,417,338, giving an average of £2 19s. 2d. for each child in attendance. Of this amount, £112,563 was received from local sources. The grants to training colleges amounted to £63,051.

As the residue under the Local Taxation Act is not available for technical education, the Board of Education for England and Wales continues to allow the Irish science and art schools and classes to participate in the national competition and examinations in science and art under the Board. Local authorities also make grants out of rates under the Technical Instruction Act, '89, and the Public Libraries Acts.

#### 2. Secondary Education.

A Board of twenty Commissioners of Education (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments producing a total annual revenue of £7838. This sum is variously apportioned to eleven secondary schools, with a total accommodation of 1232 and a total number on the rolls of 679—a decrease of 2 on that of the previous year.

The Intermediate Education Board is an examination Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. During 1905, 7018 boys and 2659 girls—total 9677—presented themselves for examination held at 259 centres. There passed 4942 boys and 1723 girls—total 6665: a percentage of 70.4 boys 64.8 girls, 68.9 boys and girls. Among the subjects in which the pupils were examined were Greek, Latin, English Composition and Literature, History and Geography, French, German, Irish, Italian, Spanish, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Music, Experimental Science, Drawing, etc. The cost of administration was £4557, of examinations £13,479, rewards £10,227, school grant £54,271.

### IV. REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

#### Great Britain.

There are, according to the 49th annual report, for 1905, of H.M. Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools for Great Britain, 215 such schools—viz., 44 reformatory, 135 industrial, 14 truant and 23 day industrial schools, of which 2 are reformatory, and 8 industrial school ships. Of the industrial schools, 20 are managed by county or borough authorities. The rest, as well as the reformatories, except the Glasgow Girls' Reformatory, are under voluntary management. The truant and all the day industrial schools are under the new education authorities. There were 25,833 (21,072 boys and 4761 girls) under sentence of detention in

reformatories and industrial schools at the close of 1905, or a decrease of 775 boys and of 54 girls as compared with 1904. In addition there were 3305 children—128 fewer than in 1904—attending day industrial schools, and 236 children on licence from those schools. The amount expended on day industrial schools in 1905 was £39,919, as against £38,759 in 1904; on reformatory schools £128,779, as against £127,287 in 1904; and on industrial schools (including truant schools) £440,951, as against £437,475 in 1904. The amount recovered from parents, and in Scotland from parents and parochial boards, during the year for reformatory schools was £7341, a decrease of £154 on previous year, and for industrial schools £21,366, a decrease of £409 on previous year. The figures show that the number of children in ordinary industrial schools remains almost stationary, but the number of children in truant schools shows a downward tendency.

### **Ireland.**

In Ireland there are 2 reformatory schools for Roman Catholic boys, 2 for Roman Catholic girls, and 1 for Protestant boys (none for girls). There were under detention in these schools, at the end of 1905, 572, showing an increase of 13 boys and a decrease of 3 girls, as compared with 1904. Of these 408 were Roman Catholic boys, 39 Roman Catholic girls, and 125 Protestant boys. The number committed to reformatory schools during the year was 171, an increase of 42 over the previous year. The total cost, covered by Treasury grants, local rates, other sources, and industrial profits, was £14,391, an increase of £117. There are in Ireland 68 industrial schools, with a total number of children in detention of 8323, of whom 3293 are Roman Catholic boys, 4099 Roman Catholic girls, 562 Protestant boys, and 369 Protestant girls. The cost of these industrial schools during 1905 was £159,518, a decrease of £3691. The income is derived from Treasury grants, local rates, other sources, and industrial profits. Among "other sources" were contributions from parents, £484 to reformatory and £1139 to industrial schools.

## **VI. OPPOSITION TO THE EDUCATION ACT, 1902.**

### **Passive Resistance Movement.**

Many Nonconformists who opposed the Education Act of 1902 decided, after it was carried, to refuse to pay that part of the rate which was more or less definitely allocated to the support of denominational schools. They were given the name of Passive Resisters. The statistics of the movement up to Nov. 1906 are as follows:—Summonses (provinces) 73,112, (London) 5130; sales (provinces) 2417, (London) 79; leagues, 648; imprisonments, once, 171; twice, 47; thrice, 14; four times, 6; five times, 4; and there are those who have been imprisoned six, eight, and nine times.

The National Passive Resistance Committee is established to protect the legal interests of Passive Resisters and to extend the movement. Chairman, Rev. John Clifford, M.A., D.D., B.Sc.; Treasurers, Mr. J. Johnston Haye, and Dr. John Massie, M.A.; Secretary, Mr. James Everett. Office, 33, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

The West Riding Judgment, delivered by the Court of Appeal on Aug. 8th, 1906, attracted

universal attention. The circumstances were as follows: Since the passing of the Education Act, 1902, the West Riding County Council, taking the view that it was not obliged under that Act to make any contribution out of the rates towards the cost of giving denominational instruction in non-provided schools, has deducted from the salaries which it would otherwise have paid to the teachers in such schools a sum which, in its opinion, corresponded to the value of the teachers' services whilst engaged in giving such instruction. An order was obtained in the King's Bench Division directing, at the instance of the Board of Education, the issue of a writ of mandamus to the County Council, ordering them to pay the sums they had thus deducted. The County Council appealed; and the judgment of the Court of Appeal, given by the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Farwell, Lord Justice Moulton dissenting, was that the appeal must be allowed. On Oct. 15th, 1906, it was announced that the Government had decided to carry the case to the House of Lords in order definitely to clear up the legal situation, and to settle the numerous points of difficulty arising from the decision of the Court of Appeal.

### **EDWARD VII.**

Edward VII., "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was b. at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on Dec. 4th, 1841; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 25th, '42. Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. '68), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), and Edin. Univ. (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin ('68), and Calcutta ('74). Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (Oct. 31st, '61). His Majesty was an Elder Brother of Trinity House; also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England ('74-1901); President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

He married (March 10th, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the ex-Empress of Russia and the King of Greece. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her an annual allowance of £10,000, and £30,000 in the event of her surviving the Prince. The King and Queen celebrated their silver wedding, '88. There have been six children born of the marriage—the Duke of Clarence and Prince Alexander, who have both died, the Duke of Cornwall and York, now Prince of Wales, who is the heir-apparent to the throne, Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife (who was given the title of Princess Royal in 1905), Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud, married in '96 to Prince Karl of Denmark (now King of Norway).

In the winter of '71, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, His Majesty was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks' prostration he recovered, and on Feb. 27th, '72, he attended a public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. He visited Canada and the United States in '60, and the Holy Land in '62, and went on a tour through India in '75-6. In company with the



Queen he made a tour through Ireland ('85), and met with a cordial reception. He evinced an active interest in the promotion of the series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute. In '93 he became a member of the Poor Law Commission; and in '94 did important service to his country at St. Petersburg, whither he went on the death of the Czar in November. During '96 His Majesty won the Derby and the St. Leger, the former victory exciting a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm at Epsom. In the Jubilee Celebrations of '97 His Majesty took a prominent part, especially in regard to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London. A young man named Sipido shot at His Majesty as he was leaving the Nord Station at Brussels (April 4th, 1900), *en route* for Denmark. Fortunately the bullet missed the King.

On the death of H.M. Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), His Majesty ascended the throne as King Edward VII., took the oath (23rd), and was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies (24th). The Coronation Service was fixed for June 26th, 1902, but on Tuesday, June 24th, it was announced that the King was suffering from perityphlitis, and an operation was immediately performed. On his recovery the Coronation Service took place on Aug. 9th in Westminster Abbey. A Royal Progress through London on Oct. 25th was followed by a Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's on the 28th. The year 1903 was one of Royal visits. The King was entertained as the guest of King Carlos at Lisbon, of the King of Italy at Rome, of the President of the French Republic at Paris, and of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary at Vienna. Return visits were made by President Loubet and the King and Queen of Italy. Scotland and Ireland were also visited. A Levée and a Court were held at Holyrood for the first time in more than eighty years. On June 5th, 1905, the King of Spain arrived on a visit to the King, which lasted till the 10th. In November H.M. entertained the King of Greece on a State visit at Windsor. In December H.M. invited Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to form an Administration on the resignation of Mr. Balfour.

The King's Civil List was settled by the Civil List Act, 1901. The details of the Civil List and of the annuities paid to members of the Royal Family are given under FINANCE, NATIONAL, on p. 156. The Queen receives £33,000 as her share of the Privy Purse. The contingent annuity of £30,000 formerly provided for Her Majesty the Queen Consort in the event of her surviving His present Majesty was increased to £70,000; and a contingent annuity of £30,000 was provided for H.R.H. the Princess of Wales in the event of her surviving H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The King, in addition to his Civil List, receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster (£63,000 in 1905), and the heir apparent those of the Duchy of Cornwall (£72,393 in 1903). Balmoral and Osborne were bequeathed to the King by the late Queen, and His Majesty owns Sandringham. Balmoral and Sandringham are maintained out of the Privy Purse, but Osborne (Osborne House was given by the King to the nation in 1902) is charged upon the Civil List. His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse, as did the late Queen.

Efficiency League, founded 1903, "to raise the standard of duty among public servants."

President, Mr. Arnold White; Hon. Sec., Mr. W. H. Charnley; Office, Board-room, Lancaster Avenue, Manchester.

## EGYPT.

### Ruler.

Abbas Hilmi, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as the seventh Viceroy and third Khedive of Egypt Jan. 7th, 1892. He was b. July 14th, '74, and at the time of his father's death was studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where he had been for five years. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and has issue by her four daughters, a son and heir, Prince Mohammed Abdul Mouneim, born Feb. 20th, '99, and another son. His brother, Mohamed Ali, was born in '75. He has an annual allowance of £100,000. Received the "Royal Victoria Chain," June 14th, 1905.

### Government.

Egypt is nominally dependent on Turkey. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of France and Great Britain, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. The British occupation, at first regarded as temporary, has by force of circumstances become firmly established, and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by France by the Anglo-French Agreement (signed April 8th, 1904). The French Government also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in Egypt for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft Khedivial Decree annexed to the Agreement. H.M. Government declared their adhesion to the Treaty of 1888 providing for the neutrality of the Suez Canal in time of war. The Agreement was made binding for thirty years, with a provision for the extension of the period for five years at a time, unless this stipulation should be expressly denounced at least one year in advance. Germany and other Powers, including Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia, formally approved the Khedivial Decrees, and undertook not to obstruct the action of Great Britain in Egypt; while H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that their commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

The Earl of Cromer is H.M. Agent at Cairo, and has a seat in the Council of Ministers, in which, with the Khedive, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial boards for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, but with limited powers. The General Assembly consists of the Ministry, the Legislative Council, and 46 popularly elected members; its consent is required to new taxes, and it must be summoned every two years. The Legislative Council consists of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated, and its powers are chiefly consultative. The judicial system is somewhat complex. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners; the Native Courts, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mahometans. The Mixed Tribunals were instituted in '75 as a substitute for the Capitulations, under which each country



transacted its legal business in its own Consulate. They deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and ever since have been renewed periodically for periods of five years, the present term ending in 1910. In his Annual Report issued in 1906 Lord Cromer set out important proposals for dealing with the question of the Capitulations, and for providing effective legislative machinery with the necessary safeguards for the protection of the interests of foreigners in Egypt. The chief religion is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering nearly 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 608,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. In '07 only 5.8 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could read and write. The remainder were illiterate, but progress is being made. There are many Government Coptic and Mahometan schools.

### *Egyptian Irrigation.*

The history and description of the great Assiout barrage and Assouan dam and of the Ziftah barrage have been given in previous editions. Lord Cromer's report for 1905, issued in 1906, stated that during the year in June and July the river levels were the lowest ever recorded, and that it was impossible to overestimate the benefits derived from the Assouan reservoir. The province of Keneh had benefited less than the others, and it had been decided to erect a barrage at Esneh at an estimated cost of £1,000,000. On the projects of the Upper Nile Lord Cromer referred to a special report by Sir Wm. Garstin. The Soudan-Egyptian Irrigation Service was formed in Dec. 1904. Mr. Dupuis was placed at the head of it, and a vote of £24,000 was placed to its credit in the estimates of 1905. So far the work has not proceeded much beyond organisation, but Sir Wm. Garstin thought an excellent start had been made. From the work done in the Gezireh Mr. Dupuis concluded that a great canal for irrigation there is a feasible undertaking. During the year a valuable book, "The Physiography of the River Nile and its Basin," by Captain H. G. Lyons, Director of the Egyptian Survey Department, was published at Cairo.

### *Suez Canal.*

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1869. The general management is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an Administrative Council of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. At a meeting of the Company at Paris on June 11th, 1906, the dividend on the ordinary shares was declared at 141 fr. net (£5 12s. 9d.), being the same as the previous year) or about 28 per cent. on the 500-fr. shares. The sum of 3,000,000 fr. (£120,000) was added to the reserve fund. During 1905, 4116 vessels of all classes passed

through the Canal, against 4237 in 1904. The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage decreased in 1905, being 60.4 and 63.6 against 63.2 and 65.9 in 1904. The percentage of German vessels and their net tonnage was 14.6 and 16.1 respectively, as compared with 12.8 and 14.7 in 1904; while the percentage of net tonnage of the other maritime nations was practically stationary.

### *Army.*

All the inhabitants are liable for service in the Egyptian army—6 years in the army, 5 in the police, and 4 in the reserve, and there are always about 150,000 young men on the rolls for conscription; but the burden is very light, and the men are all selected. The peace strength is about 9000 officers and men. The cavalry are recruited from the fellahen of the Delta. The arm is the Martini-Henry. In the Soudanese battalions the service is voluntary. The artillery is the force that shows most markedly the impress of the European training. The horse battery has Syrian horses and light Krupp guns. The field batteries have Krupp mountain guns carried by mules, with a second line of camels. There is also a battalion of garrison artillery. The command of all the troops is vested in Major-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, with the title of Sirdar. The Intelligence Department reports the strength to be 18,273, including: cavalry, 780; camel corps, 629; Arab battalions, 206; artillery, 1258; infantry, 10,280.

The British force in Egypt was reduced, and, on the estimate of 1906-7, numbers 121 cavalry, 1 garrison battery, 1 company Royal Engineers, 3 infantry battalions and other details—total number of officers and men in Egypt (including Crete) 4008. Owing to the frontier difficulty and internal dangers the garrison has since been increased. The Egyptian Government contributed £100,000 towards the maintenance of the British troops in 1906-7.

### *Industries, etc.*

Length of railways in Egypt proper 2183 miles. Principal products, cotton, sugar, and cereals, about two-thirds of the population being engaged in agriculture. The fellahen, or small cultivators, receive advances from the Agricultural Bank up to £307 10s., or in a few cases to £512 10s., the loans being limited to 50 per cent. of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9 per cent. interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects the money due to the Bank with the land tax. The development of the country's commerce and industry in recent years has been most marked, and her prosperity is steadily increasing. But the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of being watered by the Nile.

### *Statistics and Diplomatic.*

Area of Egypt (excluding the provinces conquered in the Soudan), 400,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. Pop. about 9,750,000, including about 113,000 foreigners, of whom 38,000 are Greeks, 24,000 Italians, 20,000 British, and 14,000 French. Cairo has a population of 570,000, and Alexandria of 320,000.

Revenue, 1904, £E13,690,560, 1905, £E14,813,346; expenditure, 1904, £E10,588,473, 1905, £E12,124,822; exports, 1904, £E20,811,040, 1905, £E20,360,285; imports, 1904, £E20,559,588, 1905, £E21,564,076; public debt, £E96,232,280 (£E1 = £1 os. 6½d.). The United Kingdom's share of the import trade was in 1902 36·7 per cent., in 1903 35·3 per cent., in 1904 34 per cent., and in 1905 32·4 per cent.

**Ministry:** *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, G.C.M.G.—*Foreign Affairs*, Boutros Pasha Ghaly, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.—*Finance*, Mazloum Pasha.—*Public Works*, Fakhry Pasha, K.C.M.G.—*Instruction*, Saad Bey Zaghloul.—*War*, Abani Pasha.—*Justice*, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha.

**Advisers to H.H. the Khedive:** *Financial*, Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O.; *Interior*, P. Machell, C.M.G.—*Judicial*, Sir M. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.; *Public Works*, Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G.; *Public Instruction*, D. Dunlop.

**Under-Secretaries of State:** *Finance*, A. Mitchell-Innes and Lieut.-Col. Lord E. Cecil.—*Irrigation*, A. L. Webb, C.M.G.—*State Buildings*, Mr. Perry.—*Public Instruction*, Yacoub Pasha Artin.—*Postmaster-General*, Saba Pasha.—*Director-General of Customs*, A. King-Lewis.—*President of Railway Administration*, Capt. Midwinter, R.E.—*Director-General of Sanitary Department*, Sir Horace Pinching, K.C.M.G.

**British Commissioners:** *Caisse de la Dette*, Mr. H. de la Rosa Burrard Farnall, C.B., C.M.G.; *Domains Administration*, J. Gibson.

**H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General**, Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., P.C., etc.—*Councillor of Embassy*, M. de Cardonnel Findlay, C.M.G.—*Consuls*, A. D. Alban and H. Boyle, Cairo; E. B. Gould, I.S.O., Alexandria; D. A. Cameron, Port Saïd.

**General Commanding Army of Occupation**, Major-Gen. Bullock, C.B.

**Sirdar of Egyptian Army and Governor of the Soudan**, Major-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

### History, 1906.

Early in the year, after making complaints that the Egyptian troops had occupied ports within Turkish territory in the Sinai peninsula, Taba and other points in Egyptian territory were definitely occupied by Turkish troops, and the British Ambassador at Constantinople demanded that they should be withdrawn. The question was complicated by the fact that the frontier line between the Sinai peninsula and the Turkish vilayets adjoining had not been delimited; but, under a provisional arrangement made in 1892, Taba was clearly Egyptian. The Porte, to gain time, opened negotiations with the Khedive, still keeping its troops at the points named. Finally the British Government demanded that the frontier should be delimited on the basis of the arrangement made in 1892, and that, pending delimitation, Taba should be evacuated (May 3rd). The Turkish Government were given 10 days to comply with the demand, and the Sultan ordered his troops to leave Taba and all other places within Egyptian territory (12th). It was agreed that a mixed commission should settle the frontier line "from Rafah, near El-Arish, towards the south-east in an approximately straight line as far as a point on the Gulf of Akaba, at least 3 miles distant from Akaba." Some excitement was caused amongst the Moslem population of Egypt by this question, their religious

sympathies naturally being with the Sultan. One result of it was that the British garrison in Egypt was increased. The frontier agreement was signed (Oct. 1st), the only serious deviation from a straight line between Rafah and Akaba being a small concession to Turkey near Akaba.

An attack on British officers was made by some villagers near Tanta (June 13th). Capt. S. C. Bull was killed and others were injured. An inquiry followed, and a number of natives were tried by a special tribunal, which condemned four of the ringleaders to death and passed sentences of penal servitude and imprisonment on others (27th). Sir Edward Grey, referring to the subject in the House of Commons (July 5th), said that a fanatical feeling had been on the increase in Egypt and in North Africa during the year. He said deliberately, with a full sense of responsibility, that if the House of Commons did anything at that moment to weaken or destroy the authority of the Government in Egypt, they would be face to face with a very serious situation. Matters quieted down considerably late in the year.

### The Egyptian Soudan.

By the '96, '97, '98, and '99 campaigns the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Soudan, temporarily abandoned in '82 and '83, and during the rule of the Mahdi and the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for the administration of the Soudan, was signed (Jan. 19th, '99). The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of H.M. Government. The importation and exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited, and special attention is paid to the enforcement of the Brussels Act of '90 as to the import, sale and manufacture of firearms and distilled or spirituous liquors. Import duties on entering the Soudan are not payable on goods coming from Egyptian territory, but such duties may be levied on goods coming from elsewhere than Egyptian territory, in the case of goods entering the Soudan at Suakin or any other port on the Red Sea littoral, not exceeding the corresponding duties for the time being leviable on goods entering Egypt from abroad. The Soudan has been divided into thirteen provinces—viz., Khartoum, Blue Nile, Dongola, Berber, Senaar, Kassala, Kordofan, White Nile, Bahr-el-Ghazal, Wady Halfa, Suakin, Upper Nile, and Mongalla—each under a Governor who is a British officer of the Egyptian Army. The provinces are divided into districts under Egyptian officers. The civil and criminal codes in force are based on those of India, and a Judicial Commissioner sits at Khartoum, to whom an appeal lies from the provincial tribunals. An educational system is being built up, and there are training colleges for teachers at Khartoum (Gordon Memorial College opened Nov. 1902), Omdurman, and Suakin.

Area estimated at 950,000 sq. m., pop. at 2,000,000. Khartoum has a population of 14,023 and Omdurman 40,000.

The Nile—Red Sea Railway, 331 miles long and 3½ ft. gauge, has been built from Port Sudan, 30 miles north of Suakin, through the province in a south-westerly direction, reaching the mouth of the Atbara River about twenty miles south of Berber, which is on the Nile.



Here it joins the existing line to Khartoum. The new route from Khartoum to the sea is 900 miles shorter than the old route. The work was completed between Aug. 1904 and Jan. 1906, and the cost was £1,375,000. The line was formally opened by Lord Cromer on Jan. 27th, 1906. On March 8th the Sirdar, Sir R. Wingate, opened the Karima—Abu Hamed Railway, 138 miles in length, which opens the Dongola province to the Red Sea and runs east from the Nile to Abu Hamed, where it joins the railway to Berber and Khartoum. This line took 8 months to construct, and cost £250,000 sterling.

**Egypt Exploration Fund, The.** Founded 1882, for the purpose of historical investigation in Egypt. The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details, and preservation of the objects found in the course of the excavations. The minor antiquities afford valuable evidence as to the history of civilisation by illustrating the influences of Egypt, Assyria, Asia Minor, Syria, Greece, and the peoples of the Mediterranean coasts and islands on one another. After the claims of the National Museum of Egypt have been satisfied, the portable antiquities found are divided between the British Museum and various public collections in Great Britain, America, and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of support contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual illustrated volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work. During the season 1904-5 Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie excavated at Sinai. The results of his work were exhibited at University College, London, during July. In 1905-6 M. Naville and Mr. H. R. Hall continued excavating the Temple of Mentu-hetep at Deir el Bahri. Early in 1906 the discovery of a Shrine of Hathor was announced. Mr. N. de G. Davies continued his task of copying sculptures and paintings at El Amarna; while Messrs. B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt again went out to Behnesa to search for Greek papyri. In '97 the Society started a Græco-Roman Branch, for the discovery and publication of the remains of classical antiquity and early Christianity in Egypt. There has since appeared the first volume of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, including a third-century fragment of St. Matthew's Gospel, a poem by Sappho, considerable portions of known and unknown Greek literature, and a long series of official and private documents. A second volume contains historical documents of the first century A.D.; and a third volume deals with the *Fayoum Towns* and their papyri. Four further volumes have been issued—one on the Tebtunis papyri, two more volumes of the *Oxyrhynchus papyri*, and one on the Hibeh papyri. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society commenced in '90 an *Archæological Survey of Egypt*. The object of this survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions in the valley of the Nile between Cairo and Assuan. Up to the present time its work has been devoted to the celebrated XIIth-dynasty tombs of Beni Hasan and El Bersheh, to the Old Kingdom tombs at Sheikh Said and El Gebrawi, and to the XVIIIth-dynasty tombs of El Amarna. Fifteen memoirs—viz. Beni Hasan I., II., III. and IV., El Bersheh I. and II., Hieroglyphs, and the Mastaba of Ptah-hetep

I. and II., Sheikh Said, and Deir el Gebrawi I. and II., and El Amarna I., II. and III. have been issued to annual subscribers to the Survey. For the last thirteen years the Fund has also published, under the editorship of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, an annual *Archæological Report* on Egypt and Egyptology, containing not only an account of the progress of Egyptology and reports by the Society's explorers, but also papers by experts on Coptic and Græco-Roman research, and full bibliographies. The Report is illustrated, and contains maps and plans. A volume of Coptic Ostraca by Mr. W. E. Crum, and the "Logia Jesou," or Sayings of Christ, and "New Sayings," have also been issued. The Offices of the Fund are at 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. (opposite the British Museum). There is also an office at Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. President, F. G. Hilton Price, Esq.; Secretary, Miss Emily Paterson.

**Eisteddfod.** The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. For history see ed. '88. A Gorsedd (this word means throne, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred), is held at the conclusion of each Eisteddfod, and the place of the next festival is announced. The 1906 festival was held at Carnarvon, and was attended by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Vaughan Morgan, and the Sheriffs, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Nannetti, M.P. Secretary to the National Eisteddfod Association, Mr. E. Vincent Evans, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**Elgar, Sir Edward**, hon. Mus. D. Oxford, Cantab., Durham, Oxford and Yale; hon. LL.D. (Leeds and Aberdeen); is a son of the late W. H. Elgar, organist, and was b. 1857 at Broadheath, Worcestershire. He was ed. privately, and after some months in a solicitor's office he followed his true bent and devoted himself to music, becoming organist of St. George's Catholic Church, Worcester. He began his work as a composer with "The Black Knight" in '02; in '06 he produced "Lux Christi" and "King Olaf"; "The Banner of St. George" in '07, "Caractacus" in '08; in 1900 "The Dream of Gerontius," and in 1903 "The Apostles." This work and "The Dream of Gerontius" were performed at the Lower Rhine Festivals in 1902 and 1904. His oratorio, "The Kingdom," was produced at the Birmingham Festival Oct. 1906. In '89 he married the only daughter of the late Gen. Sir Henry Roberts, K.C.B. An "Elgar Festival" was held at Covent Garden in March 1904. Knighted June 24th, 1904. Address: Plas Gwyn, Hereford.

#### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The Emigrants' Information Office was established in 1886 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes



most required in the colonies are generally farm labourers and others connected with the land, female domestic servants, farmers with £200 capital, and, to a limited extent, competent mechanics and miners with a little money. New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony give assisted or reduced passages to certain classes of emigrants to a limited extent. There was a decrease in the number of British and Irish emigrants in 1905, as compared with 1904. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at more than 1100 public libraries, urban district councils, and institutions; and free circulars and penny and other handbooks of all the principal colonies, and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained post free, or on personal application, from the Chief Clerk, at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.; the circulars can also be obtained at any of the above libraries, urban district councils, and institutions. Letters to the office need not be stamped. A professional handbook, price 3d., is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, police, teachers, nurses, railwaymen, etc. A monthly report is also compiled by this Office for the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. Editor of Publications, Mr. Walter Paton, M.A.

**Self-Help Emigration Society**, for benefiting the underpaid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate. **Introductions** are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During twenty-one years ending 1905 8803 persons have been thus located, at a cost of £51,596 for ocean and rail fares. A large proportion of this cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. In 1905 the emigrants assisted numbered 860. The income of the Society was £6207. **Secretary**, Mr. Edward Wilson Gates. **Office**, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

### Emigration Statistics.

The following statistics were issued during 1906 relating to emigration from the United Kingdom during the ten preceding years:—

No. of emigrants in	Total, including Foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
1905	459,662	262,077
" 1904	453,877	271,435
" 1903	449,006	259,950
" 1902	386,779	205,662
" 1901	302,575	171,717
" 1900	298,561	168,825
" '99	240,696	146,362
" '98	205,171	140,644
" '97	213,280	146,460
" '96	241,952	161,925

The following details as to emigration and immigration appeared in a Parliamentary Paper issued by the Board of Trade during 1906:—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
To and from countries out of Europe:	No.	No.	No.
Outward . . .	459,662	453,877	449,006
Inward . . .	205,193	241,896	199,685
Balance Outward	254,469	211,981	249,321
To and from European countries:—			
Outward . . .	742,830	718,560	699,901
Inward . . .	850,563	802,949	814,441
Balance Inward . .	107,733	84,389	114,540
Net Balance Outward	146,736	127,592	134,781

These figures include both emigrants and immigrants, in the strict sense of the words, and travellers.

Of the 459,662 emigrants to countries out of Europe, 169,205 or 37 per cent. went to places within the British Empire, and 290,457 or 63 per cent. went to foreign countries, including 276,636 to the United States.

There were 262,077 emigrants to countries out of Europe of British and Irish origin, 188,422 of foreign origin, and 9163 whose nationality was not known.

### Alien Immigration.

An Aliens Bill and a Criminal Aliens Bill were introduced in the 1904 Session, but were not carried. In 1905, however, the **Aliens Act** was passed into law. Full details of the Act were given in the 1906 edition. It provided for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants, an immigrant being considered such—(a) if he cannot show that he has in his possession, or is in a position to obtain, the means of decently supporting himself and his dependants (if any); or (b) if he is a lunatic or idiot, or owing to any disease or infirmity appears likely to become a charge upon the rates or otherwise a detriment to the public; or (c) if he has been sentenced in a foreign country with which there is an extradition treaty for a crime, not being an offence of a political character, which is, as respects that country, an extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1870; or (d) if an expulsion order under this Act has been made in his case. There was a proviso as to political and religious refugees, who may not be refused on the ground merely of want of means, or the probability of their becoming a charge on the rates. The Act empowers the Secretary of State, if he thinks fit, to make an expulsion order requiring an alien, convicted of crime or without means of subsistence, to leave the United Kingdom within a fixed time, and thereafter to remain out of the kingdom.

According to the 1901 Census the total alien population of the United Kingdom was 286,925 in 1901, as compared with 219,523 in 1891, which represents an average annual increase of 6740. The percentage of aliens to the total population is 69 per cent., as compared with 138 per cent. in Germany, and 266 in France.

The following table shows for 1905 and the two previous years the nationalities of alien immigrants (other than seamen) not described in the Alien Lists to be *en route* to other countries:—

Nationalities.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Russians and Poles .	37,922	46,095	30,046
Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes . . .	4,925	4,827	4,702
Germans . . .	6,932	7,084	7,502
Dutch . . .	4,787	4,082	3,761
French . . .	6,261	6,564	6,495
Austrians and Hun- garians . . .	2,262	2,199	4,005
Italians . . .	6,055	6,300	7,045
Roumanians . . .	411	513	565
Other nationalities .	4,831	5,181	5,047
Total . . .	74,386	82,845	69,168

The Russians and Poles and Roumanians consist principally of Jews. Of the former, 28,780, or 76 per cent., and of the latter 243, or 59 per cent., arrived in London.

Many of these immigrants from Russia, Poland, and Roumania, who were not stated in the Alien Lists to be *en route* to other countries, subsequently left the United Kingdom within the year; and deducting those who were thus known to have left the country, the figures were reduced to 65,946 for 1905, 75,148 for 1904, 59,429 for 1903, and 58,488 in 1902.

The Board of Trade Return says, however, that "these figures are very far from representing the number of alien immigrants who actually settled in the country." Referring to more complete figures for the first quarter of 1906, issued under the Aliens Act 1905, and applying the proportions deducible therefrom, the Return says: "If we were to apply these proportions to the total numbers recorded in the Alien Lists in 1905 we should arrive at a maximum number of about 32,000 instead of 66,000 persons who might have been intending to reside permanently or temporarily in the United Kingdom. Even this figure (32,000) is greater than the net addition to the alien population of the United Kingdom in the course of the year, as it takes no account of emigration which may have taken place subsequently, or of the emigration of aliens who may have arrived in this country in earlier years. . . . All these facts therefore clearly indicate that the Alien Lists hitherto available cannot be considered as affording any definite information as to the number or nationality of the alien immigrants who actually settled in this country."

The total number of alien passengers landed in the United Kingdom from ports in Europe and the Mediterranean Sea for the nine months ended Sept. 30th, 1906, was 373,627. There were 215 expulsion orders during the same period.

The number of aliens naturalised in the United Kingdom in recent years is—

'06 . . .	736	1901 . . .	542
'07 . . .	606	1902 . . .	788
'08 . . .	634	1903 . . .	890
'09 . . .	608	1904 . . .	974
1900 . . .	581	1905 . . .	684

The number of aliens relieved by Poor Law Authorities in London was 3234 in 1902, 3681 in 1903, 4762 in 1904, and 4595 in 1905.

**Empire Day Movement.** Although "Empire Day" had been observed for a few years in some of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, May 24th, the anniversary of the birth-

day of the late Queen Victoria, was first kept as an Imperial celebration, outside Canada, on May 24th, 1904. In 1902 and 1903 the Earl of Meath inaugurated a movement for the annual celebration of the day throughout the British Empire, with a view to the introduction into all schools of a moral form of training which should have for its aim the inculcation of the virtues which conduce to the creation of good citizens. The movement has spread with marvellous rapidity. It has received the official sanction of all the self-governing Colonies and of twenty-seven Crown Colonies and dependencies; and on May 24th, 1906, Empire Day was observed in 38,338 schools throughout the Empire and by some 8,000,000 of the subjects of King Edward VII. In the United Kingdom the movement has been officially adopted by the education committees of 22 counties, 77 boroughs, 24 urban districts, 10 training schools, 169 secondary schools, and over 670 elementary schools and institutions unconnected with the above,—in all, about 8890 schools, exclusive of those in the Colonies. The movement is directed from the Earl of Meath's town residence, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

**Empire Educational League.** Instituted 1901; reorganised 1906. Objects: To help maintain and increase the pre-eminence of the British Empire; and to promote its political, economic, and commercial development by popularising knowledge concerning the Empire. Hon. Sec., F. E. Tillemont-Thomason, Copenhagen Street, Worcester.

**Engineering Standards Committee.** The Committee is supported by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel Institute. Under the Main Committee are 12 sectional committees, and under these 24 sub-committees. Standard rolled sections for constructional work, a standard specification for steel used in the hulls of ships, a specification for marine boiler steel, a specification for steel used in bridges and in general building construction, standard specifications for locomotive parts, standard screw threads, standard pipe threads, standard series of limits for running fits, standard pipe flanges, specifications for cast-iron pipes, standard rail-sections for railways, tramways, electrical plant standards, etc., have been or are being prepared by the committees. The necessary funds are provided by the sale of the Committee's publications, and the Committee are further supported by the railway companies, the leading engineering firms, and by a grant from H.M. Government. Chairman, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S. Secretary, Mr. Leslie S. Robertson, M.Inst.C.E. Offices, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

## ENGINEERING SCHEMES.

Below will be found, arranged in alphabetical order, descriptions of the chief industrial engineering schemes recently completed or in progress in this country and abroad.

**Adam's Bridge Railway and Canal.**—See former eds.

**Aden-Dihala Railway.**—A report from Paris in March 1905 stated that Messrs. Cowasjee, Dinshaw, & Co., a wealthy Indian firm, had decided to apply for a concession to construct a railway in the Aden hinterland of about 120 kilometres in length. (See last ed.)



**African Transcontinental Telegraph.**

—We have given accounts of the progress of this line in previous editions. In Oct. 1903 the wire was reported to be in good working order up to Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika. It is understood that it is not intended to continue the extension northwards for the present. This is one of the undertakings which will benefit under the late Mr. Alfred Beit's will.

**Antwerp Port Improvement.**—On May 15th, 1905, the Communal Council passed the Government proposals for a large scheme, which will increase the present shipping accommodation fourfold, and make Antwerp the first port in the world. The project, adopted after years of discussion, consists of the diversion of the river bed and the construction of a canal to run parallel to it. This canal will be five miles long, with an average width of 1000 ft., and will be lined with docks and basins, thus forming *ad interim* a suitable approach to the city. The canal will take about ten years to construct, and the work of excavating the new river bed, which will be six miles long, will not be begun until after its completion. The total cost of the work, which is estimated at £10,000,000, is guaranteed by the State. The proposed improvement was accompanied by an enlarged scheme of military defence, and the whole matter was referred by the Belgian Chamber to a Commission of Inquiry. The Port of Antwerp Bill, including both the commercial and the military sections, was voted by the Chamber on Jan. 24th, 1906, and became law.

**Bagdad Railway.**—In previous editions we have given an account of the revival of the idea to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, and the success of the Germans, who control the Anatolian system, including the line to Konieh. A Berlin telegram of Nov. 16th, 1903, announced the conclusion of a new financial agreement, which admitted of the participation of Austrian, Swiss, Italian and Ottoman financiers. The German group, represented by the Deutsche Bank, were, thereunder, to control 40 per cent. of the capital, the Imperial Ottoman Bank, acting on behalf of the French group, 30 per cent., the remaining interested countries jointly 20 per cent., and the Anatolian Railway Co. 10 per cent. The first meeting of the board of a new company formed for the construction of the Konieh-Eregli-Bugurlu line (the first section of the Bagdad Railway) was held on Dec. 30th, 1903, at Frankfurt. The contract for the laying of the section, 200 kilometres in length, was approved. This was completed in 1904 and opened on the Sultan's birthday, Oct. 25th. The British Consular report from Constantinople for 1905, published in March 1906, stated that since the opening of this first section no further progress had been made with the work of construction. The cost of the work done was reported at £3500 per kilometre, or a total of £700,000; this yielded a handsome profit to the underwriters, and a reserve fund was set aside. The next section, which will cross the Taurus Mountains and bring the railway down to Adana, was described as an extremely difficult and costly piece of work. According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Constantinople correspondent (Berlin, Aug. 13th) the Porte issued an Irade renewing the Concession of the Smyrna-Aidin Railway to a British Company, but refused a further concession extending the line to the Egedir Lake. The British Embassy pressed for this extension,

and also for concessions for branch lines, one running north from Diner and the other south to the Gulf of Adalia. The Porte declined to grant the demands, on the ground that they would be injurious to the interests of the Bagdad Railway.

**Behring Strait Tunnel.**—A scheme to connect Alaska with the extreme north-eastern portion of Russian Asia by a tunnel under Behring Strait, which had fallen into the background during the war with Japan, was revived in the spring of 1905. M. Loicq de Lobel, who originated the project, laid the views of an American syndicate before a representative audience at the Naval and Military Club at St. Petersburg. It was shown, as the result of a close examination, that the strait is about 38½ miles in width and 167 ft. in depth, and that, as there are two islands in the strait, it would be possible to divide the tunnel into three sections each about 12½ miles in length, which corresponds with the length of the Simplon Tunnel (*q.v.*). Among the proposals of M. de Lobel were the following: The syndicate demands no guarantee of interest from the Russian Government, and this would mean a yearly saving to Russia of £2,000,000. The syndicate would give the Russian iron industry orders to the amount of £12,000,000. The syndicate pledges itself to employ only Russian engineers and workmen. The syndicate would make no experiments to colonise the adjacent regions with foreign settlers; on the contrary, it would assist the Russian Government to attract settlers to the Siberian district. The Government are to have the option of buying the railway after 30 years, when any lands acquired by the syndicate would be handed over. The syndicate also undertakes to construct a telegraph line which would be under Russian control, and to establish a Siberian Land Bank to encourage settlers. In return a land grant was demanded, giving the syndicate plots 7½ miles in length on either side of the railway to alternate with similar parcels held by the Government. According to a statement in the *Neue Freie Presse* the cost of the enterprise is estimated at £47,000,000 sterling; the Asiatic end of the line would be at Kansk, on the Trans-Siberian Railway (see *Russia, q.v.*), and the American portion would eventually link with the Canadian Pacific line. A telegram from Trenton, New Jersey (Oct. 25th), stated that a Company had been incorporated with a capital of £1,200,000.

**Berlin Underground Railway.**—A scheme for connecting the northern and southern suburbs of this city—both of which are mainly populated by the working classes—by a suspension railway was, in Sept. 1905, referred to the municipality by a board of experts who had been considering it. It was announced later that the Corporation had decided upon an underground railway. The length of the new municipal line will be about 5½ miles, a distance which it is proposed to cover in 18 minutes. The construction is to be completed in four years, the estimated cost being a little over £2,550,000. There will be 14 stations.

**Birmingham Water Supply.**—See 1905 ed. In their report for the year ending March 31st, 1906, presented to the meeting of the Corporation on May 22nd, the water committee stated that they had made an exhaustive estimate of the cost of completing the



works at present undertaken. These included works at Hagley for the protection of the G.W.R., a new filtered water pool with a capacity of 7,500,000 gals. at Frankley, and certain adjuncts in the Elan Valley. Up to March 31st the amount expended had been £5,665,895, and the further outlay would not cause the estimate of £5,884,918, made in 1902, to be exceeded.

**Black Sea and Baltic Ship Canal.**—On April 28th, 1905, the Russian Minister of Finance obtained the sanction of the Tsar for the appointment of a special commission to consider this scheme. Several projects, some of which have been dealt with in previous editions, have been brought forward from time to time. The plan mentioned in connection with the above report was elaborated by a Belgian engineer, M. Gustave Defosse, in which Mr. C. Innes Baillie, of the United States, and Messrs. J. King & Co., of London, were interested. The entrances would be at Kherson and Riga, and the canal would be about 1000 miles long, the passage at eight-knots speed being accomplished in five days. The rivers Dwina and Dnieper would be utilised for most of the distance, but a canal about 100 miles in length would have to be cut to connect these streams at Orscha and Vitebsk. The depth throughout was given at over 28 ft., and the width 72 yards 8 in. at the surface, and 39 yards at bottom. The estimated cost was £40,000,000, and no Government guarantee appeared to be demanded. In his report for 1905 (received at the Foreign Office in July 1905), the British Consul at Riga said that the project had been once more under discussion, an "American syndicate" having moved in the matter. The new idea was to dredge right through and to establish a light river service for goods and produce.

**Bombay Dock Scheme.**—In Feb. 1903 particulars were published of a scheme of dock improvement involving an estimated expenditure of three crores of rupees. The scheme included the construction of a new dock, with a water area of about 495 acres, between Ballard Pier and the existing docks, having a depth of 33½ ft. and an entrance lock 600 ft. long; a dry dock of 800 ft. to 850 ft. length; and a dock-head pier, 1250 ft. long, where mail boats can moor, the passengers stepping from the vessel to the train. In 1904 the tender of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves was accepted for Rs.18,561,015, the date for completion being June 1st, 1911. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone Nov. 13th, 1905. In a report of progress published at the beginning of 1906 it was stated that the new dock was being made of 35½ ft. depth. As a record of the development of the port it was added that thirty-five years ago Bombay had only one dock of 3½ acres, and the tonnage amounted to about 700,000 tons; the dock area will cover about 93 acres when the new dock is completed; and the returns gave the tonnage at 2,750,000 tons. Bombay now claims, with several other ports, to rank only after London and Liverpool, and to be the third largest of the British Possessions in the value of the trade.

**Bristol Port Improvement.**—See last edition.

**Bruges Ship Canal.**—This canal and the new port at Bruges form two sections of a scheme an important feature in which is still incomplete. This will be represented by the port

of call at Zeebrugge, a point on the Belgian coast north of Ostend and Blankenberge. Here is being constructed a combined pier and break-water, having a total length of about 2700 yards, but so curved that the extremity will be parallel with the coast and 930 yards distant from it. The main idea is that Transatlantic and other steamers will call here for express or perishable cargo or for passengers, when they find it practicable to do so, in preference to steaming 60 miles up the Scheldt to Antwerp. Of quay space about 27 acres will be available. Admission to the new ship canal is through an outer basin, a lock, and an inner basin, which are all protected by the pier; and the ship canal runs in a perfectly straight line for a distance of about 7½ miles to the new docks and warehouses at Bruges. It has a depth of 26 ft. of water throughout, and a width on the water-level of 230 ft., sufficient to allow of two ordinary cargo-boats passing one another. The total cost of the works is estimated at £2,200,000. Messrs. Coiseau & Cousin are the contractors, the Compagnie des Installations Maritimes de Bruges are to hold the concession for 75 years, and the work is being done under Government supervision. The canal was informally inaugurated on May 29th, 1905, by the Continental fleet of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway running from Goole and Hull. During the summer of 1905 the route proved so successful that a bi-weekly service was maintained to the end of September. After that date a weekly service between Hull and Antwerp, calling at Zeebrugge, was continued. In October it was reported that there remained only two caissons to be laid to complete the pier, and when these were put in the pier-head, formed of concrete blocks 53 ft. in diameter, would be built.

**Cairo New Bridges.**—The three new bridges across the Nile at Cairo are the joint work of Messrs. W. Arrol & Co. and Messrs. Head, Wrightson & Co. They replace the well-known bridge road which, beginning opposite the Boulevard de Koubyr, crosses to the island of Boulak and continues by the Pont des Anglais to the western shore. The new bridges are in a more southerly position. The one lesser bridge crosses from near the Hospital Kasr-el-Din, opposite the northern end of Rodah, to the island, and is 67 mètres long. The second structure crosses from the Old Cairo Road, opposite the southern end of Rodah, to the island, and is 83 mètres long. The chief structure is 535 mètres (1760 ft.) in length, and spans the Nile from Rodah to Ghizeh, being, in fact, a continuation of the second bridge. At Ghizeh the new roadway leads on to join the tramways westward, and on to the Pyramids. The largest bridge is 65 ft. 7 in. wide, carries a double tramway line, and has a swinging portion, allowing two clear waterways of 65 ft. each. It is expected that the work will be completed about June 1907.

**Cape to Cairo Railway.**—The progress of the Cape to Cairo line, with its growing network of feeders, was fully described and illustrated by a specially drawn map in our 1903 edition. As the crow flies, the distance between Cairo and Cape Town is about 5700 miles; and while from the north, and allowing for the river gap between Assouan and Wady Halfa, railhead has reached Khartoum, roughly 1400 miles, from the south the iron road on June 11th, 1906, had reached Broken Hill, 2016 miles from Cape Town. The later portion of

the work involved the construction of a bridge of 13 spans, each of 100 ft., across the Kafue River, the structure being the longest in South Africa. In an interview on Aug. 5th, Sir C. Metcalfe, the engineer of the scheme, made the following interesting statement: "At Broken Hill the direct Cape to Cairo line will probably branch off. It will go to the south end of Tanganyika. The Germans in German East Africa seem to be making a move with their railway, and if we can get our own Government to see that the best business policy is to join up what is called the Uganda Railway with Khartoum, the Germans making the 600 miles through their territory, the Cape to Cairo scheme will be practically complete. My idea is that from Broken Hill a line should go north through the Congo Free State, over the high and rich lands, and turning north-west past Lake Tchad, traverse the French territories and come out at Algiers, or some other port in the Mediterranean. These will form the two great railway arteries of Africa, one to Cairo, the other to Algiers, and from them will stretch the many branches of East and West Africa." The great Victoria Falls Bridge over the Zambesi was linked up on April 1st, 1905. It is described as the highest bridge in the world. It was designed by Mr. G. A. Hobson, M.Inst.C.E., partner of Sir Douglas Fox, and is 287½ ft. above sea level. The bridge, which will take two lines of rails, is 650 ft. long, with a central span of 500 ft. in the form of a great arch of light girder work having a rise of 90 ft.; the spans on the sides are 87½ ft. and 62½ ft. respectively. The height above water level is 400 ft. The Cleveland Bridge Company were the contractors for the bridge. The future "harnessing" of the Victoria Falls promises to be full of interest, for they are more than twice as high as Niagara (*q.v.*) and half as wide again.

**Chamonix-Argentiére Railway.**—The extension of the St. Gervais Le Fayet to Chamonix electric line from the latter place to Argentiére was officially declared open during the summer of 1906. It forms another link in the connection that is ultimately to be made between the ordinary P.L.M. system, which terminates at St. Gervais Le-Fayet, and the Jura-Simplon line in the Rhone Valley. There are two stations on the new line—namely, Les Praz, about a mile and a half from Chamonix, and Les Tines, at the foot of the Mer de Glace, about halfway between Les Praz and Argentiére. Argentiére is 4100 ft. above sea-level, and over 600 ft. higher than Chamonix. It was intended to open the portion of the line from Chatelard to Vernayaz at the same time, but some delay arose through the non-arrival of suitable cars. See *Mont Blanc*.

**Channel Ferry Scheme.**—A revival of this project was witnessed during the Parliamentary Session of 1905 in the introduction of a bill to establish a route between Dover and Calais. The proposals were essentially the same as those of Sir John Fowler, which failed to pass both Houses in 1870 and '72, except that the French port would be Calais instead of a harbour at Andreelces. On July 24th the bill was withdrawn owing to a blocking notice of the Admiralty on the ground, it appeared, that the situation chosen by the promoters for the erection of their station at Dover would cause an obstruction. The bill was reintroduced for the 1906 Session, and passed third reading in the Lords on May 21st. On this occasion

Lord Tweedmouth (First Lord of the Admiralty) said that they were not opposing any legitimate improvement in Channel traffic between this country and France. At the same time the Admiralty reserved to themselves most complete powers over Dover Harbour.

**Channel Tunnel.**—The revived interest in this project was evinced in various ways in 1906. The French Ambassador, presiding at the annual dinner of the French Chamber of Commerce in London on May 2nd, referred to the scheme as one of those calculated to improve the *entente* between the two countries. At the annual meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company on June 7th the chairman (Baron Emile D'Erlanger) foreshadowed another Parliamentary Bill, and said that M. Sartiaux, chief engineer of the Northern Railway of France, had written an exhaustive pamphlet on the subject. M. Sartiaux subsequently published an article in the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* in which he said that a double-track tunnel could be completed in five years, and then London and Paris would be only five hours apart. On Oct. 25th it was stated that the directors had decided to deposit plans at once, in view of a Bill being promoted in the 1907 Session.

**Croton Great Dam.**—It was announced early in 1906 that this great work for the supply of water to New York was practically finished, the cost, exclusive of land and the laying out of some 15 miles of highways, being estimated at £1,600,000. The dam is 300 ft. high from the lowest point in the foundations to the crest. It forms a reservoir 18 miles long, and impounds about 32,000,000,000 gallons of water. It is built of solid granite ashlar and rubble, except that the south extension is backed by cyclopean concrete, and it has a spillway 1000 ft. long at right angles to the axis of the dam and 16 ft. below its crest, and contains altogether about 855,000 yards of masonry.

**Colombo Harbour Works.**—See last ed.

**Dee Improvement.**—At the request of the Flint and Denbigh County Councils and the Chester City Council, Messrs. D. & C. Stevenson, of Edinburgh, in 1905 formulated a scheme for improving the channel of the river Dee so as to admit vessels of larger draught. They recommended the carrying out of works involving an outlay of £389,153. The suggestions are that the sandstone bar running across the river a little below Connah's Quay should be excavated, that the training-wall should be extended seawards, and that dredging should be carried out, and the river banks repaired, at a total cost of £220,770. They further recommended that the Bagillt bank should be cut through, so as to get a direct course down to Mostyn Deep, and that the river should be prevented from straying by an extension of the northern training-wall and by dredging. This work, together with lighting and buoys, is estimated to cost £160,383. The effect of this project, it was hoped, would be to secure 20 ft. of water up to Saltney and Chester. The matter was further discussed by the Dee Conservancy Board in 1906, and on August and Mr. A. C. Williams, Acting Conservator, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways. He said that all that had been done hitherto was in the way of reclamation of the land.

**Derwent Valley Water Scheme.**—This project (referred to in previous editions



under the heading "Midland"), which formed one of the features of Private Bill legislation in '99, brought into existence the **Derwent Valley Water Board**. The scheme is for the supply of water to the towns of Leicester, Derby, Sheffield, and Nottingham, and to the counties of Derby and Notts. It includes the construction of (1) five reservoirs for impounding the rivers Derwent and Ashop; (2) about 100 miles of aqueduct for distributing the water to various authorities; (3) about 20 acres of filter-beds at Bamford; and (4) a service reservoir at Ambergate. There will be three reservoirs on the river Derwent, called the Howden, Derwent, and Bamford reservoirs, and two on the river Ashop—the Haglee and Ashopton reservoirs. The main aqueduct extends from Howden to Ambergate reservoir, 30 miles. The ultimate supply of water to each authority will be approximately as follows:—Leicester, 9·8 million gallons per day, Derby 6·8, Sheffield 6·8, Nottingham 3·9, Derby County 5·0, Notts County—until 1930—1·0: total, 33·3 million gallons per day. During 1905 the work, which included the laying of railway lines and the building of huts, etc., was carried on rapidly, no less than 235,000 tons of stone being despatched from the Board's quarries to the works in the twelvemonth. From a later report, covering the period March 15th to June 14th, 1906, it appeared that 1633 workmen were employed, 1206 being in the direct employment of the Board. The net expenditure to the latter date amounted to £1,151,861.

**Detroit River Tunnel.**—In the autumn of 1906 it was announced that the contract for this considerable undertaking had been let to a New York firm, and it is to be completed by the middle of 1909. There are to be two parallel tubes resting on the bottom of the river, 65 ft. below the surface, which will provide for the traffic of the Michigan Central and Canadian Southern railways. The tunnels will be of 20 ft. internal diameter, and the under-river portion will be 2625 ft. long. The work will be completed by 3200 ft. of tunnel and 3500 ft. of approach on the east side, and on the west by 2135 ft. of tunnel and 1540 ft. of approach. The steel tubes will rest on concrete beds and steel girders, and will be protected by concrete flanking-walls and filling. It is intended to float sections of the tubes into position, sink them, and rivet them together under water. The tubes are of  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. plate steel, stiffened with webs on the outside, 12 ft. apart. They will be placed in position in lengths of 263 ft.

**Dover Harbour.**—Work on the great National Harbour at Dover was actually commenced at the end of '97. The plan consisted of (1) an extension of the existing Admiralty Pier in an east-south-east direction for a distance of 2000 ft.; (2) the erection of an east arm extending seaward in a south-westerly direction for a length of 3320 ft. from the foot of the headland; (3) the construction of a breakwater 4200 ft. long, which, at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, will form on the south the outer sheltering arm of the harbour; and (4) the building of a sea-wall, 3850 ft. in length, extending from the Castle Jetty at the eastern end of East Cliff Terrace to the root of the proposed east arm. The total area inclosed will be 685 acres. On Jan. 10th, 1901, the first block of the eastern arm was laid. At that date the sea wall was

reported complete. According to the Naval Works statement issued in 1906 the total cost of the National Harbour was given at £3,500,000, and it was expected to be completed in 1908-9. The expenditure to March 31st was about £2,686,000; the Admiralty Pier extension, the east arm and the east reclamation were all completed except the above-water-mark work at the extremities of the breakwaters. Of the south breakwater about 1950 ft. were up to water level. In the western corner of the National Harbour is inclosed the **Commercial Harbour**, the memorial stone of which was laid in July '93. It was originally intended that this harbour should inclose 56 acres, but the area will now be increased to about 75 acres. The Prince of Wales's Pier, the shore end of which consists of an open-work iron viaduct 1200 ft. long, forms the eastern arm of this harbour. On July 1st, 1904, this pier was used for the first time for transatlantic traffic. At special meetings of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Companies on July 17th, 1906, it was agreed to approve a Bill of the Dover Harbour Board to widen the Admiralty Pier, to reclaim land from the Commercial Harbour, and to make landing-stages on the pier extension, the widening of the pier at the land end to be used for a new marine station. All these works were necessary for the ocean and passenger traffic. In July it was reported that the Hamburg-America line had decided to remove their port of call for trans-Atlantic ships to Southampton for the present, owing to difficulties arising from the naval harbour works. The *Engineer* of Aug. 10th published an article which stated that the Admiralty were studying the question of tidal influence, in view of the completion of the breakwaters. On Nov. 7th the Companies' Bill passed a Commons Committee after amendment.

**Folkestone Harbour Extension.**—See last ed.

**Fishguard Route to Ireland.**—Great developments are still being carried out at Fishguard Bay, on the Pembrokeshire coast, by the Great Western Railway Company in connection with their new route to Ireland, and in order to establish a new port of call for Atlantic liners. The bay is surrounded on three sides by hills, six miles separating the two headlands. Between these has been created an entirely new port on an area of 27 acres, while a sea-wall, originally designed to be 2000 ft. in length, is now being carried another 500 ft., thus increasing by 40 per cent. the sheltered water area of 500 acres. The Irish port is Rosslare, on the Wexford coast, where similar work has been done. From here a new line 38 miles long has been constructed to Waterford, and in its course crosses the River Barrow by a bridge 2131 ft. long between abutments, consisting of 13 fixed spans, with a swing span giving a passage of 80 ft. clear on each side of the centre dolphin. From Paddington to the new Fishguard station the distance is 262 miles, and the channel journey is given at 54 nautical miles; turbine steamers have been built for the service. The cost of the undertaking has been estimated at £2,000,000 sterling. The new route was inaugurated on Aug. 30th, 1906.

**Galveston's Reclamation.**—Following the swamping of this port by the sea in 1900, it was decided to erect a sea wall, and to accept the proposal of Mr. Lindon Bates, of New York,



to raise about one-fourth of the entire city. In the annual report of the British Consul, dated April 20th, 1906, it was stated that, while the portion of the sea-wall constructed by the county was finished in July 1904 (see last ed.), a continuation erected for the protection of Government property had now been completed. The total length of the wall is 4.37 miles, and it extends all round the town facing the Gulf of Mexico. It measures 16 ft. thick at the base, 5 ft. at the top, and is 17 ft. high, there is an apron of rip-rap stone 27 ft. wide, besides a row of sheet piling driven to a depth of 24 ft. The raising of the level of the protected district was at the date of the despatch a quarter finished; it starts with a level of 17 ft. at the wall, the grade coming down gradually to the normal at about half a mile from the Gulf. The programme included the lifting of about 2156 buildings, mostly residences. Later on it was stated that a project for the construction of a causeway to the mainland was under consideration. The plans show a length of 10,850 ft., the causeway being 140 ft. wide, providing for three steam railways, two electric tracks, space for a water main, a 30-ft. roadway, and a 10-ft. side-walk, the cost being estimated at £250,000 to £300,000.

**Gibraltar Naval Works** (see former editions). The Naval Works statement issued in 1906 gave as the total estimate for the dockyard extension, under the Act of 1905, £2,809,000, of which £2,416,000 had been expended by March 31st, 1906. The date of completion was to be in the financial year 1907-8; three graving docks were already in use. The estimate for the Harbour Works was £1,109,000, and up to March 31st some £1,201,000 had been spent, the date of completion being 1908-7. The commercial mole was practically finished at the end of March, £645,000 having been spent to that date out of an estimate of £669,000.

**Grangemouth New Docks.**—This work, which had been in progress since '98 and has cost £1,500,000, was completed, and came into use on Oct. 8th, 1906. In order to avoid a tortuous course of two miles in length up the river Carron, the company secured 500 acres of land and cut a direct channel. The area of the docks is 116 acres, with a basin of 10 acres, the entrance lock being 525 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, and 32 ft. deep at high water.

**Grimsby (Immingham) New Dock.**—The first sod of this undertaking was cut by Lady Henderson, the wife of the chairman of the Great Central Railway, on July 12th, 1906. The site is five miles from Grimsby, and the following are the dimensions of the new works: The dock is to be 1100 ft. square, with an arm 1250 ft. long by 375 ft. wide. The main dock and south-west arm will have a deep-water area of 38½ acres. The land acquired is 616 acres, and there is to be 6760 ft. of quays. The dock is to have a depth of 35½ ft. below high-water ordinary spring tides, or 32 ft. below high-water ordinary neap tides. The entrance lock is to be 850 ft. long by 90 ft. wide, and 47½ ft. deep at high-water ordinary spring tides.

**Hudson River Tunnels.**—On Sept. 12th, 1906, one of the two tubes for the tunnel under the North River was so far completed that a party of engineers passed through it; the longer section, under the East River, it was stated, would not be completed for another two years. The whole undertaking, which is being carried out by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

at an estimated cost of £20,000,000, is to connect New Jersey with New York City and Long Island. The work under the North River is let to American contractors, and that of the East River (comprising four tubes) to Messrs. Pearson & Son; but (as explained in the *Daily Chronicle* of Oct. 8th) the whole of the operations are under the superintendence of British engineers. In former editions some account has been given of previous attempts to tunnel the river.

**Indian Irrigation.**—From Calcutta, Jan. 10th, 1905, it was reported that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the construction of three huge canals in the Punjab, one on the Upper Jhelum, another on the Upper Chenab, and the third in the Lower Bari Doab, the whole at an estimated cost of £5,213,000. The total length of the three canals will be 2714 miles.

**Loch Leven Utilisation.**—This is a scheme for the utilisation for electrical power purposes of the waters of Loch Leven, in Argyllshire. The plans, as modified, include a concrete dam 80 ft. in height and over half a mile in length, to be constructed at the head of the river Leven, the west end of the Blackwater Lochs; thence a concrete conduit of a length of about 3½ miles will lead to a penstock chamber situated at over 900 ft. above sea level. To the flat ground close to sea level the water is led down by lines of steel pipes on massive concrete foundations. Here the power-house is to be constructed, the place being called Kinlochbeg. The engineers are Messrs. P. W. Meik and M. A. Pollard-Urquhart, of London and Edinburgh.

**London Electric Lines.**—See article under LONDON.

**Loetschberg Tunnel.**—At a meeting of the Grand Preliminary Committee, appointed to consider the question of the piercing of the Alps, held at Berne on June 4th, 1906, it was decided by 54 votes to 3 to recommend the cantonal authorities to adopt this scheme as advocated by a select committee. The work, which is estimated to cost £3,000,000, and is being financed by French capitalists, is to be completed in 5½ years. According to a report by the American Consul at Berne, the new railway in all will be 35 miles long, the tunnel being eight miles in length. The road that has to be constructed will commence at Frutigen, a town near Spiez, a few miles from the lake of Thun, which is in direct communication with the towns of Thun and Pontarlier and with the cities of Berne and Basel. It will merge into the Simplon (*q.v.*) at Brieg, and will virtually form the completion of that great work. In addition to its value as an international trunk line, it will prove of vast commercial importance to central Switzerland, and particularly to the canton and city of Berne, by affording a direct line with the south.

**Manchester Ship Canal.** (See previous eds.)—This great undertaking, the first of its kind completed in this country, is 35½ miles long, average width 172 ft., and at bottom 120 ft. (but much wider between Barton and Manchester), depth 26 ft., which has now been increased to 28 ft. There are four locks between the entrance at Eastham (opposite Garston, on the Mersey estuary) and the city, the total rise of the four steps being about 60 ft. The canal is mainly tidal up to the first locks, a distance of 21 miles; but the entrance itself is through locks, so that the necessary depth of water is always retained in the

whole canal. The works were commenced at Eastham in Nov. '87, and the waterway was opened to public traffic from Eastham to Manchester on Jan. 1st, '94. Queen Victoria declared it open on May 21st. On July 15th, 1905, the King and Queen opened the new dock (No. 9), constructed on the old racecourse. The area is 15½ acres, and the depth 28 ft. For the half-year ending Dec. 1905 the balance of net revenue was £132,620, and after paying interest on the first and second mortgage debentures and other charges £69,300 was handed over to the City Corporation for debenture interest (making £123,643 for 1905 out of the £160,000 due for the year). At the meeting on Feb. 15th, 1906, the chairman, Mr. J. K. Bythell, said the rate of working expenses had fallen from 71 per cent. in 1901 to 55 per cent. The accounts for the half-year ending June showed an available profit of £119,030, and the sum paid to the Corporation was £54,160.

**Manhattan Suspension Bridge.**—The plans of this new bridge, to be constructed across the East River between Brooklyn and Manhattan Island, were issued on April 10th, 1906. The length of the bridge from anchorage to anchorage, and excluding the approaches, is to be 2920 ft., the central span being 1470 ft. between the masonry piers already in position in the river. The width of the bridge from rail to rail is 120 ft. The central roadway is 40 ft. wide, and on each side are railway tracks and a 12-ft. pathway. The railway tracks are on two decks, there being eight lines in all, designed for either overhead or underground electric traction. The height of the two steel towers is 291 ft. above the masonry. The lower deck is 95½ ft. above the piers, which are themselves 31 ft. above the high-water datum. The work is to be completed within 3½ years.

**Mecca, Railway to.**—In the spring of 1900 it was reported that the Sultan had decided to construct a railway from Damascus to Mecca, chiefly for the benefit of pilgrims, and now known as the Hedjaz Railway. By September 1904 the line had reached Ma'an, a distance of 514 kilometres. Replying to a question in the House of Commons on May 8th, 1906, Sir Edward Grey said: "We understand that the line has been completed as far south as Medawara, and that the next section to Thabouk, 120 kilometres, is expected to be in working order in the course of this year. The branch from Medawara to Akaba has been surveyed, but the construction is believed to have been temporarily suspended." The *Times* correspondent at Paris (Aug. 12th) reported that the main line had reached Thabouk station, making 692 kilometres in all. He added: "The earthworks have been advanced some 30 kilometres farther; but it is estimated that it will take three years more before the line can be completed as far as Medina. Meanwhile, the line from Haifa inland, of which only 104 kilometres were constructed this time last year, was completed up to Dera for the Sultan's name-day; indeed, some trains have already begun to run on this section. Furthermore, a large railway station is being built at Haifa, and is now almost finished."

**Mont Blanc Railway.**—In August 1904 a concession was granted by the Department of the Haute Savoie to Messrs. Couvreaux & Durand for a rack electric railway from Le Fayet, on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean line, to the summit, 11½ miles. Following the

southern slopes of the mountain, it will in the first place have its terminus at the Aiguille du Gouter, at a point 12,590 ft. above sea-level. The work is mainly in the open, and the traffic is expected to reach ten trains per day each way during the three summer months. See *Chamonix-Argentière*.

**Morocco (Dakar-Ceuta) Railway.**—In the spring of 1906 some attention was given to a scheme which, if carried out, would shorten considerably the route between Europe and South America. The Duke of Almodovar referred to the matter with approval towards the end of the Spanish Session. In brief, it is to construct a railway from Ceuta, *viâ* Tetuan, through Southern Morocco to Marakesh, then following the western coast-line *viâ* Agadir, and still keeping to the coast-line, to join the existing railway at St. Louis, in French Senegal, which runs down to Dakar. This African port enjoys (with Bathurst) the distinction of being the nearest to Pernambuco, the north-eastern extremity of South America. It is calculated that by this route the journey from a European centre like Hamburg to the South American port could be accomplished in seven or eight days, including three days' sea trip from Dakar to Pernambuco. The project was described and illustrated in the *Daily Chronicle* of April 26th.

**New York Rapid Transit.**—The first portion of this great undertaking, which has been described as the greatest engineering feat of the kind ever attempted, was opened on Oct. 27th, 1904, the trains running as far as 154th Street. The section in question is 9 miles long, and work on the others was then described as in active progress. The ceremony of cutting the first sod took place on March 24th, 1901. There are many new features in the section, which is largely a subway, as distinct from a tunnel, for in the daytime artificial light is not required in the stations, which in most cases are approached by short straight staircases. Arcades have been constructed leading to the great stores, etc., and the names of the stations are emphasised by illustrations. Electricity is the motive power. Up to the date of the opening several modifications had been made in the original plan, the length of the whole line being then given at 20 miles, and the number of stations 49. It is intended to continue the system under the Harlem River in one direction and to Long Island in the other. From New York, Feb. 14th, 1906, it was stated that work on new subways to cost about £40,000,000 would be begun towards the end of the year. In vol. iv. of the Report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic (*g. 2*) an historical account is given of the New York Rapid Transit Board.

**Newport (Mon.) Transporter Bridge.**—On Sept. 12th, 1906, this new bridge was opened by Lord Tredegar. It was erected by M. Arnodin, who designed a similar bridge across the Seine at Rouen. The dimensions of the Newport bridge are: Span, centre to centre of towers, 645 ft.; clear opening between faces of piers, 592 ft.; clear headway from high water to underside of span, 177 ft.; height of towers above level of approach roads, 242 ft. The towers are of open lattice steel work. The travelling platform is provided with central roadway space and two footways, the latter being roofed in.

**Niagara Utilisation.**—This great work has been described in our previous editions.



The total energy of the Falls is calculated at 7,000,000 horse-power. Professor Unwin, in the course of a technical account of the work done and projected on both the American and Canadian shores, in the *Times* Supplement of April 26th, 1905, said the mean flow of the Niagara River was 222,000 cubic ft. per second. If 650,000 horse-power were utilised, the demand would be  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the mean or 30 per cent. of the minimum flow, and the alteration in the appearance of the Falls would be very perceptible. In *Cassier's Magazine* for March Mr. A. D. Adams calculated that the total diversion of water for power and canal purposes would before long reach 41 per cent. of the minimum flow of the river. A Washington telegram of March 25th, 1906, stated that the report of the American members of the International Commission for the preservation of the Falls recommended legislation based on a treaty between America and Canada, to prevent further depletion of the water, to maintain the present scenic effects, and to regulate the electrical supply companies which are using the Falls for power. It was proposed to limit the diversion of the waters on the American side to 28,500 c. ft. a second, and the diversion on the Canadian side to 36,000 c. ft. Speaking in the Dominion House of Commons on March 26th, Sir W. Laurier, the Premier, said that no attempt was being made through the British Ambassador at Washington to settle the question of the diversion of the water of Niagara. Sir Wilfrid Laurier added that negotiations were, however, in progress to secure the conclusion of international regulations with regard to the fishing in contiguous waters. Later on, Mr. Roosevelt, in a Message to Congress, recommended the passing of a Bill to preserve Niagara Falls without waiting for any treaty with Canada to be made. From Toronto, May 4th, it was reported that a Joint International Commission had come to an agreement regarding the Niagara Falls and the rapids on the Sault St. Marie, subject to a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. In the case of the Sault St. Marie river the power was divided equally. In the case of Niagara Falls the allotments of water were on the lines as above stated. In July it was announced that the American Bill had passed both Houses. As finally agreed upon, the Bill increased the amount of water which may be diverted from the American side of the river to 15,600 c. ft. per second, in addition to what is already being taken, but further provides that the Secretary of War shall issue no revokable permits for the subtraction of water until the limit of 15,600 c. ft. has been tried for at least six months. It was reported in October that the Ontario Power Co. had commenced the installation of three additional generators and turbines on the Canadian side. They have a capacity of 12,000 horse-power each, and will bring up the strength of the Company's plant to 66,000 of the proposed development of 200,000 horse-power.

**Panama Canal.**—In former editions the recent history of this scheme was traced and that of its rival, the proposed ship canal through Nicaragua. On Nov. 3rd, 1903, a revolution broke out, and Panama separated from Colombia. On Nov. 18th the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty was signed at Washington, providing for the construction and control of the canal. Panama granted the use in perpetuity of a zone 10 miles wide, and the exclusive con-

trol for police, judicial, and other purposes; ceded territory for subsidiary canals and the coast-line within the zone; while as to the cities of Panama and Colon, if police and other matters prove unsatisfactory, the United States may undertake them. The canal is to be neutral, and open to the world's commerce. For these grants the United States were to pay \$10,000,000 on the ratification of the treaty, and \$250,000 yearly, beginning after nine years. The sovereignty of Panama over all her territory was recognised. The treaty was signed at Panama on Dec. 2nd, and President Roosevelt dealt with the matter in his Message to Congress on Dec. 7th. Previously the United States had agreed to pay the existing company £8,000,000 for all their works and rights, and a warrant for that sum was signed May 8th, 1904. (For proceedings in 1905 see last ed.). In a report by the British Consul (Mr. Mallet, C.M.G.) it was stated that 10,000 men were at work on Jan. 31st, 1906, in the engineering and construction departments, a number which, according to a correspondent of the *Evening Standard* (June 5th), had reached 27,000 by May, of whom 21,000 were coloured. With regard to this question, it was reported by the Washington correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* (Aug. 13th) that Chinese labour was to be tried, an experimental batch of 2500 to be drafted to the work: this gave rise to threats of an anti-Chinese agitation. A Washington telegram of June 21st announced the final decision in favour of a lock type canal. (The recommendation of the consulting engineers, recorded in our last ed., was in favour of a sea-level.) The Senate approved of the lock type by 36 votes to 31, and as the House of Representatives had already voted for this type, and President Roosevelt was in favour of it, the matter was thus concluded. In July the United States Treasury issued \$30,000,000 in Two Per Cent. Panama Canal Bonds dated Aug. 1st. In October the important decision was announced that the canal should be completed by contract. The bidding was not limited to Americans, but it was stipulated that each bidder, or firm, must have £1,000,000 capital and deposit a £600,000 bond, the personnel of the Canal Commission to be unchanged. The United States Government promised protection to Chinese coolies engaged on the work.

**Paris Metropolitan Railways.**—Early in '08 it was announced that the Government and the Paris Municipal Council had agreed to a normal-gauge system to be worked by electricity. The railway east to west from Vincennes to the Porte Maillot was opened on July 19th, 1900, and the branch from the Place de l'Étoile to the Trocadéro was opened on Oct. 2nd. The completion of the second section was announced in Oct. 1902: it runs from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place d'Anvers, at the foot of Montmartre. The third section, from Avenue Villiers to the Place Gambetta, was opened as far as Père Lachaise on Oct. 17th, 1904. It includes a station in the Place de l'Opéra, right in front of the Opera House. It was announced in Feb. 1906 that the north and south line, connecting the Gare Montparnasse with the Mairie of the 18 Arrondissement, rather over two miles, will have the following stations besides the termini: Rues Notre-Dame-des-Champs, de Sèvres, du Bac, and de l'Université, Place de la Concorde, Madeleine, Gare Saint-Lazare, and Place des Abbesses.



This line will cross the Seine at the Pont de la Concorde, but under the river bed in two tubes, 5 metres (= 16 ft.) in diameter, one for each pair of rails. The cost is put, in round numbers, at 30,000,000 fr., or £1,200,000. The *Financial News* of May 30th gave the following figures as to the progress of construction of "the Metropolitan," the figures indicating the average number of kilometres open in each year and the net receipts per kilometre:

	Kilos.	Francs.
1900 . . . . .	5'135 . . . . .	143 741
1901 . . . . .	13'329 . . . . .	130'580
1902 . . . . .	14'272 . . . . .	109'769
1903 . . . . .	23'442 . . . . .	185 819
1904 . . . . .	26'037 . . . . .	200'104
1905 . . . . .	31'754 . . . . .	202'927

The disposable profit for 1905 amounted to 5,322,085 fr., against 6,794,171 for 1904, and the working ratio 42'34 per cent. against 42'49.

**Peshawar Frontier Railway.**—In June 1906 it was stated that progress was being made with this line, which was described as of a strategic character. It actually commences at Kachi Garhi, near the existing Jamrud railway, and the projected terminus is between the Kabul River and Lundi Kotal. A mountain tunnel is in the programme.

**Prussian Canal Schemes.**—This project was finally passed by the Prussian Diet in April 1905, and is a considerable modification of the great Rhine-Elbe scheme of 1901. The following works are to be undertaken. From the Rhine, somewhere below Ruhrort, the canal is to go east for about 25 miles along the Emscher valley to the neighbourhood of Herne, on the completed Dortmund-Ems Canal; a canal feeder, bringing water from the Lippe, is to enter this latter canal at Datteln, and the Lippe is to be regularised. At Bevergern the new canal is to branch off the Dortmund-Ems Canal and go east, across the Weser, as far as Hanover, a distance of 173 kilometres (108 miles), there to stop. In the eastern section Berlin is to be joined by a canal, 66 miles in length, to Hohen Saathen, on the Oder, which is to be regularised; the Warthe and Netze, and the new improvements of the old Bromberg Canal, will then continue the waterway over to the Vistula. The great canals will probably be constructed for vessels of 1000 tons. The estimated cost of the whole work is about £17,000,000. During 1905 the weight carried on the Dortmund-Ems Canal came to about 1,600,000 tons, an increase of eightfold in seven years. On June 9th, 1906, the German Emperor opened the Teltow Canal, connecting the Spree and the Havel, which had been constructed at a cost of £2,000,000.

**Rigoroso Tunnel.**—In order to further the development of Genoa, a commission appointed by the Italian Government reported in favour of the construction of a new railway connecting the port with Tortona, and details of the scheme were published in March 1905. The line will be 38 miles long, 12'22 miles of which will be the Rigoroso Tunnel, connecting Secca with that town. The tunnel is to have one opening at each end, with a double track, not in parallel duplicate like the Simplon (*q.v.*), and there will be five air-shafts and galleries used to begin with in the excavation work, which it was arranged should also be carried on from each end—at twelve faces in all. The cost of the tunnel, permanent way, etc., was estimated at £3,100,000.

**River Barrow Viaduct.**—See Fishguard.  
**Rotherhithe - Ratcliff Tunnel.**—On April 25th, '99, the London County Council decided to adopt a recommendation of the Bridges Committee to construct a tunnel under the Thames between Rotherhithe and Ratcliff. The total length of the tunnel and approaches, from Union Road on the south to Commercial Road East on the north, will be about 1½ mile, and the dimensions will be slightly larger than the Blackwall Tunnel—30 ft. diameter external measurement, sufficient to obtain a carriage-way of 16 or 17 ft. and two footways of over 4 ft. each. During the session of 1900 Committees of both Houses passed the bill. At the meeting on Feb. 9th, 1904, the contract was let at £1,088,484, and the work is proceeding, the engineer-in-chief being Mr. M. Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E.

**Sahara Telegraph Line.**—It was announced in Sept. 1905 that M. Etiennot, inspector of posts and telegraphs in Algeria, had completed his surveys for the Trans-Saharan telegraph. The project was the outcome of an arrangement between the Governors-General of Algeria and French West Africa, and the total length of the line will be 2500 miles: Timbuctoo will be linked up with Algiers, and the system will eventually reach Lake Tchad.

**St. Lawrence (Québec) Bridge.**—The length of this bridge will be 3220 ft., and the width 80 ft., there being provision for two railway tracks, two roadways, and two side-walks. But the chief feature is the great central span of 1800 ft., which will be the largest yet built. There are also two approach spans of 210 ft. each, and two shore arms of 500 ft. each. Good progress had been made, the approaches being finished and work on the bridge structure commenced by the autumn of 1905, when operations had to be suspended for the winter. Operations were recommenced on April 17th, 1906, and the erection of the main cantilever span was begun during the summer.

**Sihl (Switzerland) Reservoir.**—In the summer of 1906 it was reported that one of the largest storage reservoirs in the world for electric power purposes was in course of construction on the river Sihl, in the canton of Schwytz. A dam, 90 ft. high and 350 ft. long, will impound the water in a lake with a surface area of two square miles. The capacity of the reservoir will be 25,360,000,000 gals. The generating plant will be upon the shore of Lake Zurich, and will be operated under a head of 1575 ft. It is estimated that a continuous supply for 20,000 horse-power will be afforded, or for 45,000 horse-power if operated only ten hours per day.

**Simplon Tunnel.** (See former eds.) The actual piercing of this great tunnel was completed on Feb. 24th, 1905—that is to say the two headings from north and south met. The official inauguration by the King of Italy took place on May 10th, 1906, at Brieg, in the presence of the President of the Swiss Confederation. The formal opening was celebrated on May 30th. Electrification had by that time been decided upon, and some of the installation had been put in. The summer traffic proved so successful that it was announced in August that the Swiss Government contemplated enlarging the second tunnel to the full dimensions. Another reason for this step was the proposed construction of the

**Loetschberg Tunnel (q.v.).** An official examination made in October showed that everything was in perfect order. The Simplon tunnel is about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and is the longest in the world, the next being the St. Gothard, about  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , Mont Cenis  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , and the Arlberg  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It consists actually of two parallel tunnels, each for a single line of rails placed some 52 ft. apart from centre to centre; only one of these has been arched, the other is 10 ft. wide and 6 ft. or 7 ft. in height, and exists at present for ventilation purposes, but it will be completed for traffic when required. One terminus is at Brieg, in the Rhône valley. The Italian end is at Iselle.

**Swansea's New Dock.**—On July 20th, 1904, the King laid the foundation stone of "The King's Dock" at Swansea. At first the dock will have an area of 66 acres, which may be easily increased when required to 107 acres. The entrance for vessels will be through a lock situated near the end of the east pier. This lock will be made 875 ft. long between the sills of the inner and outer gates, and the width at the coping level will be 90 ft. The depth of water on the outer sill will be 40 ft. at high water of ordinary spring tides. To protect the entrance the west pier will be extended 1400 ft., and a new east pier will be built with an approach jetty extending from it to the lock, and alongside of this vessels will be brought to rest before entering the lock. Considerable progress was made with the work during 1906, the site of the dock having been drained, and the passage to the Prince of Wales Dock being completed. The cost, with equipments, was estimated at £1,750,000. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harbour Trust held in November, it was agreed to carry out an extension of the new King's Dock at its western end, the approximate cost being £30,000.

**Trans-Andine Railway.**—A feature of this line is a spiral tunnel made for the purpose of carrying the railway through the summit on the Andes range. It will have a very steep gradient—viz. 1 in  $12\frac{1}{2}$ —and traffic will be worked on the Abt rack system. To insure additional security, the rack will be trebled. The distance covered by the tunnel will be about 5 miles, but its actual length will be nearly double. The first section of the railway to Juncal was inaugurated on Feb. 12th, 1906; it is 32 miles long. It was reported in June that the work in the two other sections was in a forward state. It is hoped that the whole undertaking will be completed in Sept. 1908.

**Transcaspien Railways.**—See RUSSIA.

**Trans-Pyrenean Railways.**—In Aug. 1904 it was announced that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Ambassador to France had signed an important railway convention affecting the two countries. It was for the construction of three lines of railway across the Pyrenees, to run from Ax-les-Thermes to Ripoli, from Oloron to Quera, and from St. Giron to Lerida. All three routes—two of which involve long tunnelling—will affect Toulouse as a centre. It was proposed to take them all in hand simultaneously. On March 8th, 1905, an additional protocol was signed at Paris, by which the Spanish Government bound itself to construct within the next ten years the Spanish section of the line between Lerida and St. Giron.

**Tyne New High-Level Bridge.** This structure, which was opened by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, on July 10th, 1906, is to be known as King Edward's Bridge. It has been erected by the North-Eastern Railway Company, is the largest engineering work of the kind, after the Forth Bridge, undertaken in this country, and stands about half a mile distant from Stephenson's old high-level bridge, which for many years connected Newcastle and Gateshead. The superstructure is of steel lattice-girders, and the girder-spans are four in number, the first, starting from the Newcastle side, being nearly 240 ft. long, the next two 300 ft. each, and that on the Gateshead side 191 ft. long, the total length between abutments being 1150 ft. There is a clear headway for river traffic at high water of 83 ft. The bridge carries four lines of rails, and trains going north and south are now enabled to run right through without having to run into the Central Station and back out again. Mr. C. A. Harrison, M.Inst.C.E., was responsible for the design, and the contractors were the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co. (Darlington). The cost was nearly half a million sterling.

**Vauxhall New Bridge.**—This bridge, which had been  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years in course of construction, was formally opened on May 26th, 1906, by Mr. Evan Spicer, chairman of the London County Council. The cost was £437,000, including acquisition of property and the outlay (£40,000) on a temporary bridge. It carries a tram line, the first to cross any bridge in London. The total length of the bridge is nearly 760 ft. This distance is divided into five spans, which include one central opening of 149 ft. 7 in. in width, flanked on both sides by a span of 144 ft.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in., and having two shore spans of 130 ft.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. The superstructure consists of five segmentally shaped steel arches. The roadway has a width of 50 ft., and the two footpaths of 15 ft. Over all to the outer edge of the parapet copings the extreme width is 82 ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. The bridge has been constructed from the designs of Mr. Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., chief engineer to the London County Council. Mr. W. E. Riley, F.R.I.B.A., was associated with Mr. Fitzmaurice as regards the ornamental features of the superstructure. Messrs. Pethick Bros., of Plymouth, were the contractors for the substructure, and Messrs. C. Wall, Ltd., for the steel work.

**Zuyder Zee Reclamation.**—See former editions.

## ENGLAND AND WALES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF.

It is only within a comparatively recent period that a complete system of Local Government administration in England and Wales has been established. A sketch of the gradual evolution of the existing system, through the Municipal Corporations Acts of 1835 and '82, the Public Health Acts of '48, '72 and '75, the Local Government Acts of '58, '88 and '04, will be found in the 1900 edition. See also LONDON, ADMINISTRATION OF.

The Lord Lieutenant of each county represents the Crown, but the position is mainly an honorary one. In each county there is also a Sheriff, "pricked" or appointed annually by the Crown, and a Clerk of the Peace (who is generally the Clerk of the County Council).



### **Local Government Board.**

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and superseded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since '47, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department. From that date to the present no session has passed without further additions being made to its work, so that there is not a local authority of any kind whatever that is not now to some extent subject to its control.

The Board has an extensive control over Boards of Guardians; it regulates and directs their procedure by orders which do not require confirmation by Parliament; and its sanction is necessary to most of their acts, including the appointment and dismissal of the more important officers. Over the other authorities its power is not so complete, but County Councils, Town Councils, Urban and Rural District Councils, as well as Parish Councils, all have to obtain the Board's sanction to their proposals to borrow money, to make bye-laws, and to do many other things. The power of sanctioning loans enables the Board to impose conditions and see that the various works proposed by the Councils, such as works of sewerage, water supply, and housing, are properly carried out. It has power to enforce the performance of certain duties by local authorities—such as the provision of a proper water supply or a system of sewerage. The Board has extensive powers of altering boundaries and areas; it can issue Provisional Orders for various local purposes which, when confirmed, have the effect of an Act of Parliament; and it reports to the Parliamentary Committees on the proposals of Local Authorities in Private Bills. In connection with County and County Borough Councils the Board performs an important work in managing the Local Taxation Account.

Under the Burial Act, 1901, many powers and duties previously belonging to the Home Office were transferred to the Board, and by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, provision is made for the transfer to the Board of the remaining powers of the Home Office as regards the housing of the working classes, and under the Local Authorities (Treasury Powers) Act, 1906, certain powers of the Treasury in regard to dealing with property and loans of local authorities are transferred to the Board.

The Local Government Board exercises most important functions as regards the country at large. It takes active precautions to prevent the introduction or spread of any specially dangerous diseases, such as plague or smallpox, and can prohibit the importation of infected articles. The Board also has some control over the Metropolitan Water Board, the authority for the supplying of water to London and the surrounding area.

The Board is represented throughout the country by a large staff of General Inspectors,

who attend meetings of Boards of Guardians and inspect all Poor Law institutions; by Engineering Inspectors, who inquire into all proposals for sewage disposal works, water supply schemes, street improvements, and other undertakings that involve the raising of loans; by Medical Inspectors, who visit districts in which any epidemic disease breaks out, and report upon it and advise as to the steps needed to prevent its recurrence, and who inspect vaccination work; by Poor Law Medical Inspectors, whose duties extend to the medical supervision of workhouses, infirmaries, and Poor Law schools; and by County and District Auditors, who audit the accounts of practically all local authorities other than Municipal Corporations, and have power to disallow and surcharge against individual members all items of expenditure which in their opinion are illegal. An appeal can be made to the Board against any disallowance or surcharge, and it has power to grant remission. Under the Education Act, 1902, the Education accounts of Town Councils are subject to this audit.

There has of late been a demand from various quarters that the Local Government Board should be raised to the rank of a Secretary of State's office, and a committee in 1904 considered the question of the Board's status. A bill was introduced by the Government in the session of 1905 making the president of this office a Secretary of State, but it did not reach second reading.

The Board consists of a President (who is a Cabinet Minister), the five principal Secretaries of State, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the whole of the functions of the Board are vested in the President. Everything that the Board does is done in his name, and he is responsible to Parliament for all its acts. The Department is also represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary. The usual functions of the Board are, however, exercised by the Permanent Secretary and five Assistant Secretaries. The staff of the Department numbers over 600.

President: Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: W. Runciman, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: Sir S. B. Provis, K.C.B.

Assistant Secretary and Chief General Inspector: J. S. Davy, C.B.

### **Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs).**

The authorised strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29th, 1905, 29,242. Out of this number there were 1432 in the Liverpool force, exclusive of 496 appointed at private cost. The Manchester force contained 1157 men, exclusive of 17 appointed at private cost; Birmingham 880, exclusive of 17 appointed at private cost; Leeds 578; Bristol 550, exclusive of 16 at private cost; and Sheffield 515, exclusive of 33 appointed at private cost. All these cities and boroughs and a few others of the more populous towns have a more or less efficient detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol appear to be very good.

### **Local Administrative Bodies.**

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England and Wales are as follows:—



County Councils for administrative counties, Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,

Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,

Rural District Councils for rural districts,

Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and

Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of the body). The next triennial elections take place in the spring of 1907. Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councils, and Parish Councillors, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. **Parochial Electors**, *i.e.*, persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The qualification for election as Guardian, District or Parish Councillor, consists in either being a Parochial Elector or having resided within the parish or district during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. **Town Councillors** are elected by the burgesses, and the qualification for election consists in being a burgess and possessing or occupying property in the borough of a certain value. The qualification for a **County Councillor** is similar to that of a Town Councillor, but, in addition, peers owning property in the county, and persons registered as ownership voters for parliamentary elections, are qualified.

Other Poor Law authorities, who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act ('67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

### Rating Powers.

The most generally levied rate is the **Poor Rate**, which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. It was instituted by the statute of 43 Elizabeth, and for over two centuries it was practically raised for and limited to the maintenance of poor persons unable through sickness or otherwise to maintain themselves or their families; but by degrees it became convenient to graft upon it other charges; and now County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the

various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the **Poor Rate**.

A different mode of raising money is, however, prescribed in respect of moneys required by Municipal Corporations when acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act and by Urban District Councils. In both these cases a special rate called the **General District Rate** is levied, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the **Poor Rate** a valuation list is made for each parish, containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the **General Rate**.

The total amount raised by the **Poor Rates** during the year ended Lady Day, 1905, was £25,116,041. There is no fixed limit to the amount of the rate which may be raised by a local authority.

### Local Taxation Account.

This is an Account kept at the Bank of England into which certain Imperial Revenues are paid for distribution by the Local Government Board to County and County Borough Councils in aid of Local Taxation. It was established under the Local Government Act, '88, when the system of direct grants by Parliament in aid of special services ceased. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue pay into the Account the proceeds of the duties on certain specified licences (beer, spirits, game, tobacco, etc.), called local taxation licences; and the amount of these licences ascertained to have been collected in each county is paid out of the Local Taxation Account to the council of such county. The Commissioners also pay into the Account 80 per cent. of half the proceeds of the Estate Duty; this grant is distributed among the counties in proportion to the share which the Local Government Board certified to have been received by each county during the financial year '87-8 out of the grants previously made in aid of local rates, and is used in relief of local taxation. In addition, there is paid into the Account 80 per cent. of the amount raised by certain Beer and Spirit Duties—*viz.*, 3d. a barrel on beer and 6d. a gallon on spirits. The sums paid into the Account for the year ended Lady Day, 1905, were as follows:—

Local Taxation Licences	£3,727,678
Estate Duty	2,154,438
Beer and Spirit Duties	1,121,189
Total	£7,003,305

Out of this amount £839,321 went to defray

the cost of the Metropolitan Police, and £300,000 more was used for Police Superannuation, half going to the metropolitan district, and half to the rest of the country. Practically all the rest was distributed among the County Councils in aid of local taxation. The sums thus distributed represent relief to the extent of 7·06d. in the £ to London, 8·8d. in the £ to other counties, and 7·9d. in the £ to county boroughs.

There are separate Local Taxation Accounts for Scotland (*q.v.*) and Ireland (*q.v.*). The Local Taxation Accounts of the three countries also receive the amount of the Agricultural Grants allotted to them. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

### Land Rating (Agricultural).

By the Agricultural Rates Act, '96, occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31st, 1902. The period was extended in 1901 for four years—*i.e.* to 1906, and by an Act passed in 1905 to 1910. This exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value, such as the General District Rate in urban districts and the Special Expenses Rate in rural districts; nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the Poor Rate, County Rate, Borough Rate, etc. Agricultural land is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, grants-in-aid are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" out of the Local Taxation Account, the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District. The total rateable value of agricultural land in England and Wales in July '96, was £24,565,058; at Lady-day 1904 it had fallen to £23,768,029. The total rateable value of all property had risen from £165,412,266 in '96 to £199,355,590 in 1904, and £202,835,295 in 1905. The assessable value for the purposes of the Agricultural Rates Act was £190,967,001. The total amount of the grants paid to authorities in England and Wales during 1905-6 was £1,326,924. Of this £433,851 went to County Councils, £354,417 to Rural District Councils, and £499,473 to Boards of Guardians. These grants represent an average rate of about 1s. 1d. in the £ on the total rateable value of agricultural land.

### Local Taxation Statistics.

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who

in due course publish the information thus obtained in summary form. The latest complete returns are for the year 1903-4. These include summaries of the accounts of about 27,700 local authorities, including 62 County Councils, 69 County Boroughs, 250 other Municipal Boroughs, 812 Urban District Councils for districts other than boroughs, 672 Rural District Councils, 6531 Parish Councils, 390 Parish Meetings, 657 Boards of Guardians, and 2553 School Boards, besides a host of other authorities, such as Hospital Boards, Harbour Boards, Commissioners of Sewers, Burial Authorities, etc.

The total receipts of local authorities in England and Wales during the year amounted to £133,658,000, and the total expenditure to £129,224,170. (This latter amount does not include the sums expended by School Boards not in London or County Boroughs; but in the previous year these sums amounted to £3,962,080).

(1) The receipts comprised the following items:

Public rates	£	52,941,665
Grants out of moneys raised by the Imperial Government	15,613,892	
Rents and profits of property	2,656,221	
Revenue (gross) of local undertakings, such as gasworks, waterworks, tramways, &c.	24,284,400	
Loans	31,279,470	

The amount raised by rates represented the following average per pound of valuation, viz.—

in 1879-80 it was	3	3	5
1903-4	5	9	5
and per head of population			
in 1879-80 it was	17	4	
1903-4	31	9	

Of the receipts, 39·5 per cent. came from public rates, 11·1 per cent. from Imperial grants, 14·2 per cent. from revenue from local undertakings, and 23·7 per cent. from loans.

(2) The expenditure comprised the following items:—

Highways, bridges and ferries	£	15,376,302
Poor relief and maintenance of pauper lunatics	14,959,902	
Education	13,693,957	
Higher Education	2,056,924	
Police	6,007,050	
Sewerage and sewage disposal	4,404,875	
Gasworks, waterworks and other local undertakings	27,205,120	

To show the rapid rise of the expenditure of local authorities it may be stated that

in 1874-5 the total receipts were	£	42,735,932
1894-5	75,937,586	
and 1903-4	133,658,000	

The amount raised each year by loans has increased greatly of late. Thus the amount raised

in 1874-5 was	£	11,917,288
1894-5	15,481,230	
and 1903-4	31,279,470	

This last figure represents a decrease of about £4,000,000 on the amount borrowed in the previous year.

The total amount of outstanding loans has risen every year since 1874-5, when the total was

£	92,820,100
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In 1894-5 it had risen to

£	235,335,049
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while in 1903-4 it was.

£	393,882,146
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Of the total sum outstanding, upwards of £187,100,454, or 47·5 per cent., has been borrowed for undertakings which are or may be reproductive.

The local debt of England and Wales was thus over 49 per cent. of the National debt, which at the end of the year 1903-4 amounted to £794,498,099.

This local debt represents £2 os. 5d. on every pound of rateable value for the whole of England and Wales, and £11 16s. per head of population. In 1874-5 the average was 16s. per pound of rateable value and £3 18s. 3d. per head of population.

The rateable value of property in England has risen each year since 1874, when the total was

In 1884 it had risen to . . .	£115,646,631
In 1894 to . . .	145,527,944
In 1894 to . . .	161,139,575
and in 1905 it was . . .	202,835,295

The total rateable value in 1874 represented an average of £4 17s. 6d. per head of population, while in 1905 the average was £5 18s. 9d.

### 1906 Departmental Committee.

The President of the Local Government Board in Jan. 1906 appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire and report with regard to: (1) The systems on which the accounts of local authorities in England and Wales are at present kept; (2) Generally as to the system on which the accounts of the various local authorities in England and Wales should be kept, and in particular whether such accounts should be prepared on a system requiring the entries of receipts and payments to be confined as far as possible to actual receipts and payments of money or not; and (3) The regulations which should be made on the subject, regard being had to the necessity for showing accurately the amounts raised by local taxation and the purposes for which they are applied. The committee consists of Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. J. Bromley, C.B., Mr. T. Pitts, C.B., Mr. R. Barrow, Mr. E. P. Burd, Mr. J. J. Burnley, Mr. J. Gane, and Mr. F. Merrifield. Secretary, Mr. G. R. Snowden, of the Local Government Board.

### Poor Law Statistics.

The total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1906, was 927,747, or approximately 1 in 37, or 2·7 per cent. of the population. This was a decrease of 5526 on the total for Jan. 1st, 1905. This number included 108,629 insane paupers. Of the ordinary paupers 218,127 were men, 344,038 women, and 239,903 children under 16. The total number of indoor paupers was 279,037, while the number of those receiving outdoor relief was 562,662. Of the pauper children about one-quarter were relieved in workhouses, schools and other institutions. The total number of paupers on Jan. 1st, 1906, was actually higher than in any of the last 25 years, except the year 1905, but the proportion of pauperism to the total population has shown a decline: thus in 1881 the total number was 3 per cent. compared with the 2·7 per cent. in 1906. The number of able-bodied paupers in 1906 was 116,583, as compared with 105,000 in 1881.

The total expenditure on the relief of the poor in England and Wales for the year ended Lady Day, 1905 (other than expenditure defrayed out of loans), was £13,851,981, a larger

sum than that recorded in any previous year. It represented an average charge of 8s. 2½d. per head on the estimated population, and, compared with the previous year, showed an increase of 2½d. per head. In London the expenditure came to £3,685,533, and the total cost per pauper was £27 17s. 10d., as compared with £13 7s. 9d. outside London. The total cost per pauper for the year in question was £15 13s. 3d. and per each outdoor pauper £5 19s. 5d.

### Royal Commission on Poor Law.

On Nov. 20th, 1905, the appointment was announced of a Royal Commission to inquire: (1) into the working of the laws relating to the relief of poor persons in the United Kingdom; (2) into the various means which have been adopted outside of the Poor Laws for meeting distress arising from want of employment, particularly during periods of severe industrial depression; and to consider and report whether any, and if so what, modification of the Poor Laws or changes in their administration, or fresh legislation for dealing with distress are advisable. The Commissioners are: Lord George Hamilton, M.P. (chairman), the R.C. Bishop of Ross, Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B., Mr. Charles Booth, F.R.S., Sir Samuel Provis, K.C.B., Mr. F. H. Benthams, Dr. A. Downes, Rev. T. Gage Gardiner, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. J. Patten Macdougall, Mr. T. Hancock Nunn, Rev. L. S. Phelps, Professor William Smart, Rev. H. Russell Wakefield, Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet, Mrs. Sidney Webb, and Miss Octavia Hill. Office, 68, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

### County Councils of England.

**Bedford.**—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Bedford, K.G.; Vice-Chairman, Viscount Peel; Clerk, W. W. Marks, Bedford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn; Surveyor, W. H. Leete.

**Berks.**—Chairman, W. H. Dunn; Clerk, J. T. Morland, Reading; Deputy Clerk, F. J. Morland, Reading; Chief Constable, Major A. F. Poulton, Reading; Secretary to Education Committee, W. C. F. Anderson, M.A.; Assistant Secretaries: (Elementary) A. J. Shirley, (Higher) T. O. Willson, M.A.; Surveyor, J. F. Hawkins, Reading; Treasurer, H. Collins, Reading.

**Bucks.**—Chairman, Tonman Mosley, Esq.; Clerk, W. Crouch, Aylesbury; Chief Constable, Major Otway Mayne; Surveyor, R. J. Thomas. Secretary to Education Committee, C. G. Watkins.

**Cambridgeshire.**—Chairman, Herbert G. Fordham, J.P., D.L.; Clerk, S. R. Ginn, D.L.; Deputy Clerk, A. Wright, LL.M.; Chief Constable, C. Stretten, M.V.O.; County Architect and Surveyor, H. H. Dunn, A.R.I.B.A.; Treasurer, E. H. Parker, J.P., D.L.

**Cheshire.**—Chairman, Col. G. Dixon, Astle Hall, Chelford, Cheshire; Clerk, R. Potts, Chester; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester; County Surveyor, H. F. Bull, Chester Castle.

**Cornwall.**—Chairman, Earl of Mount-Edgumbe; Clerk, Christopher L. Cowlard, Bodmin. Chief Constable, Richard M. Hill; Surveyor, S. W. Jenkin.

**Cumberland.**—Chairman, H. C. Howard, Esq.; Clerk, C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle; Clerk of Committees, C. W. Allan Hodgson; Chief Constable, C. de Courcy Parry, Esq., Penrith; County Surveyor, G. J. Bell; Financial Secretary,



William Dobinson; Director of Education, C. Courtenay Hodgson.

**Derbyshire.**—Chairman, G. Herbert Strutt, Makeney House, Derby; Clerk, N. J. Hughes-Hallett, Derby; Chief Constable, Captain H. C. Holland; Surveyor, J. W. Horton; County Medical Officer of Health, S. Barwise, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.; County Treasurer, J. F. Thirlby, Derby; Clerk to Education Committee, N. J. Hughes-Hallett; Director of Education, Evan Small, B.A., B.Sc.

**Devonshire.**—Chairman, Earl Fortescue; Clerk, H. Michelmores, Exeter; County Treasurer, National Provincial Bank of England; Chief Constable, F. R. C. Coleridge; Surveyors: (Buildings) E. H. Harbottle; (Roads and Bridges) C. G. S. Acok, S. Ingram.

**Dorset.**—Chairman, Viscount Portman, Bynston, Blandford; Clerk, E. A. Fooks, Sherborne; Chief Constable, Capt. D. Granville, Dorchester; Surveyor, W. J. Fletcher, Wimborne.

**Durham.**—Chairman, John Wilson, M.P.; Clerk, R. Simey, D.L., Durham; Chief Constable, W. G. Morant; Surveyor, W. Crozier.

**Ely (Isle of).**—Chairman, J. Martin; Clerk, E. H. Jackson, Wisbech; Deputy Clerk, E. Mackenzie Jackson, Wisbech; Chief Constable, Capt. J. H. Maunder, Ely; County Surveyors: (Northern Roads District), H. F. Simpson, Wisbech; (Southern Roads District), R. S. W. Perkins, Ely; Treasurer, F. M. Bland, Wisbech; Education Secretary, J. H. Haigh, March.

**Essex.**—Chairman, A. Johnston; Clerk, H. W. Gibson; County Treasurer, R. Woodhouse; Chief Constable, Capt. E. M. Showers; County Architect, F. Whitmore; Surveyor of Main Roads, P. J. Sheldon; County Accountant, F. H. Owers; Medical Officer of Health, J. C. Thresh; Secretary to Education Committee, J. H. Nicholas.

**Gloucestershire.**—Chairman, Right Hon. Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., P.C., M.P.; Clerk, E. T. Gardom, Shire Hall, Gloucester; Education Secretary, H. W. Household; Chief Constable, Adml. H. Christian, Cheltenham; County Architect, M. H. Medland; County Surveyor, R. Phillips, Shire Hall, Gloucester; County Treasurer, J. P. Wilton Haines, King Street, Gloucester.

**Hampshire (or Southampton).**—Chairman, The Marquess of Winchester; Clerk, Henry Barber, LL.B., The Castle, Winchester; Deputy Clerk, F. V. Barber, LL.B.; Chief Constable, Major St. A. B. Warde, Hants Constabulary, Winchester; County Surveyor, W. J. Taylor, M.I.C.E.; County Treasurer, E. V. Dashwood; Director of Education, D. T. Cowan.

**Herefordshire.**—Chairman, Col. Prescott-Decie; Clerk, J. R. Symonds, Hereford; Chief Constable, Capt. the Hon. E. S. Stanhope; County Surveyor, A. Dryland, Hereford; Secretary for Education, J. Wiltshire, Hereford.

**Hertfordshire.**—Chairman, Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; Vice-Chairman, the Right Hon. T. F. Halsey, M.P.; Clerk, Charles Elton Longmore, Hertford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Daniell, Hatfield; Surveyor, U. A. Smith, Hatfield.

**Huntingdonshire.**—Chairman, Earl of Sandwich; Clerk, J. Percy Maule; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Alan G. Chichester; Surveyor, H. Leete.

**Isle of Wight (Administrative County of).**—Chairman, Godfrey Baring, M.P.; Vice-Chairman, James Thomas; Clerk, John Dufton; Deputy Clerk and Accountant, Chas. E. Nobbs; Chief

Constable, Capt. Connor; Surveyor, Samuel R. Cocks; Secretary for Education, F. G. Flux.

**Kent.**—Chairman, George Marsham, Hayle Cottage, Maidstone; Vice-Chairman, F. S. W. Cornwallis, Linton Park, Maidstone; Clerk, W. B. Prosser, Sessions House, Maidstone; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Warde; Surveyor, H. P. Maybury; County Architect, F. W. Ruck; County Analyst, M. A. Adams.

**Lancashire.**—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B.; Clerk, Harcourt E. Clare, Preston; Deputy Clerk, J. P. Muspratt, Preston; Chief Constable, Col. H. M. Moorsom, M.V.O., Preston; Medical Officer, E. Sergeant, Preston; County Bridgmaster, W. C. Hall; Surveyor, W. H. Schofield; Treasurer, H. Alison, Preston.

**Leicestershire.**—Chairman, Hussey Packe; Clerk, W. J. Freer, Leicester; Chief Constable, E. Holmes, Leicester; County Architect and Engineer, S. P. Pick, Leicester.

**Lincolnshire (Holland Division).**—Chairman, Councillor William James Whited; Clerk, H. Chaderton Johnson; Chief Constable, Capt. Mitchell-Innes; Surveyors, Lewis Starkie, J. T. Peacock.

**Lincolnshire (Kesteven Division).**—Chairman, Sir John Henry Thorold, Bart., Syston Park, Grantham; Vice-Chairman, Valentine Stapleton, Esq., Market Deeping; Clerk, T. H. Holdich, Sleaford; Chief Constable, Capt. Mitchell-Innes, Lincoln; County Surveyor, W. B. Purser, Grantham; Architect, J. Clare, Sleaford; Treasurer, F. A. Peacock, Sleaford.

**Lincolnshire (Lindsey Division).**—Chairman, William Embleton-Fox, Northorpe Hall, Lincoln; Clerk, C. Scorer, Lincoln; Chief Constable, Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes; Surveyor, J. Thropp, C.E.; Treasurer, Alexander Samuel Leslie Melville, Lincoln.

**London.**—See separate article LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

**Middlesex.**—Chairman, Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., K.C.; Deputy—Chairman, Montagu Sharpe; Clerk, Sir R. Nicholson; Deputy-Clerk, W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.

**Monmouthshire.**—Chairman, Alderman John Rosser Jacob, The Poplars, Mardy, near Abergavenny; Clerk, H. Stafford Gustard, Newport; Chief Constable, Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny; Surveyor, W. Tanner, Newport.

**Norfolk.**—Chairman, Sir W. H. Brownell, Bart.; Clerk, C. Foster, Norwich; Deputy Clerk, G. C. Davies; Chief Constable, Sir Paynton Pigott, D.L.; Surveyor, T. H. B. Heslop; Secretary of Education, W. D. Bushell; Assistant ditto, Edward Pillow.

**Northamptonshire.**—Chairman, S. G. Stopford Sackville, Drayton House, Thrapston; Vice-Chairman, J. R. Wilkinson Addington, Thrapston; Clerk, H. A. Millington, Northampton; Chief Constable, J. D. Kellie MacCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Medical Officer of Health, C. E. Paget, Northampton; County Accountant, A. C. Pearson, Northampton; Education Secretary, J. L. Holland, Northampton; Surveyor, C. S. Morris, Northampton.

**Northumberland.**—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Alnwick Castle; Vice-Chairman, H. N. Middleton, Esq., Dissington Hall, Northumberland; Clerk, S. Sanderson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Deputy Clerk, C. D. Forster; Chief Constable, Capt. Fullarton James, Morpeth; County Surveyor, J. A. Bean; County Medical Officer, Dr. J. W. Hembrough, St. Nicholas Chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne;

Secretary to Education Committee, C. Williams, Pearl Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; County Accountant, W. H. Lloyd, High Bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**Nottinghamshire.**—Chairman, Lord Belper; Clerk, H. Hampton Copnall, Shire Hall, Nottingham; Chief Constable, Capt. W. H. Tomasson; Surveyor, E. P. Hooley; Medical Officer, Dr. H. Handford; Director of Education, C. J. Bristowe.

**Oxfordshire.**—Chairman, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P.; Clerk, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. A. Holmes-a-Court; Surveyor, S. Stallard; Secretary for Education, Percy Elford, M.A.

**Peterborough** (County Soke of), Northants.—Chairman, Col. C. I. Strong, Thorpe Hall, Peterborough; Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Council, and Clerk to Education Committee, Walter J. Deacon, Peterborough; Chief Constable, J. D. K. McCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Surveyor, Robert Williams, Newborough, Peterborough; Treasurer, Henry Pank, Peterborough.

**Rutlandshire.**—Chairman, Earl of Gainsborough; Clerk, B. A. Adam, Oakham; Chief Constable, W. Keep; Surveyor, J. Richardson.

**Shropshire.**—Chairman, J. B. Bowen-Jones; Clerk, E. C. Peele, Shrewsbury; Clerk of Committee, F. Crowte; Chief Constable, Ll. Atcherley; Surveyor, A. T. Davis, C.E.; Educational Secretaries, Henry Pendlebury and Henry Wale; Finance Clerk, W. Baxter; Medical Officer, J. Wheatley, M.D.

**Somerset.**—Chairman, The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse; Clerk, G. I. Simey, 3, Chapel Row, Queen Square, Bath; Chief Constable, Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury; Surveyor, W. J. Willcox, 1, Belmont, Bath; Treasurer, W. C. King, 2, Sidney Terrace, Weston-super-Mare.

**Staffordshire.**—Chairman, Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.; Clerk, —; Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. G. A. Anson; Surveyor, W. H. Cheadle; County Medical Officer, Dr. George Reid; Treasurer, P. H. Harston; Surveyor (Main Roads), J. Moncur, A.M.I.C.E., Stafford; Director of Education, Graham Balfour, M.A., Stafford.

**Suffolk (East).**—Chairman, Lord Rendlesham; Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; Chief Constable, Capt. J. G. Mayne; Surveyor, H. Miller, M.I.C.E.

**Suffolk (West).**—Chairman, O. D. Johnson; Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; Chief Constable, Major E. P. Prest; Surveyor, A. Ainsworth Hunt.

**Surrey.**—Chairman, Major E. F. Coates, M.P.; Clerk, T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames; Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant; Surveyor, F. G. Howell.

**Sussex (East).**—Chairman, Aubrey Hillman; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; Chief Constable, Major H. G. Lang; Surveyor, F. J. Wood.

**Sussex (West).**—Chairman, The Earl Winterton; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; Chief Constable, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, M.V.O., Horsham; Surveyor, William McIntosh, Horsham.

**Warwickshire.**—Chairman, J. S. Dugdale, K.C.; Clerk, E. Field, Leamington; Deputy Clerk, H. Field; Chief Constable, Capt. J. T. Brinkley; Surveyor, J. Willmot; Treasurer, S. C. Smith, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Warwick; County Finance Clerk, A. W. Fox, Warwick; Director of Education, Bolton King, Warwick.

**Westmorland.**—Chairman, W. D. Crewdson; Clerk, J. Bolton, Kendal; Chief Constable,

Charles de Courcy Parry, Esq.; Surveyor, J. Bintley; Treasurer, G. E. Cartmel.

**Wiltshire.**—Chairman, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice; Clerk, R. W. Merriman; Deputy Clerk, W. L. Brown; Treasurer, E. B. Merriman; Accountant, T. A. Dring; Surveyor, C. S. Adye; Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Tubb Thomas; Analyst, Dr. Bernard Dyer; Chief Constable, Capt. Sterne, R.N.; Director of Education, William Pullinger, County Offices, Trowbridge; Secretary Agricultural Education Committee, Charles Henry Corbett.

**Worcestershire.**—Chairman, J. W. Willis-Bund; Vice-Chairman, Robert Woodward; Clerk, S. Thornely, Worcester; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. S. Walker; Treasurer, A. C. Cherry; County Finance Clerk, W. J. Moody; Medical Officer, G. H. Fosbroke, D.P.H. (Cantab.); County Surveyor, H. Rowe; County Road Surveyor, J. H. Garrett; Director of Education, Dr. S. G. Rawson; County Analyst, C. C. Duncan; Secretary Education Committee, James Mason.

**Yorkshire (East Riding).**—Chairman, Lord Wenlock; Clerk, J. J. Bickersteth, Beverley; Deputy, J. R. Procter; Chief Constable, Major W. H. Dunlop; Surveyor, Alfred Beaumont.

**Yorkshire (North Riding).**—Chairman, John Hutton; Clerk, W. C. Trevor, Northallerton; Chief Constable, Major R. L. Bower, C.M.G.; Surveyor, W. G. Bryning.

**Yorkshire (West Riding).**—Chairman, Alderman Charles G. Milnes Gaskell, Thornes House, Wakefield; Clerk, F. Alvey Darwin, Wakefield; Deputy Clerk, W. Vibart Dixon; Treasurer, W. Clarke; Chief Constable, Capt. H. S. Metcalfe; Architect, J. Vickers Edwards; Surveyor, F. G. Carpenter; Medical Officer, Dr. J. R. Kaye, M.B.; Registrar of Deeds, T. B. Sugden; Solicitor, Trevor Edwards.

### County Councils of Wales.

**Anglesey.**—Chairman, Thomas Williams; Clerk, J. Rice Roberts, Llangefni; Chief Constable, Lewis Prothero, Llangefni.

**Brecknockshire.**—Chairman, G. Wheatly Cobb; Clerk, H. Edgar Thomas; Chief Constable, A. Stuart Williams; County Surveyor, C. W. Best; County Roads Surveyor, Sydney Howard.

**Cardiganshire.**—Chairman, Alderman E. Cima Jones; Clerk, H. C. Fryer, Aberystwyth; Chief Constable, Edward Williams; Surveyors, R. Lloyd, D. Davies; Treasurer, J. D. Perrott, Aberystwyth; Financial Clerk, J. Faith Morgan, Aberystwyth.

**Carmarthenshire.**—Chairman, Henry Jones Thomas, Pennhassuchaf, Golden Grove; Clerk, J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen; Treasurer, R. Peel Price, Llandovery; Chief Constable, W. Philipps, Llandilo; Surveyor, C. H. Mounsey, Carmarthen.

**Carnarvonshire.**—Chairman, J. E. Greaves; Clerk, J. T. Roberts, Carnarvon; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Ruck; Surveyor, E. Evans.

**Denbighshire.**—Chairman, John Roberts; Clerk, W. R. Evans; Deputy Clerk, John Roberts; Chief Constable, Major T. J. Leadbetter; County Surveyor, R. L. Williams; District Surveyors, E. W. Jones and R. B. Adams.

**Flintshire.**—Chairman, Councillor James Woolley Summers; Vice-Chairman, Councillor E. Sydney Taylor; Clerk, Richard Bromley; Chief Constable, Major R. T. Webber; County Surveyor, Samuel Evans; County Treasurer, Thomas Williams; Main Roads Inspector, Robert Lloyd; County Coroner, F. Llewellyn



Jones; Director of Education, J. N. Bevan Evans, M.A.

**Glamorgan.**—Chairman, J. Blandy Jenkins; Clerk, T. Mansel Franken, Cardiff; Deputy Clerk, W. E. R. Allen, Cardiff; Chief Constable, L. Lindsay, Cardiff; Medical Officer, W. Williams, M.A., M.D., Parade, Cardiff; County Accountant, R. Fisher; Chief Education Official, John James, M.A., Ph.D.

**Merionethshire.**—Chairman, John Jones; Vice-Chairman, Evan Jones; Clerk, Robert Jones, Portmadoc; County Treasurer, John Richards, Dolgelly; Chief Constable, Major the Hon. T. W. Best, Barmouth; Surveyor, E. Vaughan, C.E., Arthog.

**Montgomeryshire.**—Chairman, Capt. O. H. Mytton; Clerk, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool; Chief Constable, W. J. Holland; Surveyor, G. A. Hutchins.

**Pembrokeshire.**—Chairman, Judge W. S. Owen; Vice-Chairman, Abel Thomas, K.C., M.P.; Clerk of the Peace, William Davies George; Chief Constable, T. Ince Webb-Bowen; Surveyor, T. George; Assistant Surveyor, Arthur H. Thomas.

**Radnorshire.**—Chairman, C. C. Rogers; Clerk, Hugh Vaughan Vaughan, Llandrindod Wells; Chief Constable, Major the Hon. C. E. Walsh; Surveyor, R. Wellings Thomas.

### ESPERANTO.

The British Esperanto Association was established in October 1904 as a national centre for the promotion of the use of Esperanto as an international medium of communication. This neutral auxiliary language is the invention of Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, who was born at Bielo-stok, in Poland, in 1859, and in '87 published his brochure "*An International Language, by Dr. Esperanto.*" For the first ten years little apparent success rewarded him, but since '97 its progress has been rapid and uninterrupted. There are now about 300 groups, situated in all parts of the world, and forming centres of active propaganda. Of these 70 are within the British Empire.

Its own journals and magazines number more than twenty, and circulate in every civilised country. The chief of these "*Gazetoj*" are *Lingvo Internacia*, a bi-monthly; *Internacia Scienca Revuo*; *La Revuo*; *Tra la Mondo* (illustrated), monthlies, published in France. In England *The British Esperantist* is the official organ of the Association, and in Germany *La Germana Esperantisto*.

The merits and uses of Esperanto have appealed to all sections of the community. Educationists, scientists, tourists, commercial men, etc., are rapidly recognising its practical and valuable nature. The French Physical Society, the International Association of Electricians, the Touring Club de France, Sir William Ramsay, Profs. Becquerel, Berthelot, Carlo Bourlet, Dr. Lloyd of Liverpool University, Major-Gen. Geo. Cox, Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. Felix Moscheles, and many other well-known men and institutions are according it their active support. In France it has already been added to the curriculum of many lycées and gymnasia, and is taught in the secondary schools. Examinations are held by the London Chamber of Commerce, the National Union of Teachers, etc., and it is taught in evening schools under the London Education Committee and others in the provinces. Esperantists of all nations meet in Congress every year, the

first having occurred at Boulogne in 1905, and the second at Geneva. The third will meet in England in August 1907.

The chief characteristics of Esperanto are its simplicity of construction, the facility with which it may be acquired, and the practical ease and euphony of its pronunciation. Its grammar is strictly scientific, its rules having been reduced to essentials, and being subject to no exceptions or irregularities. Its vocabulary consists of some three thousand root-forms, which have been selected from the most familiar languages, so that they may be easily acquired by any person of average education and intelligence. By co-ordination of these roots, by scientific modification by inflexion, and by an ingenious system of a few suffixes and prefixes, it is possible to convey in the exactest manner every shade of meaning. Its alphabet consists of 28 letters, each letter having an invariable sound, so that it is understandable as a spoken language by every nationality. In all these respects—in sound, in construction, in practicability and in adherents—it stands without a rival, and provides at once an actual and proved instrument of communication with all who differ in their national forms of speech.

President, British Esperanto Association, John Pollen, Esq., C.I.E., LL.D., Lieut.-Col. B.V.R., V.D.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Sidney Nicoll, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

### ETHICAL SOCIETIES.

Ethical Societies are associations for promoting ethical culture. Their objects are: (a) by purely natural and human means to help men to love, know, and do the right; (b) to emphasise the moral factor in all personal, social, political, national, and international relations; (c) to affirm that moral ideas and the moral life are independent of beliefs as to the ultimate nature of things and as to a life after death; (d) to assist in developing the science of ethics. The ethical movement in America was initiated by Dr. Felix Adler of New York, and has spread to Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis; also to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, and New Zealand. An International Committee exists.

The following Societies are established in London: South Place Ethical Society, South Place Chapel, Finsbury, E.C.; West London Ethical Society, which meets at Kensington Town Hall; East London Ethical Society, Bromley Public Hall, E.; South London Ethical Society, Surrey Masonic Hall, S.E.; St. Pancras Ethical Society, Spencer Hall, 19, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W.; Battersea Ethical Society, Upper Town Hall, Lavender Hill; Hampstead Ethical Institute, Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage; Ethical Religion Society, Steinway Hall, near Portmaa Square, W., Lecturer, Dr. Washington Sullivan; Wimbledon Ethical Society, Trinity Hall, Southey Road, Wimbledon; Forest Gate Ethical Church, Earlsdon Hall, Earlsdon Grove; Wood Green Ethical Society, Fairfax Hall, Harringay, N.; Greenwich Ethical Society, Royal Hill Council School; North Kensington Ethical Society, Cornwall Hall, Notting Hill; East Ham Ethical Fellowship, Wakefield Hall; Plumstead Ethical Society, Conway Road Council School; Fulham Ethical Society, Fulham Palace Road Council School; Holloway Ethical Society, Hornsey Road Schools, N.W.

There are also Societies at Croydon (Hon.



Sec., Mr. Roland A. Richards, "Fellside," Hook Hill, Sanderstead), Belfast (York Street Lecture Hall, Hon. Sec., Mr. T. H. Gilliland, 40, St. Ives Gardens, Stranmillis Road, Belfast), Chesterfield (Hon. Sec., Mr. Dentith, Avenue Road, Whittington Moor, near Chesterfield), Sheffield (Organising Sec., Mr. H. R. Gillespie, 106, Townhead Road, Sheffield), Nelson (Gen. Sec., Mr. J. H. Husband, 22, Clifford Street, Nelson), Liverpool (Hon. Sec., Mr. R. D. Brown, 40, Somerville Road, Waterloo, Liverpool), Merthyr, S. Wales (Hon. Sec., Mr. R. Davies, 17, Awelrryn, Penydarren, Merthyr), Cardiff, S. Wales (Hon. Sec., Mr. Stanley Jenkins, 129, Mackintosh Place, Cardiff), Neath, S. Wales (Hon. Sec., Mr. J. H. Murrin, 12, Geoffrey Street, Neath), Brighton (Hon. Sec., Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker, Athenæum Hall).

Many of the above societies are federated into a Union of Ethical Societies. **Central Office**, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.; **Secretary**, Mr. H. Snell.

**Ethological Society.** A society for the systematic study of human character. Its proceedings are published in the "Ethological Journal." **Hon. Sec.**, A. Flindell Brady; **Office**, 35A, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.

**Evans, Hon. John William**, Premier of Tasmania, was b. in Liverpool 1855, and went out with his parents to Tasmania in '59. He

chose a seaman's life, and commanded several ships under the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Co. In '94 he was appointed manager of Huddart, Parker Proprietary's branch office at Hobart. M.L.A. '96; Premier July 1904.

**Extradition.** Extradition is the surrender of a prisoner accused of a crime by the Government in whose territories he has taken refuge to the Government of which he is a subject, so that he may be punished or dealt with according to its laws for an offence committed within its jurisdiction. In the absence of treaty stipulations there is no obligation according to international law for the asylum state to surrender and deliver to the demanding state persons who have committed crimes within the dominion of the latter country; yet, as a matter of courtesy and comity between nations, fugitives from justice have sometimes been surrendered to friendly nations without treaty. In 1904 there were 71 applications for extradition received in this country from foreign Governments, including 23 from France and 14 from Germany. In 38 cases the accused person was extradited. The English Government made 15 applications for extradition, of which 6 were addressed to the United States. Consult "The Law and Practice of Extradition" (Stevens & Sons), by Messrs. H. C. Biron and K. E. Chalmers.

## F

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP REGULATIONS.

For a complete summary of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, which amended and consolidated all previous legislation having for its object the regulation of factories and workshops, see eds. 1902 and 1903.

According to the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1905, at the end of the year there were upon the registers 107,193 factories and 144,619 workshops, including laundries, but not men's workshops, docks, warehouses, or (in general) domestic workshops. Although the registration of men's workshops is still incomplete, there were 21,883 entries of these, a net increase of 2,387 in 1905. The number of persons employed in factories is (approximately) 4,150,000, in workshops (excluding men's workshops) 700,000, and in laundries 100,000.

The inspection of factories and workshops is carried out under the control of the Home Office, which employs for the work a special staff of 165 inspectors (including assistants), of whom 13 are women. These inspectors have full powers of entry to any factory, workshop, laundry, dock, wharf or other premises under the Act, or school where factory children are educated. They may call for any registers or documents kept in accordance with the Act, and may conduct proceedings connected with their office before a magistrate. The Act prescribes limits of the hours in which women (of 18 years and upwards), young persons (from 14 to 18), and children (12 to 14) may be employed; also intervals for meals, certain holidays, and a weekly short day. When a person enters upon

the occupation of a factory or workshop he must serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing a description of the place, its machinery, and the work to be carried on there. Various prescribed notices must be affixed at the entrance to the factory or workshop, and a register kept in which to record particulars as to the children and young persons employed, accidents, cleaning, and other matters dealt with in the Act. Periodical returns of the number, age, sex and occupation of persons employed are required from the occupiers of factories and workshops. The chief inspector appoints certifying surgeons, whose duty it is to investigate accidents and to examine young persons and children employed in factories and give certificates of fitness for employment. In the case of certain dangerous trades under Special Rules, a periodical examination by the certifying surgeon is required.

Workshops, workplaces, and (to a limited extent) factories are subject to the provisions of the law relating to public health. Local authorities, accordingly, are charged with the duty of seeing that such places are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly ventilated, and not overcrowded. They have special powers with regard to bakehouses. They are responsible for insuring that factories and workshops are provided with means of escape in case of fire. They must keep a register of outworkers, and see that the places where they work are not unwholesome.

The **Truck Acts** of '31, '87, and '96, the main objects of which are (1) to insure the payment of wages to workpeople in current coin of the

realm, without imposing upon them any obligation to spend any part of such wages in any particular way or at any particular shop; and (2) to prevent fines or deductions being imposed unreasonably or without due notice to the worker, are, so far as factories and workshops are concerned, administered by the Factory Inspectors, who for this purpose have the same powers as under the Factory Acts. A Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Truck Acts was appointed by the Home Secretary in April 1901. It is to report what amendments of these Acts, or changes in their administration, are desirable; particularly whether fines and deductions from wages should be prohibited; and whether the practice of shop assistants and certain classes of workpeople being lodged and boarded by their employers gives rise to abuses needing remedy. Chairman, Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, M.P. Sec., T. E. Bettany, Home Office, S.W.

See LABOUR MOVEMENT for statistics.  
Chief Inspector, Dr. B. A. Whitelegge, C.B., Home Office.

Deputy Chief Inspector, Mr. W. D. Cramp, I.S.O., Home Office.

Medical Inspector, Dr. T. M. Legge, Home Office.

Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Fairbairn, Rev. A. M., M.A., D.Litt.** (Oxon.), D.D. (Edin. and Yale), LL.D. (Aberdeen), D.Litt. (Leeds), Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, was b. 1838, near Edinburgh, and ed. at Edinburgh and Berlin universities. Commenced ministry ('60) at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, removing in '72 to Aberdeen. In '77 he became Principal of Airedale College, Bradford. For five years he lectured at his *alma mater*, Edinburgh University, on "The Comparative History of Religions," and in '92-4 was Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen University. In '83 he was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

In '86 he was appointed Principal of Mansfield College. He is one of the constituent Fellows of the British Academy. He has visited and lectured in America at Yale University, at the University of Chicago (the Haskell lectures on Comparative Religion in India for '98-9), and at Union Seminary, New York. Edited the Hibbert Lectures, '88, of the late Dr. Hatch. He has written "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," "Studies in the Life of Christ," "Religion in History and in Modern Life," "Christ in Modern Theology," "Christ in the Centuries," "Catholicism, Roman and Anglican" ('99) and "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion" (1902).

## FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

- I. THE REVENUE.
- II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.
- III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
- IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.
- V. THE BUDGET.

### I. THE REVENUE.

The revenue of the State collected by Imperial officers is paid part into the Exchequer and part to the Local Taxation Accounts. The aggregate revenue so raised amounted in 1904-5 to £153,183,000, and in 1905-6 to £153,879,000; and in the latter year £143,978,000 was paid into the Exchequer (see TABLE A), and £9,901,000 (in round figures) into the Local Taxation Accounts.

The figures given below under the headings of Customs, Excise, etc., show the net receipts under the heads of duties; the total net produce, and the amount paid into the Exchequer, and in the case of Customs, Excise, and Estate Duties into the Local Taxation Accounts also. There is frequently a little variation between the total receipts and the total payments, a little being sometimes left in hand which may go to augment the payments in the next year.

TABLE A.—BALANCE SHEET, 1905-6.

REVENUE.	1905-6.	EXPENDITURE.	1905-6.
	£	I. Consolidated Fund Services.	£
Customs . . . . .	34,475,000	National Debt: Interest, etc. . . . .	19,235,000
Excise . . . . .	30,230,000	"    Repayment of Capital . . . . .	8,790,000
Estate, etc., Duties . . . . .	12,970,000		28,025,000
Stamps . . . . .	8,180,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services . . . . .	1,624,000
Land Tax . . . . .	720,000	Payments to Local Taxation Accts. . . . .	1,157,000
House Duty . . . . .	1,950,000	Total Consolidated Fund Services . . . . .	30,806,000
Property and Income Tax . . . . .	31,350,000		
Total Exchequer Receipts from Taxes . . . . .	119,875,000	II. Supply Services.	
Post Office . . . . .	16,880,000	Army . . . . .	28,850,000
Telegraph Service . . . . .	4,130,000	Navy . . . . .	33,300,000
Crown Lands . . . . .	480,000	Civil Services . . . . .	28,433,000
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares . . . . .		Customs and Inland Revenue . . . . .	3,148,000
and sundry Loans . . . . .	1,099,000	Post Office . . . . .	10,630,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,514,000	Telegraph Service . . . . .	4,648,000
Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue . . . . .	24,103,000	Packet Service . . . . .	700,000
Total Exchequer Revenue . . . . .	143,978,000	Total Supply Services . . . . .	109,706,000
		Total Expenditure . . . . .	140,512,000
Revenue assigned to Local Taxation Accounts . . . . .	£9,901,000	Payments out of Revenue assigned to Local Taxation Accounts . . . . .	£9,901,000
Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital . . . . .	£5,564,000	Expenditure chargeable against Capital . . . . .	*£6,148,000

\* For details see "Gross National Expenditure," p. 162, *post*.

**Customs Receipts.***Export.*

Coal, etc. . . . . £2,183,973

*Import.*

We subjoin figures showing the net produce from the principal articles contributing to Customs:—

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc. . . . .	£23,392
Chicory . . . . .	48,413
Cocoa . . . . .	199,661
Cocoa Husks, Chocolate, Cocoa Butter . . . . .	73,439
Coffee . . . . .	181,270
Currants . . . . .	111,431
Figs . . . . .	57,240
Plums (Dried or Preserved) . . . . .	47,498
Prunes . . . . .	10,626
Raisins . . . . .	248,390
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum . . . . .	2,247,366
Brandy . . . . .	1,180,334
Geneva . . . . .	234,187
Other Sorts . . . . .	226,417
Sugar:	
Refined and Unrefined . . . . .	5,732,864
Molasses and Glucose . . . . .	300,523
Articles containing Sugar and Saccharine . . . . .	153,971
Tea . . . . .	6,825,405
Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	13,400,569
Wine . . . . .	1,177,615
All other articles . . . . .	25,149
Charges on deliveries from Bonded Warehouses . . . . .	4,684
Moneys deposited and not appropriated to Goods (excess of repayments) . . . . .	(3,395)
Isle of Man: Duties, etc., collected in the island, exclusive of Sugar, Tea, Tobacco and Wine . . . . .	49,825
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£34,746,848</b>

Of the total customs receipts £34,475,000 was paid into the Exchequer; £169,649 to the Local Taxation Accounts; and £89,925 on account of the Isle of Man.

**Excise.**

The following is the net produce under different heads of Excise duties:—

Beer . . . . .	£12,982,876
Spirits . . . . .	17,765,352
Railway Duty . . . . .	353,424
Saccharine . . . . .	13,144
Tobacco (Home-grown) . . . . .	736
Charges on delivery from Bonded Warehouses, etc. . . . .	606
Chicory, etc. . . . .	1,447
Coffee Mixture Labels . . . . .	2,017
Glucose Duty . . . . .	89,496
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc. . . . .	93,322
Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine . . . . .	181,669
Brewers . . . . .	7,700
Dog . . . . .	624,447
Establishment, viz.:	
Armorial Bearings . . . . .	74,119
Carriages . . . . .	571,844
Male Servants . . . . .	163,993
Game . . . . .	203,861
Gold and Silver Plate (Dealers') . . . . .	65,796
Gun . . . . .	118,403
Hawkers and Pedlars . . . . .	28,608
Medicine (Patent) Vendors . . . . .	10,184
Pawnbrokers . . . . .	38,122
Refreshment House . . . . .	10,170

**Spirits:**

Distillers and Rectifiers . . . . .	£14,873
Dealers . . . . .	163,426
Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland . . . . .	1,791,556
Tobacco Manufacturers . . . . .	5,460
Tobacco Dealers . . . . .	96,132
Wine and Sweets . . . . .	75,931
Locomotives on Highways . . . . .	12,693
Other than the foregoing . . . . .	2,492
Local Taxation Penalties . . . . .	9,949
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£35,573,912</b>

Of the total net produce of Excise £30,230,000 was paid to the Exchequer, and £5,372,851 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

**Estate, etc., Duties.**

Estate Duty payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '04 . . . . .	£13,524,647
Probate and Account Duty payable on Personal Property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '04 . . . . .	81,405
Temporary Estate Duty payable in like manner on:	
Personalty . . . . .	6,654
Realty . . . . .	3,463
Legacy Duty . . . . .	3,006,562
Succession Duty . . . . .	673,851
Corporation Duty . . . . .	48,343

Total estate duties, including portion collected for local authorities . . . . .

**£17,344,925**

£12,970,000 was paid into the Exchequer and £4,358,789 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

**Stamps.**

Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated . . . . .	£3,499,758
Deeds, etc., Penalties . . . . .	5,495
Bills of Exchange . . . . .	773,301
Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i> . . . .	
Stamps . . . . .	1,624,721
Composition for the Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers . . . . .	119,264
Cards . . . . .	23,370
Licences and Certificates . . . . .	174,505
Life Insurances . . . . .	81,240
Marine Insurances . . . . .	237,746
Medicines (Patent) . . . . .	324,112
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities . . . . .	451,869
Companies' Capital Duty . . . . .	429,175
Contract Notes (above <i>id.</i> ) . . . . .	205,883
Loan Capital Duty . . . . .	20,265
Foreign Certificates . . . . .	26,487
Share Warrants . . . . .	155,801
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£8,152,992</b>

There was paid into the Exchequer £8,180,000.

**Land Tax, House Duty, Income Tax, Miscellaneous.**

The items Land Tax and House Duty speak for themselves. In regard to the **Property and Income Tax**, which was at the rate of 1s. in the £, an approximate appropriation of the net receipts under the different schedules, if based on the statistics of assessments for 1904-5, would be:



Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, etc., £7,948,867;

Schedule B, Occupation of Lands, Tenements, etc., £219,063;

Schedule C, Annuities, Dividends, etc., £2,065,453;

Schedule D, Professions, Trades, etc., £18,526,493;

Schedule E, Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, etc., £2,534,875.

See also separate article INCOME TAX.

The gross **Post Office** receipts were: postage stamps sold (£17,547,554), postage collected in cash (£465,255), postage from foreign and colonial offices (£191,561), commission on money orders (£150,498), commission on postal orders (£428,863), and certain miscellaneous receipts amounting to £45,104—total £18,828,833. The payments made out of these receipts include £577,800 to Inland Revenue department, £1,025,499 to railway companies on account of Parcel Post, and £373,012 postage collected for credit of foreign and colonial offices—the total of all such payments being £2,005,000, leaving the net receipts £16,823,000.

Under the heading of **Crown Lands** comes the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, which was paid into the Exchequer and consolidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List (see below). The interest and dividend received in the year on 170,959 ordinary Suez Canal Shares amounted to £1,023,208, and there was also received £30,115 dividend for the same period on 6018 "actions de jouissance." Up to March 31st, 1905, 6018 ordinary shares had been drawn and paid off, and 425 were drawn and paid off in 1905-6. There was also received in respect of loans, including Greek, Fiji, and from the Wuchang Viceroy, a total sum of £45,271.

"**Miscellaneous**" contains many items of interest. Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue brought in £68,302; and in other receipts are included £335 conscience money, £35,569 seignorage on silver purchased for coinage, and £78,402 profit on bronze coinage. A large item under the head of Miscellaneous is £990,564 Fee and Patent Stamps. Among the sums in this last total are Companies' Registration, £72,447; County Courts, Ireland, £21,106; District Audit, £52,828; Judicature, England, £362,532; Judicature, Ireland, £33,638; Patents for Inventions, £261,253; Newspaper Registration, £302; *Edinburgh Gazette*, £3396; *London Gazette*, £6646. Nor should mention be omitted from the list of miscellaneous items of a sum of £187,018 paid by the Bank of England, and consisting almost entirely of the sum payable by the Bank out of the profits of issue for the year; and a sum of £3841 towards registration of money lenders.

## II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

The portion of the Revenue paid into the Local Taxation Accounts for local services consists of Licence Duties, a share of the Estate Duty, an additional beer duty of 3d., an extra spirit duty of 6d., and a further share of the Estate Duty for the Agricultural Rating, etc., grants. In this particular financial year (1905-6) the sums paid to the Local Taxation Accounts of England, Scotland, and Ireland from those sources amounted to an aggregate of £9,901,000. To this should be added

£1,157,000, payments from the Consolidated Fund—a grand total of £11,058,000.

The sum of £11,058,000 does not, however, represent the total amount of the subventions or aids from state revenues to local taxation. There still remain upon the Civil Service estimates, which are met by issues from the Exchequer, many charges transferred from local to Imperial funds, and certain other expenditure of a local character amounting to a considerable aggregate. These grants amounted in 1905-6 to £3,417,467, and are estimated to amount in 1906-7 to £3,431,950. Aggregating the figures therefore for 1905-6:—

The sums paid to the Local Taxation Accounts, £9,901,000.

Payments from the Consolidated Fund, £1,157,000.

From estimates, £3,417,467.

The total relief to local burdens from State funds amounted in 1905-6 to £14,475,467.

## III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

### Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions.

Turning to the Expenditure for National and Imperial purposes for 1905-6, some references to National Debt Charges and to the capital of the Debt will be found in Part IV.

Analysing the item "Other Consolidated Fund Services," there is first the sum of £470,000 issued on account of the Civil List under the Act 1 Edw. VII. c. 4, the items being as follows:

Class I. Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000
„ II. Salaries of H.M. Household and Retired Allowances	125,800
„ III. Expenses of H.M. Household	193,000
„ IV. Works	20,000
„ V. Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services	13,200
„ VI. Unappropriated	8,000
	<u>£470,000</u>

Annuities to the Royal Family were also paid on the following scale:

H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales	£20,000
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales	10,000
H.R.H. Princess Christian	6,000
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
H.R.H. Duke of Connaught	25,000
H.R.H. Duchess of Saxe-Coburg	6,000
H.R.H. Duchess of Albany	6,000
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg)	6,000
H.R.H. Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz)	3,000
The Trustees for H.M. Daughters	18,000

Total . . . . . £106,000

Civil List pensions, new grants being as before limited to £1200 per annum, were paid to the amount of £25,231.

Retired allowances, etc., to members of her late Majesty's Household were paid to the amount of £19,378, and certain small pensions were paid to persons formerly on the Civil Lists of George IV. and William IV.

The following is a list of pensions for naval and military services, paid out of the Consolidated Fund in 1905-6, the amount and duration of the grants being: Lord Rodney (and all and every the heirs male to whom the title shall

descend), £2000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5000; Lord Seaton (for life of present baron), £2000; Viscount Hardinge (present viscount), £3000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount), £2000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2000; Lord Napier of Magdala (to present baron), £2000; and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, in perpetuity, £720: total, £18,720. The recipients of Pensions for political and civil services were the Countess of Mayo, widow of a Governor-General of India, £1000; Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons, £4000; Sir C. L. Ryan, late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1333; Viscount Cross, £2000; Lord George Hamilton, £2000; Mr. Chaplin, £1200; Viscount St. Aldwyn to Nov. 30th, 1905—pension resigned—£1083; Sir John Gorst, £1200; and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, £1200. Viscount Selby, late Speaker, at the rate of £4000 from June 8th, 1905; Mr. Gerald Balfour, at the rate of £1200 from Dec. 11th, 1905.

Pensions for judicial services (England) amounted to £32,889; among the recipients being Lord Field, Sir Edward Fry, Sir Arthur Charles, Lord Brampton, Sir J. C. Day, Sir Gainsford Bruce, and Sir Ford North, retired judges, each at the rate of £3500 from the date of their retirement; and several retired county court judges—who received £1000 each. A large sum is paid by way of compensation, some amounts being still issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. Other sums were paid as judicial pensions to retired judges in Scotland and Ireland.

#### Salaries, Allowances, etc.

The salaries and allowances comprise the sums of £5000 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6000 per annum each, the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the King's Bench Division receiving £5000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls (£6000), and the Lord Chief Justice (£8000); two members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at the rate of £400 each; the salaries of the county court judges £1500; the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1800 and twenty-four at £1500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes, and of the Irish judges. Miscellaneous services charged on the Consolidated Fund include £16,216 paid to the Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin; and £215,000 annuity under the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, '85. The cost of the Army and Navy will be found under those headings.

#### Civil Service Estimates.

The Civil Service Votes granted in the session of 1905, with the net estimates for 1906-7, are subjoined.

The net total of the Estimates for 1906-7 is £29,316,620. The original estimates for 1905-6 amounted to £28,614,221. The increase is therefore £702,408, of which £651,117 arises under Class IV. (Education, Science, and Art). In the following abstract and throughout the detailed estimates, comparison is made,

according to the usual practice, with the total grants made for the service of the year 1905-6 in the session of 1905. Thus the figures for 1905-6 comprise, in addition to the original estimates for the year, supplementary estimates to the amount of £51,752, which were voted in the summer of 1905. The result (allowing for a reduction of £100 made in Committee of Supply in the vote for the Irish Land Commission) is a net total for 1905-6 of £28,665,873. On this basis of comparison the estimates for 1906-7 show an increase of £650,756.

Service.	1906-7.	1905-6. (Grants in Session of 1905.)
<b>Class I.</b>	<b>Net.</b>	<b>Net.</b>
(Public Works & Buildings.)		
Royal Palaces . . . . .	£6,000	62,500
Osborne . . . . .	16,400	14,900
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens . . . . .	106,500	105,400
Houses of Parliament Buildings . . . . .	51,800	59,850
Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain . . . . .	64,800	66,960
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain . . . . .	70,800	47,172
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings . . . . .	102,000	94,900
Revenue Buildings . . . . .	622,000	633,700
Public Buildings, Great Britain . . . . .	517,000	464,000
Surveys of the U. Kingdom. Harbours under the Board of Trade . . . . .	214,578	207,650
Peterhead Harbour . . . . .	20,606	24,565
Rates on Govt. Property . . . . .	32,000	32,000
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland . . . . .	635,656	616,295
Railways, Ireland . . . . .	206,477	214,509
	63,663	59,632
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,790,280</b>	<b>2,704,033</b>

(Increase, £86,247.)

<b>Class II.</b>		
(Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)		
<b>United Kingdom and England:</b>		
House of Lords Offices . . . . .	17,210	17,051
House of Commons Offices . . . . .	32,900	35,500
Treasury and Subordinate Departments . . . . .	99,911	98,595
Home Office . . . . .	190,085	174,629
Foreign Office . . . . .	64,396	65,103
Colonial Office . . . . .	54,050	53,920
Privy Council Office . . . . .	11,290	9,370
Board of Trade . . . . .	245,373	239,925
Mercantile Marine Services . . . . .	101,873	102,219
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade . . . . .	8	8
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries . . . . .	130,335	120,605
Charity Commission, etc. . . . .	31,079	30,689
Civil Service Commission . . . . .	42,243	41,905
Exchequer and Audit Department . . . . .	64,699	65,155
Friendly Societies Registry . . . . .	8,589	7,680
Local Government Board . . . . .	233,470	232,954
Lunacy Commission . . . . .	15,736	15,458
Mint, including Coinage . . . . .	70	53

	1906-7.	1905-6. (Grants in Session of 1905.)		1906-7.	1905-6. (Grants in Session of 1905.)
<b>Class II.—continued.</b>	<b>Net. £</b>	<b>Net. £</b>	<b>Class III.—continued.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
National Debt Office . . .	13,348	13,063	Scotland.		
Public Record Office . . .	24,430	24,560	Register House, Edinburgh	42,745	42,481
Public Works Loan Com- mission . . .	2,000	24	Crofters' Commission . . .	4,445	4,545
Registrar-General's Office .	40,412	39,895	Prisons . . .	89,600	87,750
Stationery and Printing . .	731,480	743,283	<b>Ireland :</b>		
Woods, Forests, etc., Office of . . .	20,756	20,633	Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions . . .	62,652	64,416
Works and Public Build- ings, Office of . . .	79,278	73,395	Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dptmnts.	102,586	101,025
Secret Service . . .	50,000	65,000	Land Commission . . .	214,215	153,315
<b>Scotland :</b>			County Court Officers, etc..	111,088	110,423
Secretary for Scotland, Office of . . .	34,750	35,633	Dublin Metropolitan Police	95,721	97,906
Fishery Board . . .	18,691	10,786	Royal Irish Constabulary .	1,310,038	1,299,413
Lunacy Commission . . .	6,231	6,384	Prisons . . .	114,566	122,430
Registrar-General's Office .	4,741	4,781	Reformatory and Industrial Schools . . .	110,995	110,281
Local Government Board .	15,470	14,905	Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	7,576	6,993
<b>Ireland :</b>			<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>3,888,894</b>	<b>3,860,206</b>
Ld.-Lieutenant's Household Chief Sec.'s Office & Sub- ordinate Departments . . .	4,672	4,822			
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction	26,118	25,950			
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office . . .	190,146	191,692			
Local Government Board . .		2,042			
Public Record Office . . .		66,097			
Public Works Office . . .		5,359			
Registrar-General's Office .		40,111			
Valuation and Boundary Survey . . .		12,510			
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>2,746,285</b>	<b>2,740,463</b>			

(Increase, £28,688.)

The principal increase is on the estimate for the Irish Land Commission, where £60,900 more is required, of which £45,000 is for additional provision for dividends and sinking fund on guaranteed  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. stock for the Land Purchase Aid Fund under Section 47 (2) of the Irish Land Act, 1903, and the remainder (apart from increments, etc.) is for increase of staff to meet further developments. Under Prisons, England and the Colonies, there is a decrease of £22,188, owing to the completion of new works at Brixton and Maidstone, which admits of a reduction of £16,293, and to a slight decrease in the estimated average number of prisoners. Under Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum there is an increase of £3,315, owing to the necessity for providing additional accommodation. Following on reductions of £52,394 in 1904-5 and £40,195 in 1905-6, the estimate for the Royal Irish Constabulary shows an increase of £10,625.

(Increase, £5,822.)

Under Home Office there is an increase of £15,456, of which £14,950 is for salaries and expenses in connection with the administration of the Aliens Act, 1905. Under Privy Council Office a net increase of £1,920 is accounted for by the provision of salary for the Lord President of the Council, that office being now held as a separate office.

	1906-7.	1905-6. (Grants in Session of 1905.)		1906-7.	1905-6. (Grants in Session of 1905.)
<b>Class III.</b>			<b>Class IV.</b>		
(Law and Justice.)			(Education, Science & Art.)		
<b>United Kingdom and England:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>United Kingdom and England:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Law Charges . . .	71,954	72,202	Board of Education . . .	13,139,600	12,649,376
Miscellaneous Legal Expsn.	49,914	49,516	British Museum . . .	169,998	170,501
Supreme Crt. of Judicature	319,066	321,574	National Gallery . . .	17,038	19,014
Land Registry . . .	43,602	44,102	National Portrait Gallery .	5,619	5,619
County Courts . . .	7,000	8,000	Wallace Collection . . .	6,821	6,593
Police, England and Wales	39,953	39,945	Scientific Investigation, etc.	57,650	53,900
Prisons (England and the Colonies) . . .	734,255	756,443	Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Inter- mediate Education, Wales	200,400	197,300
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain) . .	243,977	249,799	<b>Scotland :</b>		
Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl.	39,921	35,806	Public Education . . .	1,972,128	1,817,290
<b>Scotland :</b>			National Gallery . . .	5,768	5,405
Law Charges and Courts of Law . . .	80,828	81,841	<b>Ireland :</b>		
			Public Education . . .	1,393,223	1,391,721
			Endowed Schools Commrs.	910	910
			National Gallery . . .	4,266	4,486
			Queen's Colleges . . .	4,861	5,050
			<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>16,978,282</b>	<b>16,327,165</b>

(Increase, £651,117.)



The increase under **Beard of Education** is £490,224, of which £371,224 is mainly automatic in character, and is due, as in the previous year, to anticipated growth in the number of scholars in average attendance, and to the larger number of teachers for whose training provision is made by the State. The remainder is in respect of provision to the extent of £32,000 for increased grants towards the expenses of Pupil Teachers under instruction, and of £87,000 for increased grants to Secondary Schools. Of the increase (£154,838) under **Public Education, Scotland**, £100,000 is a re-vote, included in the estimate as an exceptional arrangement, in respect of unspent balances on the grants for the two previous years under the **General Aid Grant**; the remainder is automatic in character. The principal increase—namely, £36,223—in the **Annual Grant** is due in part to the normal growth of the average attendance generally, and in part to the larger number of scholars earning grants at the highest rates in consequence of the **Education (Scotland) Act, 1901**, which, for the time being, caused an abnormal increase in the attendance of children over twelve. In the estimate for **Scientific Investigations, etc.**, the grant in aid of equipment for the **National Physical Laboratory** has been increased from £5,000 to £10,000, and a new grant of £2,000 has been included in the **Universities and Colleges estimate in aid of Sheffield University**.

	1906-7.	1905-6. (Grants in Session of 1905.)
<b>Class V.</b>		
(Foreign and Colonial Services.)	£	£
Diplomatic and Consular Services . . . . .	553,856	553,847
Colonial Services . . . . .	1,197,952	1,266,703
Cyprus, Grant in Aid . . . . .	28,000	16,000
Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable . . . . .	79,497	76,645
Treasury Chest Fund . . . . .	—	14,250
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,859,305</b>	<b>1,927,445</b>

(Decrease, £68,140.)

Under **Colonial Services** there is a net decrease of £68,751, the principal decreases being £50,000 on the grant in aid of **British East Africa** and £34,000 on the grant in aid of **Somaliland**, while no grant is required this year to supplement the general revenues of the **West Indian Islands**, for which £17,000 was voted in 1905-6. A grant of £10,000 is included in this estimate in aid of the expenses of representing the **United Kingdom at the International Exhibition** to be opened at **Christchurch, New Zealand**, in November 1906. Under **Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable** there is a net increase of £2,852. The subsidy to the **African Direct Telegraph Company** lapses in September 1906. The saving under this head is, however, counterbalanced by increased expenditure on the establishment of offices in **Australia** in connection with the **Pacific Cable**. For **Cyprus** a grant in aid of £28,000 is proposed as against one of £16,000 in 1905-6.

	1906-7.	1905-6. (Grants in Session of 1905.)
<b>Class VI.</b>		
(Non-effective & Charitable Services.)	£	£
Superannuation and Retired Allowances . . . . .	658,969	648,378
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances . . . . .	1,533	1,572
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland . . . . .	17,199	17,263
Savings Banks & Friendly Societies' Deficiencies . . . . .	122,644	146,989
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>800,345</b>	<b>814,202</b>

(Decrease, £13,857.)

	1906-7.	1905-6. (Grants in Session of 1905.)
<b>Class VII.</b>		
(Miscellaneous.)	£	£
Temporary Commissions . . . . .	47,000	32,804
Miscellaneous Expenses . . . . .	21,180	20,895
Repayments to Local Loans Fund . . . . .	58	698
Ireland Development Grant . . . . .	185,000	185,000
Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund . . . . .	—	20,000
Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India . . . . .	—	20,000
Relief of Distress (Ireland) . . . . .	—	12,962
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>253,238</b>	<b>292,359</b>

(Decrease, £59,121.)

**Revenue Departments.**

(Increase, £523,466.)

The **Estimate for Customs** shows a net increase of £28,100, of which £5044 is due to increased charges for superannuations, £2000 to increased provision for construction of vessels, and the remainder, apart from normal increments, to improvements of pay, etc., given in 1905 to the lower ranks of the **Waterguard** and the non-established staff. The **Inland Revenue Estimate** shows a net increase of £23,500, which is accounted for partly by growth of business and the necessity of making further provision to meet it, and partly by improvements of pay recently granted to the subordinate staff in the **Warehousing and Stamping Departments**.

Following the recommendations of the **Public Accounts Committee** of last Session, the **Estimates for the Post Office, Packet Services and Telegraphs** have been amalgamated, and the **Estimate for 1906-7 (Vote III.)** covers the three services. Compared with the vote for the current year, the grand total shows a net increase of £471,866, made up as follows:—

Postal Services . . . . .	£
Packet Services . . . . .	Increase 372,547
Telegraph Services . . . . .	Decrease 50,696
	Increase 150,015

Net Increase . . . . .	£471,866
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As regards **Packet Services** the decrease is chiefly due to the cessation of the contracts for the West Indian and Canadian Pacific Services. There is, on the other hand, a considerable reduction in appropriations in aid, due to the cessation of the contributions formerly made by various colonies towards the cost of the above services. Of the increase under **Telegraph Services**, £70,536 is on account of the terminable annuities issued in repayment of sums borrowed on Telephone Capital Account, the balance being mainly due to increments in salaries and wages, growth of staff, and the rapid development of the telephone system. As the result of fresh statistics the Telegraph proportion of the expenses common to the Postal and Telegraph Services has been further reduced to 23½ per cent. as against 24 per cent. in the previous year.

#### **Supplementary Estimates, 1905-6.**

These, which were granted before March 31st, 1906, amounted to a total of £84,480, among the items being £54,683, payment to the French Government in pursuance of Article 3 of the Anglo-French Convention of April 8th, 1904, under the Act 4 Edw. VII., c. 33, of the amount awarded by the Arbitral Tribunal as an indemnity to French citizens engaged in fishing or the preparation of fish on the treaty shore of Newfoundland, who were obliged either to abandon their establishments or to give up their occupation in consequence of the modification introduced by the Convention into the existing state of affairs, £8,567 in settlement of claims arising out of the military action of Great Britain and the United States of America in Samoa in 1899, and £10,000 grant in aid of the expenses of the British Section at the International Exhibition at Milan in 1906, to celebrate the opening of the Simplon tunnel.

#### **Supplementary Estimates, 1906-7.**

The Supplementary Civil Service Estimates granted for the current financial year amount to £443,558, of which £1000 is for the Re-valuation of Dublin; £200,000 for special grants to certain Local Education Authorities; £14,600 Treasury Fund, the estimated sum to make good the net loss on the transactions of the year 1905-6, principally in connection with the raising of funds in China; £22,958 repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund (including £6260 for expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of the King of Spain, £6397 for expenditure incurred in connection with the King of the Hellenes, £34 for expenditure incurred by British representatives in connection with fugitive slaves, £52 further expenditure in connection with the Antarctic Relief Expedition, etc.); £5,000 grant in aid of the expenses of the reception of Members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union during their visit to London in 1906; and £20,000, contributions in aid of expenses under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.

#### **Gross National Expenditure.**

Finally, in order to show the entire expenditure for which the State was responsible in 1905-6, there have to be added—(1) the expenditure to which the Public Revenue assigned to relieve Local Taxation is applied, and (2) the expenditure chargeable to Capital Account. These additions are made in the following statement:—

I. Expenditure chargeable against Exchequer Revenue . . .	£ 140,512,000
II. Expenditure chargeable against Local Taxation Revenue . . .	9,901,000
	150,413,000
III. Expenditure chargeable against Capital, viz.—	£
Telegraph Acts, '92-'99	750,000
Naval Works Acts, 1895-1903 . . .	3,216,000
Military Works Acts, 1897-1901 . . .	1,250,000
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	23,000
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	199,000
Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904 . . .	710,000
	6,148,000
Total . . . . .	£156,561,000

The main figures as given above will be found in Table A, and the estimated revenue and expenditure on the same basis for 1906-7 in Table C.

#### **IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.**

The National Debt is made up of (1) Funded Debt, (2) Terminable Annuities, (3) Unfunded Debt. The table shows the amount of each on March 31st, 1905 and 1906.

(1) This consists of the various stocks, and of the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland.

(2) These are annuities in which the payment is made for lives or terms of years, after which it ceases altogether. In estimating the amount of the Debt, these annuities are capitalised.

(3) This consisted in the year under review of War Stock and War Bonds, Exchequer Bonds, and Treasury Bills. The total charge for the service of the Debt has ranged, according to circumstances, from £32,457,000 in '16, to £23,000,000 in '99-1900, and in 1901-2, without Sinking Fund, to £18,319,000. It now stands at £28,500,000. (See Part V., Budget.)

The National Debt may be regarded from two points of view: that of the dead-weight debt, for which there is nothing to show, and which on March 31st, 1906, amounted to £743,219,977, and that of the gross liabilities of the State, which at the same date stood at £788,990,187. The total gross liabilities of the State are found by adding to the dead-weight debt certain other capital liabilities, the nature of which has varied from time to time, and against these were and are set certain estimated assets, and also the Exchequer balances at the Banks of England and Ireland. The difference between Actual Debt and Gross Liabilities was for several years comparatively small, but in recent years considerable new capital liabilities have been incurred, which have materially changed the proportionate relations of the totals to each other. Parliament enacts that certain specified sums may be borrowed from the National Debt Commissioners in such amounts as may be required from time to time for the execution of certain works, some of which may be reproductive, the repayments of principal and interest being charged on the estimates and extended over a period of years. The system is quite outside the Debt system proper and its fixed charge.

## THE NATIONAL DEBT.

STATEMENT showing the AGGREGATE GROSS CAPITAL LIABILITIES of the State, the ESTIMATED ASSETS, and also the EXCHEQUER BALANCES, on March 31st, 1905, and March 31st, 1906.

TABLE B.

	On March 31st, 1905.	On March 31st, 1906.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the Year ended March 31st, 1906.
<b>Funded Debt</b>	£ 635,632,863	£ 634,047,429	- 1,635,434
<b>Terminable Annuities: Estimated Capital Liability in respect of</b>	47,756,246	43,459,548	- 4,296,698
<b>Unfunded Debt</b>	71,633,000	65,713,000	- 5,920,000
	755,072,109	743,219,977	- 11,852,132
<b>Other Capital Liabilities:*</b>			
(1) Capital Value Russian Dutch Loan Annuity (54 & 55 Vict. c. 26)	83,338	42,285	- 41,053
(2) Under Barracks Act, '90 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 25)	1,653,537	1,397,836	- 255,701
(3) Under Telegraph Acts, '92 to 1904	4,018,533	4,419,405	+ 400,872
(4) Under Uganda Railway Acts, '96-1902	4,768,693	4,792,208	+ 23,515
(5) Under Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, '95, Session 2 (59 Vict. c. 5)	424,883	419,801	- 5,082
(6) Under Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, '97 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 27)	478,131	471,943	- 6,188
(7) Under Royal Niger Company Act, '99 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 43)	753,197	731,319	- 21,878
(8) Under Naval Works Acts, '95 to 1905	16,023,712	17,843,531	+ 1,819,819
(9) Under Military Works Acts, '97 to 1901	10,963,982	11,959,517	+ 995,535
(10) Under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 19)	179,827	200,000	+ 20,173
(11) Under Pacific Cable Act, 1901 (1 Edw. VII. c. 31)	1,959,305	1,940,539	- 18,766
(12) Under Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903 (3 Edw. VII. c. 16)	47,000	45,604	- 1,396
(13) Under Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903 (3 Edw. VII. c. 41)	310,244	506,222	+ 195,978
(14) Under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	—	1,000,000	+ 1,000,000
	41,664,382	45,770,210	+ 4,105,828
<b>TOTAL GROSS LIABILITIES</b>	£ 796,736,491	£ 788,990,187	- 7,746,304
<b>Estimated Assets:</b>			
(1) Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares	30,857,000	31,080,000	+ 223,000
(2) Amount of Advances from the Exchequer unrepaid:			
Bullion	630,000	390,000	- 240,000
(3) Contribution of Colonies to Capital Expenditure on the Pacific Cable	1,428,211	1,415,053	- 13,158
(4) Moiety of Estimated Capital Value of Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity, repayable by Indian Government	58,812	42,730	- 16,082
(5) Nominal Value of Debenture Stock of the Cunard Steamship Company held as security for repayment of Advances under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	—	739,016	+ 739,016
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED ASSETS</b>	£ 32,974,023	£ 33,666,799	+ 692,776
<b>Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland</b>	£ 7,430,278	£ 10,451,487	+ 3,021,209

\* In addition to the liabilities given here, there are sundry contingent liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge.

It is the capital liabilities still involved in these undertakings, which are set out in Table B, including those for naval and military works, which are gradually increasing the gross liabilities of the State. In the appended columns the figures are similar to some of those shown in Table B, only that they run back to

earlier dates, column No. 1 showing the aggregate of the Funded Debt, the estimated value of the Terminable Annuities and the amount of the Unfunded Debt; No. 2 the Gross Liabilities of the State, and No. 3 the amount of the Local Loans outstanding until the separate stock was created.



Year.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
	£	£	£
1836 .	843,792,836	846,057,745	7,373,997
1850 .	827,288,478	828,909,728	14,407,726
1857 .	835,584,515	836,811,622	13,568,741
1860 .	821,670,869	822,835,579	12,764,894
1870 .	792,132,575	793,089,295	13,526,974
1880 .	769,856,044	770,604,774	29,331,669
1886 .	741,400,384	742,024,320	25,908,815
1887 .	735,549,930	736,153,067	26,349,613
1888 .	704,052,614	704,634,956	—
1890 .	688,548,306	689,089,042	—
1899 .	628,021,572	635,393,734	—
1900 .	628,930,653	638,919,931	—
1901 .	689,469,953	703,934,349	—
1902 .	745,015,650	765,215,653	—
1903 .	770,778,762	798,349,190	—
1904 .	762,629,776	794,498,099	—
1905 .	755,072,109	796,736,491	—
1906 .	743,219,977	788,990,187	—

### V. THE BUDGET.

Mr. Asquith presented his first Budget to the House on April 30th, 1906. He reminded the Committee that in 1905-6 a revenue of £142,454,000 was estimated for, and an expenditure of £142,032,000, leaving a margin of £422,000. That estimate had been falsified on both sides of the account, but in a favourable way, as thus:

Actual Revenue, 1905-6	£143,978,000	£
Estimated „ „	£142,454,000	
Excess . . . . .	1,524,000	
Actual Expenditure, 1905-6	£140,512,000	
Estimated „ „	£142,032,000	
Decrease . . . . .	1,520,000	
	£3,044,000	

The difference between the actual revenue and expenditure gave him a realised surplus of £3,466,000.

The diminution in expenditure had been entirely due to savings in the Supply Services, the War Office being responsible for £963,000. Explaining how it had come about that the Revenue had exceeded his predecessor's calculations by so large an amount, he pointed to the fact that 1905 was a year of steadily growing prosperity. That was proved by the rise in freights, the growth in the goods receipts of our principal railways, and in the clearances of London Bankers, and the fall in the percentage of unemployment.

Customs and Excise supplied the best index to the consuming powers of the people. His predecessor had estimated for a decrease from Customs of £1,680,000. The actual decrease had been £1,255,000, a difference to the good of £425,000. The chief cause of the decrease was the reduction of the tea duty, the yield of the duty falling from £8,272,000 to £6,830,000. But the consumption had increased by 10,000,000 lb. The principal increase was in sugar, which had exceeded the estimate by £465,000.

Regarding the absence of elasticity in the receipts from Excise, Mr. Asquith pointed out that it was due to the steady decrease in the yield from the duties on alcohol. There had been a steady and progressive diminution of consumption since 1900; and last year, as com-

pared with the year before, there was a decline under all heads. He questioned whether it would be safe to base any wide generalisation upon a change of habits in the people, which had taken place in years that were marked by a great war, an enormous increase in the burden of taxation, and the curtailment of the spending powers of the population, but it was clear that we could not count on alcohol as a source of expanding revenue.

Post Office and Telegraph Services yielded an excess of nearly half a million on the Budget estimates, which was no doubt accounted for by some special causes, such as the General Election and the fashion of sending picture postcards.

Regarding the financial year 1906-7, Mr. Asquith estimated

the Expenditure at	£141,786,000,
the Revenue at	£144,860,000,
giving a surplus of	£3,074,000.

He drew attention to the great growth of expenditure in recent years, and to the magnitude of the indebtedness of the State. Second only to the duty of reducing expenditure was the duty of making more adequate provision for the reduction of the Debt. He condemned the policy of borrowing for capital expenditure, which he regarded as a most unhappy feature of our national finance; and he announced that, as far as naval and military works were concerned, he was determined to put an end to the system at the earliest possible date. In future new works would not be begun with borrowed money.

The amount of the floating debt filled him with disquietude, and its reduction was urgently needed. He estimated that there might be a balance of £9,000,000 available for the reduction of the capital of the Debt. The realised surplus of 1905-6 was £3,466,000; therefore the total provision for the year was £12,500,000. He thought, however, that a substantial addition ought to be made to the provision for reduction, and proposed to draw upon his estimated surplus for this year to the extent of £500,000, and to apply to the same object £500,000 taken from the Chinese Indemnity. The total provision in 1906-7 for the reduction of the dead-weight debt would, therefore, be £13,500,000, and the reduction in the gross liabilities ought to be nearly £9,000,000.

Regarding the estimated surplus of £3,074,000 for 1906-7, he proposed to put aside £135,000 in aid of necessitous school districts, and £105,000 for improvements in the Postal service, including a revision of the upper scale of the parcel post with a view to the requirements of small agriculturists, an enlargement of the postal and telegraph facilities in rural districts, etc. Thus he was left with a surplus of £2,000,000 to apply in relief of taxation. While not able to give the income-tax relief, he proposed to clear the ground for future changes, by moving the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire as to the practicability of gradation and differentiation. With the taxes on beer and alcohol he did not intend to interfere, but he should introduce legislation to facilitate the use of alcohol for industrial purposes.

The duty on stripped tobacco would be reduced to 3s. 0½d., leaving a difference of 3d. between leaf and strips. There would be no appreciable loss to the revenue. Regarding the continuance of the export duty on coal as indefensible, he asked the Committee to repeal it from Nov. 1st,

TABLE C.—FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1906-7  
(as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer).

ESTIMATED REVENUE.	1906-7.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	1906-7.
	£	I. Consolidated Fund Services.	£
Customs . . . . .	34,230,000	National Debt Services :	
<i>Deduct</i> : Proposed reduction of Tea Duty from July 1st, 1906 . . . . .	*920,000	(a) Interest and Management . . . . .	19,195,000
Proposed repeal of Coal Duty from Nov. 1st, 1906 . . . . .	1,000,000	(b) Repayment of Capital 8,805,000	
		<i>Add</i> : Proposed increase of the Sinking Fund . . . . .	500,000
			9,305,000
Excise . . . . .	30,200,000		28,500,000
Estate, etc., Duties . . . . .	13,200,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,685,000
Stamps . . . . .	8,150,000	Payments to Local Taxation Accounts . . . . .	1,160,000
Land Tax . . . . .	700,000	<b>Total Consolidated Fund Services . . . . .</b>	<b>31,345,000</b>
House Duty . . . . .	1,950,000		
Property and Income Tax . . . . .	31,500,000	II. Supply Services.	
<b>Total Exchequer Receipts from Taxes . . . . .</b>	<b>118,010,000</b>	Army (including Ordnance Factories) . . . . .	29,796,000
Post Office . . . . .	17,500,000	Navy . . . . .	31,869,000
<i>Deduct</i> : Proposed changes in Postal Rates, etc. . . . .	105,000	Civil Services . . . . .	29,317,000
		<i>Add</i> : Proposed Grants in relief of Education Rates . . . . .	135,000
Telegraph Service . . . . .	4,350,000		29,452,000
Crown Lands . . . . .	480,000	Customs and Inland Revenue Departments . . . . .	3,212,000
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans . . . . .	1,100,000	Post Office Services . . . . .	16,747,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,500,000	<b>Total Supply Services . . . . .</b>	<b>111,076,000</b>
<b>Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue . . . . .</b>	<b>24,825,000</b>	<b>Total Estimated Expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>142,421,000</b>
		Balance* . . . . .	414,000
<b>Total Estimated Revenue . . . . .</b>	<b>142,835,000</b>	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>142,835,000</b>
Estimated Revenue assigned to Local Taxation Accounts . . . . .		Estimated Payments out of Revenue assigned to Local Taxation Accounts . . . . .	
£9,835,000		£9,835,000	
Estimated Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital . . . . .		Estimated Expenditure chargeable against Capital . . . . .	
£6,500,000		£6,500,000	

N.B.—The figures against "Customs" on the one side and "National Debt Services" on the other show the first estimates, and the modifications made in them by the Budget.

1906. This meant a loss to the revenue of £1,000,000. The tax on tea was to be reduced from 6d. to 5d. from July 1st,\* at a cost to the revenue of £920,000.

Estimated Surplus . . . . .	£3,074,000
Sinking Fund . . . . .	£500,000
Necessitous School Districts . . . . .	135,000
Postal and Telegraph Services . . . . .	105,000
Repeal of Coal Tax . . . . .	1,000,000
Reduction of Tea Duty from July 1st . . . . .	920,000
	2,662,000
Balance . . . . .	£414,000

\* On May 1st the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, in view of representations which had been made to him, it had been decided that the reduction of the tea duty should take effect from May 14th instead of July 1st. This involved a further loss of £80,000, reducing the estimated balance to £334,000.

**Fire Brigades Union, National.** President, Duke of Marlborough, K.G. ; Hon. Sec., H. S. Folker, F.A.I., Trinity Chambers, Guildford.

**Fisher, Admiral Sir John A., G.C.B., O.M.** Appointed Senior Naval Lord on the Board of Admiralty in Oct. 1904, was b. Jan. 25th, '41, and is the son of Capt. W. Fisher, 78th Highlanders. He entered the Navy in '54, saw service in the Chinese and Crimean wars, and distinguished himself in the Egyptian war '82. He was appointed Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes in '86, Rear-Admiral '90, Admiral Superintendent Portsmouth Dockyard '91, Controller of the Navy '92, Commander-in-Chief North America and West Indies Station '97, Naval Delegate Hague Peace Conference '99, Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean '99-1902, Portsmouth August 1903, First Sea Lord 1904, and Admiral of the Fleet Dec. 1905. He was a member of the Esher War Office Committee 1903. Appointed First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the King, Oct. 1904. Order of Merit June 30th, 1905. The Admiralty, S.W.

## THE FISCAL QUESTION.

In the 1904-5-6 editions of the ANNUAL a full historical account is given of the movement in favour of Fiscal Reform, which Mr. Chamberlain initiated by his speech at Birmingham on May 15th, 1903, and by subsequent speeches in the House of Commons. It must suffice here to give a brief sketch of the development of the movement and to refer readers for fuller details to the earlier editions which have been named. The proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain, and more or less endorsed by Mr. Balfour, evoked the deepest interest in the United Kingdom and throughout the Empire. The Government, it was soon made clear, were not unanimous on the matter. Mr. Ritchie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, his predecessor, expressed strong objections to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and Lord Goschen and the Duke of Devonshire took the same view. Many other members of the Government, however—as for instance Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Long, and many supporters of the Government, of course including Mr. Chaplin, Sir Howard Vincent, and others—welcomed the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. So also did several Liberals, including the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. T. A. Brassey, and others. The Liberal Party from the first condemned and resisted it.

On Sept. 18th, 1903, the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton were announced, and of Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Arthur Elliot (21st), while the Duke of Devonshire followed suit (Oct. 6th). It transpired subsequently that Mr. Chamberlain had written to Mr. Balfour on Sept. 9th in anticipation of the Cabinet meeting, saying that he (Mr. Chamberlain) would resign in order to devote himself to explaining and popularising the cause he had at heart; and that Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton did not know when they resigned of the existence of the above letter from Mr. Chamberlain, which was not communicated to the Cabinet at its meeting on Sept. 14th.

On Oct. 1st, 1903, Mr. Balfour spoke at Sheffield at the annual meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations, and declared that while he was opposed to the taxation of food, it was only because it was not within the limits of practical politics, and he did not think public opinion was ripe for it. He was in favour of Retaliation, however. He desired "to reverse the fiscal tradition which has prevailed during the last two generations" by asking the country "to reverse, to annul and delete altogether from the maxims of public conduct the doctrine that you must never put on taxation except for revenue purposes. . . . This country should again have what every other country in the world possesses, and that of which no other country in the world would think of depriving itself, the liberty to negotiate and something to negotiate with."

### Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

On Oct. 6th 1903, Mr. Chamberlain, freed from the responsibilities of office, opened his campaign at Glasgow. The proposals made by him at Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised:—

### New Duties.

On foreign corn and flour . . . 2s. per qr.  
On foreign meat and dairy produce 5 %  
Foreign manufactured goods 10 %\*

Maize and bacon, however, should be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population; while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The Colonies should have a preference by exemption from the above duties; and a substantial preference should also be given to them upon Colonial wines, and also perhaps upon Colonial fruits.

### Duties Removed.

These new duties are to be accompanied by the following remissions of duty:—

Tea . . . . .	3 1/2 of duty †
Sugar . . . . .	2 " "
Coffee and Cocoa . . . . .	2 " "

On Jan. 11th, 1904, letters which had passed between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain appeared in the public press. The correspondence had reference to the position of the Liberal Unionist Association in regard to the Fiscal Question, and was very fully summarised on p. 200 of the 1905 ANNUAL. At the annual meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council, held May 18th, 1904, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, formal resolutions were carried for the reconstitution of the Council on the basis of a fuller popular representation of the party, and the adoption of new rules which, the Duke pointed out, would "create a new political organisation," not merely to oppose Home Rule, but to take such a line as it might think fit upon any political questions that may be raised." The local associations were then invited to take the necessary steps to constitute an organisation on the lines indicated; and the meeting of the new Council was held in the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, July 14th, 1904, Mr. Chamberlain being in the chair. The representatives of 278 associations were present. The Fiscal Question was dealt with as follows: "That this Council, believing that the time has come for a complete reform of our fiscal system, approves of the demand made by the Prime Minister for increased powers to deal with hostile tariffs and the practice of dumping, and further expresses its earnest hope that the ties of sympathy which already unite the British Empire may be strengthened by a commercial union with the Colonies, based on preferential arrangements between them and the mother country." "That the officers of this Association be instructed to assist as heretofore all Liberal Unionist candidates and Liberal Unionist associations that are prepared to support the Unionist Government, without regard to their opinions upon the question of fiscal reform."

\* To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10 %, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

† Then at 6d. per lb.



**Mr. Balfour's Views.**

Mr. Balfour, speaking in Manchester, Jan. 26th, 1905, on the occasion of his annual address to his constituents, in answer to a challenge made by Mr. Morley shortly before that date, placed the essence and outline of his views on Fiscal Reform on half a sheet of notepaper thus. "First, I desire such an alteration of our fiscal system as will give us a freedom of action impossible while we hold ourselves bound by the maxim that no taxation should be imposed except for revenue. I desire this freedom in the main for three reasons. It will strengthen our hands in any negotiations by which we may hope to lower foreign hostile tariffs. It may enable us to protect the fiscal independence of those Colonies which desire to give us preferential treatment. It may be useful where we wish to check the importation of those foreign goods which, because they are bounty-fed or tariff-protected abroad, are sold below cost price here. Such importations are ultimately as injurious to the consumer as they are immediately ruinous to the producer.

"Secondly, I desire closer commercial union with the Colonies, and I do so because I desire closer union in all its best modes, and because this particular mode is intrinsically of greater importance and has received much colonial support. I also think it might produce great and growing commercial advantages, both to the Colonies and the mother country, by promoting freer trade between them. No doubt such commercial union is beset with many difficulties. Those can best be dealt with by a Colonial Conference, provided its objects are permitted to be discussed unhampered by limiting instructions.

"Thirdly, I recommend, therefore, that the subject shall be referred to a conference on those terms.

"Fourthly, and lastly, I do not desire to raise home prices for the purpose of aiding home productions."

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Newcastle on Nov. 14th, 1905, asked if there was on the Fiscal Question a practical policy on which all Unionists could agree and on which a Unionist Government could be formed? He said there was, though he did not mean that on every economic subject the whole Tory party was agreed. The policy he described as (1) Retaliation, to remove the restrictions in foreign markets on our industries; (2) the calling of a free Conference and the attempt to deal in a permanent and satisfactory fashion with a closer commercial union of the various members of the Empire. He added: "I have never been, and am not, on the Protectionist side," and described the doctrine of *laissez-faire* as an antiquated and illusory doctrine.

**The Unionist Free Traders.**

The Duke of Devonshire, on Dec. 30th, 1905, approved a resolution carried by the Unionist Free Trade Club's Executive, to the effect that it was the duty of all Unionist Free Traders to use their utmost exertions to prevent the adoption of a fiscal policy involving a general protective tariff and the preferential taxation of food, either by the country or by the Unionist party. In doing so he pointed out that the duties advocated by the Tariff Reform League and the preferential taxation of food were not advocated only for purposes of negotiation, and

as a means of establishing a closer commercial union with the Colonies, but with the avowed object of protecting home manufacturers and workmen against foreign competition. He also drew attention to the fact that Mr. Balfour had given no assent to this policy, though he had said it was not inconsistent with his own scheme. So far as its protective character was concerned, Mr. Balfour had declared that it was to the Free Trade and not to the Protectionist wing of his party that he belonged.

**The Balfour-Chamberlain Correspondence, 1906.**

After the election a great deal of discussion took place as to the attitude of the Unionist party to Tariff Reform; and on Feb. 6th, 1906, Mr. Chamberlain defined his position in a letter to Lord Ridley. Referring to the suggestion that had been made that he should become the leader of the Unionist party, he absolutely declined to place himself in competition with Mr. Balfour. He denied that any ultimatum had been presented to Mr. Balfour by him or any one else. But he had asked for a meeting of the party in order that there might be frank and friendly discussion of the policy to be adopted by the party in the future. He discussed the differences between Mr. Balfour's position and that of "more advanced Tariff Reformers," and hoped that Mr. Balfour would be able to approach more closely to the point of view of the latter. He believed that the great majority of the Unionist members of the New House of Commons were ready to accept Mr. Balfour's general leadership, but would welcome a declaration by him which would show clearly that Tariff Reform was not to be dropped, and would indicate a definite and unmistakable programme for the future to which they could all give their hearty support. If the free-traders were in the majority the Tariff Reform minority would have to reconsider their position, and might constitute a Parliamentary group.

On Feb. 15th, 1906, the following correspondence between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain was published:—

"4, Carlton Gardens, S.W.,

"Feb. 14th, 1906.

"My dear Chamberlain,—The controversy aroused by the fiscal question has produced, not unnaturally, an impression, which I have constantly combated, that the practical differences between fiscal reformers are much deeper than is in fact the case. The exchange of views which has recently taken place between us leads me to hope that this misconception may be removed, and with it much friction which has proved injurious to the party.

"My own opinion, which I believe is shared by the great majority of the Unionist party, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

"I hold that fiscal reform is, and must remain, the first constructive work of the Unionist party;

"That the objects of such reform are to secure more equal terms of competition for British trade and closer commercial union with the Colonies;

"That, while it is at present unnecessary to prescribe the exact methods by which these objects are to be attained, and inexpedient to permit differences of opinion as to these

methods to divide the party, though other means may be possible, the establishment of a moderate general tariff on manufactured goods, not imposed for the purpose of raising prices or giving artificial protection against legitimate competition, and the imposition of a small duty on foreign corn are not in principle objectionable, and should be adopted if shown to be necessary for the attainment of the ends in view or for purposes of revenue.

"Believe me, yours sincerely,

"ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR."

"40, Princes Gardens, S.W.,

"Feb. 14th, 1906.

"My dear Balfour,—I cordially welcome your letter of to-day, in which you have summarised the conclusions that we have reached during our recent discussion.

"I entirely agree with your description of the objects which we both have in view, and gladly accept the policy which you indicate as the wise and desirable one for the Unionist party to adopt.

"In endeavouring to give effect to this policy, and in defending all Unionist principles, any services that I can render will be entirely at your disposal. I am, yours very truly,

"J. CHAMBERLAIN."

Speaking to the Unionist Free Trade Club on March 6th, 1906, the Duke of Devonshire said that, out of the 156 Unionist M.P.'s returned at the General Election, 102 were classed as Tariff Reformers, 36 as followers of Mr. Balfour, and only 16 as Free Traders. He did not think, for reasons which he gave, that that really represented Unionist opinion throughout the country on the fiscal question. Dealing with the above correspondence between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, he said that the qualifications contained in Mr. Balfour's letter did not substantially alter his view that Mr. Balfour was in substantial, if not in complete, agreement with Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of Tariff Reform. Lord George Hamilton moved, the Hon. Arthur Elliot seconded, and the meeting unanimously carried, a resolution, "that in view of the joint declaration of policy contained in the correspondence between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, this meeting of the Unionist Free Trade Club deems it necessary to reassert its full adherence to the principles of Free Trade, and its opposition to any departure from those principles, either by the adoption of a general tariff or by a tax on corn."

### **The Colonial Conference, 1907.**

In the House of Commons on Aug. 1st, 1904, Mr. Chamberlain urged the Government to call a Conference to ascertain what the Colonies really desired, and what they were prepared to do. Mr. Balfour at first proposed to take no action, but on Oct. 3rd, 1904, at Edinburgh, he stated that the only way out of the *impasse* in which they found themselves was to have a free conference with the self-governing Colonies and with India; and on Jan. 26th, 1905, at Manchester, he said the Conference should be "unhampered by limiting instructions." On Aug. 8th, 1905, Mr. Balfour said that representatives of the Indian Government would not be invited to attend the Conference. As a result of communications with the Colonies it was decided by Mr. Balfour's Government to

hold the Conference in 1907, not in 1906, since it was not possible for the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand to attend a Conference in 1906 if it was held later than in the spring of that year. On Feb. 22nd, 1906, Lord Elgin, Colonial Secretary in the Liberal Government, proposed that the Conference should meet early in 1907—the date was afterwards fixed for April 15th—and sent out invitations to the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies accordingly, asking that each Colonial Government should send by Sept. 1st, 1906, a statement as to any subjects which they desired to be discussed, and as to any resolutions which they wished to submit to the Conference.

At the sixth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in London in July 1906, the following resolution was carried by 105 Chambers to 41, 21 being neutral:—

"That this Congress urges upon H.M. Governments in the United Kingdom and in the various Colonies and Dependencies, the granting of preferential treatment in their respective markets on a reciprocal basis, each to the other, believing that thereby the bonds of union will be strengthened, and the British Empire largely freed from dependence on foreign countries for food and other supplies. And that this Congress further urges upon the Governments of the Empire that they treat this matter as of present practical importance, and that each organisation represented at this Congress pledges itself to press their respective Governments to take such action at the Colonial Conference of 1907 as will give effect to the principle advocated in this resolution."

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom on Sept. 12th, 1906, adopted a resolution declaring that while in warm sympathy with the desire for larger Imperial trade, this meeting cannot recommend a departure from the home policy of Free Trade in the absence of practical proposals; but would welcome the gathering of an Imperial Conference for the official and responsible consideration of the matter.

### **The Tariff Commission.**

Speaking at Leeds on Dec. 16th, 1903, Mr. Chamberlain announced that a Tariff Commission would be formed, and on Dec. 18th the work, scope and composition of the Commission were announced. Sir Robert Herbert (since deceased) was the appointed Chairman, and the present members are:—

Col. Charles Allen.	Mr. J. G. Colmer,
Mr. F. Baynes.	C.M.G.
Mr. J. H. Birchenough,	Mr. W. Cooper.
C.M.G.	Mr. J. Arthur Corah.
Rt. Hon. C. Booth,	Mr. J. W. Dennis.
F.R.S.	Lord Desborough.
Mr. H. Bostock.	Mr. C. Eckersley.
Sir S. B. Boulton, Bart.	Mr. F. Elgar, F.R.S.
Mr. Richard Burbidge.	Mr. L. Evans.
Sir V. Caillard.	Mr. G. Flett.
Mr. J. J. Candlish.	Sir C. Follett, C.B.
Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin.	Mr. T. Gallaher.
Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G.	The Hon. Vicary Gibbs.
Mr. J. Howard Colls.	Mr. A. Gilbey.
	Sir W. J. Goulding,
	Bart.



Mr. F. L. Harris.  
Mr. J. M. Harris.  
Mr. W. Harrison.  
Sir Alex. Henderson,  
Bart.  
Sir A. Hickman, Bart.  
Sir Alfred L. Jones,  
K.C.M.G.  
Mr. Arthur Keen.  
Mr. J. J. Keswick.  
Mr. I. Levinstein.  
Sir W. T. Lewis, Bart.  
Mr. R. Littlejohn.  
Mr. Chas. Lyle.  
Mr. A. W. Maconochie.  
Mr. W. H. Mitchell.  
Mr. A. Mosely, C.M.G.

Sir A. Noble, K.C.B.  
Hon. Charles Parsons,  
C.B., F.R.S.  
Sir Walter Peace,  
K.C.M.G.  
Sir Westby Perceval,  
K.C.M.G.  
Mr. C. J. Phillips.  
Mr. J. Rank.  
Mr. R. H. Read.  
Rt. Hon. Sir C. C.  
Smith, G.C.M.G.  
Mr. F. Tonsley.  
Sir John Turney.  
Mr. S. J. Waring, Jun.  
Mr. W. Bridges Webb.

Hon. President, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.  
Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. A. Pearson.  
Secretary, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins.  
Assist. Sec., Mr. Percy A. Hurd.  
Office, 7, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

The Commission was established to examine Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, and to report on (a) their probable effect on present conditions; (b) whether any (and if so, what) modifications are desirable; (c) the best way in which conflicting interests, should there be such, can be harmonised; and (d) what duties if any should be recommended. Large numbers of manufacturers, merchants and agriculturists were added to the various committees, which were formed at the outset, in order to represent more completely the trades or branches of trades which were dealt with. The first meeting of the Commission was held on Jan. 15th, 1904, and by Sept. 1906 over 14,000 firms and associations had filled up the forms sent them by the Commission, and 383 witnesses had been heard in regard to every substantial industry in the country, including Agriculture. Reports on the Iron and Steel Trade and on the Cotton Industry have been published, and were given in the 1906 ed. of the ANNUAL, also a Report on Agriculture in Nov. 1906, and volumes of evidence on the various Textile Trades (namely, wool and worsted, flax, hemp and jute, silk, hosiery, lace and carpets). Reports on the other chief industries are to follow in due course.

The following Memoranda have been published: "The New German Commercial Treaties and the New German Tariff" (April 1905); "Tariff Systems of Europe and America" (July 1905); "Preference in Relation to the Trade between the United Kingdom and Canada" (Jan. 1906); "The New Continental Tariffs" (March 1906).

### **Fiscal Associations and Organisations.**

A number of associations have been formed, both for promoting and for opposing Mr. Chamberlain's policy. The following is a list of the more important of them.

#### **For Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.**

Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.—President, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Treasurer, Edward Kettlefold, M.A., J.P.; Hon. Sec., W. Byng Kenrick; General Sec., C. A. Vince, M.A.; Organising Sec., W.

Jenkins; Assistant Sec., A. E. Hunt, B.A.; Office, 39, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Tariff Reform League, inaugurated July 21st, 1903 (Mr. Chamberlain later on became a vice-president).—President, Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; Chairman of Council, Duke of Westminster; Chairman of Executive Committee, Viscount Ridley; Sec., Mr. J. Ratcliffe Cousins; Office, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Liberal Union Club.—President, Lord Lansdowne; Hon. Secs., Mr. Pike Pease, M.P., and Mr. Lionel Clay. Address, 23, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.

Birmingham and Midlands Women's Imperial Tariff Reform League.—Hon. Sec., Mrs. W. Farrow.

#### **Against Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.**

Unionist Free Trade Club. President, Duke of Devonshire; Sec., E. G. Brunker; Office, 38, Victoria Street, S.W.

Free Trade Union.—Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Arnold Morley; Hon. Secs., R. McKenna, M.P., and L. T. Hobhouse; Office, 8, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Free Trade Union.—Chairman of Committee, Mrs. Harcourt; Hon. Secs., Lady Frances Balfour and Lady Bamford-Slack. Office, 8, Victoria Street, S.W.

Cobden Club.—Chairman of Committee, Lord Welby; Sec., Mr. G. H. Perris; Office, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

People's League against Protection.—Sec., C. Sheridan Jones, 59, Great Ormond Street, W.C.

Folk-Lore Society. Meets at 22, Albemarle Street, W. Sec., F. A. Milne, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Foreign Bondholders, The Corporation of, was founded in 1868, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in '98. The Council of the Corporation consists of 21 members, 6 of whom are nominated by the Central Association of Bankers, 6 by the London Chamber of Commerce, and 9 are co-opted by the Council as a whole. The principal object of the Corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. It keeps elaborate records regarding the economic and financial condition of the various States with whose debts it is called upon to deal. The Council appoints the British representative on the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt. As a general rule the Council acts through the various Bondholders' Committees associated with it. There are usually from fifteen to twenty separate Bondholders' Committees affiliated to the Corporation. The Council finds the Committees house-room, supplies them with skilled assistance, and advances such sums as may be required to defray the necessary expenses connected with the negotiations. The ordinary expenditure of the Corporation averages between £8000 and £9000 a year. The President receives £1000, the Vice-President £500, and the other members of the Council £100 each. The Corporation has been concerned in the settlement of debts aggregating not much short of £1,000,000,000. President, Lord Avebury; Vice-President, Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.; Secretary, J. P. Cooper; Office, 17, Moorgate Street, E.C.



**Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English** (at date of going to press). Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
Argentina . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	s. d. 4 0
" . . .	" (paper) . . .	1 9
Austria-Hungary . . .	Florin (silver) . . .	1 8
" . . .	New currency . . .	
Belgium . . .	Krone . . .	0 10
" . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Brazil . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	1 5
Bulgaria . . .	Leva (100 stotinkis) . . .	0 9½
Canada and United States . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1
Ceylon . . .	Rupce . . .	1 4
Chili . . .	Peso (gold), new . . .	1 6
" . . .	Paper . . .	1 2½
China . . .	100 Candareens = 10 mace = tael of silver (a weight) . . .	3 0
" . . .	Mexican Dollar (silver) . . .	2 0
Cuba . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1
Egypt . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	50 Piastre (gold piece) . . .	10 3
" . . .	Egyptian £ (100 piastres) . . .	20 6
Finland . . .	Markka (100 penni) . . .	0 9½
France . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Germany . . .	Mark (100 pfennig) . . .	0 11¼
" . . .	20 Mark (gold) . . .	19 6
Greece . . .	Drachmè (100 leptà) . . .	0 9
Holland and Java . . .	1 Gulden of 100 cents . . .	1 8
Hong Kong . . .	British Dollar (silver) . . .	2 2½
India . . .	Rupce (silver) . . .	1 41½
Italy . . .	Lire (100 centesimi) . . .	0 9½
Japan . . .	100 Sen = 1 Yen . . .	2 0½
Mexico . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	2 0
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark . . .	Kroner (100 ore) . . .	1 1¼
Peru . . .	Sol (silver) . . .	2 0
Portugal . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	4 5
Roumania . . .	Ley (100 banis) . . .	0 9½
Russia . . .	Rouble (100 kopeks) . . .	2 1½
Servia . . .	Dinar (100 paras) . . .	0 9½
Spain . . .	Peseta (100 centesimas) . . .	0 7½
Straits Settlements . . .	Dollar (silver) . . .	2 4
Switzerland . . .	Franc (100 cents) . . .	0 9½
Turkey . . .	Piastre . . .	0 24
" . . .	Turkish £ (100 piastres) . . .	18 0
Uruguay . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	4 2

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

#### FOREIGN OFFICE.

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the

Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises despatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the permanent Staff of the Department.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Francis A. Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B.; Hon. Sir Eric E. Barrington, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Lord Fitzmaurice.

The representatives of the Crown abroad are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomatists undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

#### The Diplomatic Service.

The Diplomatic Service consists of (a) Ambassadors, (b) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (c) Chargés d'Affaires.

The Ambassador, according to historical theory, represents the very person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The Minister is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The Chargé d'Affaires, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

Councillors and Secretaries are attached to the Embassies and Legations, and often Military and Naval Attachés. The appointment, in recent years, of Commercial Attachés in the Diplomatic Service is a symptom that the sphere of the diplomatist is extending.

#### The Consular Service.

The Consular Service consists of (a) Consuls-general, (b) Consuls, (c) Vice-Consuls, and (d) Consular Agents. A Consul, in addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in some countries, such as Turkey and China, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned,

either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

The salaries are as follows: 1st grade, Consuls-General, salary £1000 to £1200; 2nd grade, Consuls-General (2nd class) and Consuls (1st class), salary £800; and 3rd grade, Consuls (2nd class), salary £600. Vice-Consuls, £350, rising by £15 to £450.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

### Passports.

Foreign Office Passports are granted only to (1) natural-born British subjects, (2) the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or India. Passports are only granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or are recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or to natural-born British subjects or persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, who produce a Declaration in a form obtainable at the Foreign Office, verified by some banking firm, mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, barrister, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary resident in the United Kingdom. In the case of persons naturalised in the Colonies a Letter of Recommendation from the Colonial Office, or in the case of natives from British India, or persons naturalised therein, a similar letter from the India Office, is required. In all cases of naturalised British subjects the Certificate of Naturalisation must accompany the Declaration or Letters of Recommendation.

All applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made on a printed form obtainable from the Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W. The charge for a Passport is 2s. Persons abroad must apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. The bearer of every Passport must sign it as soon as he receives it, or its validity may be questioned and the *visa* refused.

Travellers intending to visit Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Erythrea must get their Passports *visés* at the Consulates General in London or one of the other Consulates in the United Kingdom of the countries named. In the case of other countries this formality is not necessary except as an additional precaution, which is recommended in the case of Passports of old date. The Foreign Office advise British subjects travelling abroad to furnish themselves with Passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are useful as affording a ready means of identification in case of need. British subjects intending to reside in Germany or in Switzerland (where a Permit must be obtained from the authorities) should provide themselves with Passports.

### FORESTRY.

In Jan. 1903 a Departmental Committee (Mr. R. C. Munro Fergusson, chairman; Mr. R. H. Hooker, of the Board of Agriculture, secretary) issued a valuable report on forestry in this country. They said that the area of waste, heather, and rough pasture or land out of cultivation in the United Kingdom on which afforestation could be profitably undertaken is 21,000,000 acres, and that afforestation would

furnish remunerative labour to an increased rural population, land under forests requiring more labour than the same area under sheep. The world is approaching a dearth in its supply of coniferous timber, which constitutes between 80 and 90 per cent. of the total British timber imports, and which can be grown in these islands, and the question is therefore a matter of grave national concern.

A book on "Forestry in the United Kingdom," by W. Schlich, Ph.D., C.B., F.R.S. (2s. net, Bradbury, Agnew & Co., Ltd., 18, Bouverie Street, E.C.), published in 1904, gives some valuable information on the subject. Dr. Schlich estimates the home production of timber in this country at 2,000,000 tons per annum, and says the British import of timber is rather more than 10,000,000 tons per annum. Of the quantity imported about 90 per cent. is pine and fir and oak, which could be grown in this country. Omitting furniture and hard woods, our imports of timber in 1905 were valued at £21,285,163. Dr. Schlich points out further, that Europe has not been able, for a good many years, to supply from within its own borders the timber it requires. The two great exporting countries outside Europe are the United States and Canada. But the United States are working with a heavy deficit as compared with production. They have, therefore, organised a Bureau of Forestry, and are, in steadily increasing quantities, drawing on Canada. Dr. Schlich urges that 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 acres of the waste land in this country should gradually be afforested. This he estimates would require an expenditure on labour of about £2 per acre for planting. After the forests are established, every acre would require about 5 days' labour a year. This, with the transport and working up the timber, would find profitable employment for a large number of people.

### Woodland Areas of Great Britain.

A specially detailed inquiry into the Woodland Areas of Great Britain was made in 1905, on the recommendation of the recent Departmental Committee on British Forestry. The woodland area is returned under three categories:

(1) Coppice—*i.e.* woods that are entirely cut over periodically and reproduce themselves naturally by stout shoots.

(2) Plantations—*i.e.* land planted or replanted within the last ten years.

(3) Other Woods—*i.e.* all land not returned as coppice or plantation, used altogether or mainly for the growth of wood, other than orchards.

The figures are as follows, details for each county being given in "Agricultural Statistics, 1905" (Cd. 3061, price 1s. 6d.) :—

	Eng- land.	Scot- land.	Wales.	Great Britain.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Coppice . . .	538,123	23,015	15,733	576,871
Plantations (since 1895) .	59,647	35,407	8,629	103,683
Other Woods .	1,117,703	809,987	159,999	2,087,689
Total Wood- lands . . .	1,715,473	868,409	184,361	2,768,243

The 1905 totals compare with the 1895 figures thus:—

	1895.	1905.	Increase or decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
England . .	1,665,741	1,715,473	+ 49,732
Scotland . .	878,765	868,409	- 10,356
Wales . . .	181,610	184,361	+ 2,751
Great Britain	2,726,116	2,768,243	+ 42,127

Adding to the 1905 figures for Great Britain, those for Ireland and the Isle of Man, the result for the United Kingdom is:—

Great Britain . .	2,768,243 acres.
Ireland . . . .	301,000 „
Isle of Man . . .	1,000 „
United Kingdom . .	3,070,243 „

The return shows approximately that planting was carried on in Great Britain at the rate of 10,368 acres per annum in the period 1895-1905, as compared with 8228 acres during 1891-5, and 9894 acres during 1881-91.

The woodlands are about 4 per cent. of the total area of the United Kingdom, and about 67,000 acres of the total belong to the Crown.

#### Facilities for Forestry Instruction.

In Jan. 1904 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests established a School of Forestry in the Forest of Dean, at Coleford, with Mr. C. D. Hanson, of the Indian Forest Department, as Instructor. The school is for working youths and men only, between the ages of 16 and 21, and aims at giving them practical and theoretical instruction in forestry as a profession. The course of instruction extends over 2 years, beginning in November each year, and only 10 students can be admitted each year, preference being given to young men in the Crown employ. These get the same pay per day as they are already receiving, but students from private estates are paid from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day for 4 working days, the other two days each week being devoted to school work. The subjects taught include silviculture, the protection and management of woodlands, preparation of plans, measurement of timber, felled and standing, forest botany, surveying and accounts. Certificates are granted by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to all who satisfy the examiners. The work is carried on by the Instructor under the orders of Mr. Philip Baylis, Deputy Surveyor of the Forest of Dean, to whom all applications for admission, or for trained men from the school, should be sent, addressed to him at the Whitemead Park, Parkend, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

A complete course of instruction in scientific and practical forestry is given at Oxford University, which grants a diploma in forestry to successful students. The instructors are Professors Schlich and W. R. Fisher. The course is recognised by the Secretary of State for India.

The Board of Agriculture granted £500 in 1905 for the establishment of two lectureships in forestry at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which offer special advantages as centres of instruction in forestry. There is a school for woodmen at Newcastle.

Forestry branches have been added to the Agricultural Colleges at Cirencester and Wye. Forestry instruction is also given at Edinburgh University.

The Royal English Arboricultural Society has a membership of over 800, representing the landowners, land agents, and foresters of the United Kingdom. President, H. J. Elwes, F.R.S. Secretary and Treasurer, John Davidson, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society (instituted 1854). Any person interested in forestry and desirous of promoting the objects of the Society is eligible for election as a member. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Robert Galloway, S.S.C., 19, Castle Street, Edinburgh. Offices, 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

The Midland Reafforestation Association, of which Sir Oliver Lodge is president, aims at planting waste places, and especially pit mounds in "the Black Country," where it is estimated that 14,000 out of 30,000 acres of waste could be profitably afforested. Secretary, Mr. P. E. Martineau, 55, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Forrer, Emil, Swiss statesman, was b. at Winterthur, Feb. 9th, 1845, and began his career in the law; but after being returned to the Federal Council in '77 devoted himself to politics, and soon became a leading member of the Radical Democratic party. For nearly twenty years his influence was pre-eminent, but in 1900 a referendum of the Swiss nation threw out his scheme for the insurance of workmen against accidents or sickness, although it had been almost unanimously adopted by Parliament. M. Forrer thereupon left the Federal Council to become Director of Railways. Two years later, however, he accepted office as Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. He was President of the Swiss Confederation in 1906. For his physical characteristics, M. Forrer is popularly known as the "Lion of Winterthur."

#### FRANCE.

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870, has been a Republic governed by a President and two Chambers under the constitution of '71, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89.

#### President.

M. Armand Fallières, elected to the presidency Jan. 17th, 1906, in succession to M. Loubet, was b. at Mezin (Lot-et-Garonne), Nov. 6th, 1841. M. Fallières, like his predecessor, is a man of simple habits, great *bonhomie*, and uprightness. He and M. Loubet have many other points in common, and both come of peasant stock. M. Fallières' great delight is to supervise work on his vineyards, the Loupillon estate, in his native district. His father was a clerk of the peace at Mézin. After studying the law, the future President was called to the Bar at Nérac, of which town he successively became Mayor and Deputy ('76) as a member of the Republican Left party. Re-elected in '77, he became Under-Secretary for the Interior ('80), Minister of the Interior ('82), Prime Minister (March 29th, '83), his Cabinet falling 11 months later, when the Senate rejected the Bill dealing with pretenders to the throne of France. After this he was twice Minister of Public Education, twice Minister of Justice, and again Minister of the Interior, until in '99 he succeeded M. Loubet as President of the Senate, having been elected a member of that assembly in '90. M. Fallières is a man of



culture and an orator. He loves books, and has written verse both in French and in the Languedocian dialect. He married Mlle Besson, daughter of a solicitor, and has two children—a son who is a barrister, and an unmarried daughter.

### Government.

The legislature consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, indirectly elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments; there are a number of Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers, but as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only); and the Chamber of Deputies of 594 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The method of election is by *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Each Department is divided into *arrondissements* returning one Deputy, though where the population of the *arrondissement* exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 9000 fr. a year. The Presidents of the two Chambers each receive in addition 72,000 fr. a year for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways on making a small annual payment.

The executive power is confided to the President, who is elected for seven years by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses, and his every act must be countersigned by a Minister.

The *Conseil d'État* is a special body, composed of Councillors, *Maitres de Requêtes* and Auditors, all appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. Its function is to give advice upon administrative points submitted to it by the Government.

The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies.

### The Army.

In 1906 a *Conseil Supérieur de la Défense Nationale* was constituted, to ensure unity of action between the Ministers of War, of Marine, of the Colonies, and of Finance, under the control of the President. Its sittings are attended by the chiefs of the General Staffs of the Army and Navy, and by the president of the Consultative Committee for Colonial Defence.

The French army is administered by the War Department, or Ministry of War, with Gen. Picquart at its head, assisted by a Military Cabinet and the chiefs of various

bureaux. The chief of the general staff of the army is responsible to the Minister, and controls the directors of infantry, cavalry, engineers, artillery, finance, etc.

In 1906 the active army numbers: 352,081 infantry, 64,172 cavalry, 72,456 artillery, 14,209 engineers, 9863 military train, 14,419 administrative troops, and 4195 auxiliary, giving a total of 531,395, with 129,511 horses. The Active Army is constituted as follows: 562 battalions of infantry, 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 8 Foreign, 20 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs, 1 Saharan Tirailleurs, and 5 African Light Infantry: total, 650 battalions. The Cavalry form 31 regiments of Dragoons, 21 of Chasseurs, 14 of Hussars, 13 of Cuirassiers, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 4 of Spahis (all of 5 squadrons). Artillery: Field batteries, 442; Horse batteries, 52; Mountain batteries, 22; Foot (or Fortress) batteries, 112: in all, 628. Engineers: 7 regiments, 26 battalions, and 3 Railway companies with telegraphists, ballooning troops, etc.; the Military Train has 20 squadrons (comprising 72 companies).

The strength by arms is:—

	France.	Algiers and Tunis.
Infantry .. ..	368,954	43,200
Cavalry .. ..	16,764	8,450
Artillery .. ..	74,936	3,875
Engineers .. ..	12,250	1,118
Train .. ..	8,560	1,850

In addition are 2500 non-commissioned officers and 13,000 men in the administrative troops, 4000 officers unattached, 420 officers and 3220 men in the military schools, and 2400 officers and 480 men supernumerary.

The forces are organised in 20 army corps, exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis; their headquarters being at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orleans, Châlons-sur-Marne, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Algiers, Nancy.

The Army is at present in process of transformation, owing to the introduction of a period of two years' service, which was definitely authorised by the Senate, March 17th, 1905. Until now every Frenchman has served three years in the Active Army, ten years in the Reserve of the Active Army, six years in the Territorial Army and six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army. For administration, training and mobilisation, the units of the Territorial Army, as well as the Active Reserve, are attached to the corresponding units of the Active Army. The new short service will apply to the whole population, without exceptions, save for physical incapacity. The Reserve of the Active Army includes about 1,320,000 men, and the Territorial Army and its Reserve about 2,270,000. It has been estimated that the French Army, with its various Reserve and Territorial forces, includes 3,500,000 trained men on a war footing, and that 4,000,000 untrained might be embodied.

Commander-in-chief, General Hagron.

### The Navy.

The French Navy has for its head the Minister of Marine, who is only responsible to the Chambers. Subordinate to the Minister are the Chief of the Staff, a naval officer, and the Heads or Directors of the four main branches of business—Personnel, Matériel, Ordnance, and Account. In April 1905 a *Comité Technique* was formed, in

place of other committees which were abolished, and subdivided into 3 departments dealing with (1) *bâtiments de haute mer*; (2) *bâtiments de défense*, and (3) *matériel et effectifs*.

Minister of Marine, M. Gaston Thomson.

Chief of the General Staff, Rear-Admiral M. J. C. Aubert.

Comptroller, L. Chatelain.

Director of Construction, M. A. R. Dudebout.

Director of Ordnance, Col. H. C. Gossot.

Accountant-General, M. N. Rouchon-Mazerat.

Director of Works, M. L. Renaud.

Director Medical Department, M. L. Devinck.

Hydrographer, M. F. I. Hanusse.

The French Naval Estimates proposed for the year 1907 a total of £12,736,000, or £265,480 less than in the previous year. There is to be expended a sum of 53,366,048 fr. on battleships, 21,729,780 fr. on armoured cruisers, 13,155,470 fr. on destroyers, 16,770,796 fr. on submarines, and 1,724,085 fr. on torpedo boats. The number of vessels named is 41, but many are actually completed. No more torpedo boats are to be built.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The Inscription Maritime, dating back to 1683, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes, and subdivided into twelve *arrondissements maritimes*.

The number of officers and men on the active list of the French Navy in 1906 was 53,247, and the number in Reserve 49,340. The executive officers are:—15 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 125 captains, 215 commanders, 754 lieutenants, 420 sub-lieutenants, 170 midshipmen.

The number of ships built, building, and projected for the French Navy on Oct. 31st, 1906, was:—

	Built.	Building.	Projected.
Battleships, 1st class . . . . .	21	4	6
do. 2nd class . . . . .	9	—	—
do. 3rd class . . . . .	1	—	—
Coast defence ships . . . . .	9	—	—
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	19	5	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class . . . . .	7	—	—
2nd class . . . . .	14	—	—
3rd class . . . . .	16	—	—
Unprotected cruisers . . . . .	1	—	—
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	15	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	31	24	9
Torpedo boats . . . . .	255	52	10
Submarines . . . . .	39	50	20

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—Cherbourg: one dock, takes battleships 14,000 tons; seven smaller. Brest: one dock takes battleships; others very small. Lorient: one dock takes battleships 14,000 tons, one takes small cruisers. Rochefort: three docks, take small vessels only. Toulon: three docks take battleships 14,000 tons, six others take cruisers.

The 6 battleships of 18,000 tons provided for in the 1906 Budget, which it is intended to complete in four years, will be vigorously pushed forward during 1907. These ships will bear the names of *Danton*, *Mirabeau*, *Voltaire*,

*Vergniaud*, *Condorcet*, and *Diderot*. Owing to the large sums to be spent upon these ships, only 6 destroyers and 10 submarines will be constructed in 1907. There is a considerable increase in the grants for gunnery practice, and a special school for naval gunnery practice has been established on board the armoured cruiser *Latouche Tréville*. Part of the grant will be applied to the training of gunners. Special attention has been paid to the reserve of ammunition, in which there was a considerable deficiency. This has been partly made up in the course of this year, and a vigorous effort will be made in 1907 to provide what is still wanting. There has been an increase of 32,000 tons in the reserve of coal, which now amounts in all to 585,000 tons. In a circular dated Sept. 15th, 1906, the Minister of Marine instructed the port authorities to ascertain and report to him what vessels there are at present lying in the port that have no longer sufficient fighting value to justify the expense of their upkeep. These will be struck from the list of fighting units or classed in a special reserve.

During 1906 the armoured cruiser *Ernest Renan* was launched April 9th, the torpedo-boat destroyers *Mortier* and *Rochefort* in March, and the *Omega*, the largest of the French submarines, in November. The battleship *Patrie* passed her trials, and the *République* was completed. The armoured cruiser *Jules Ferry* began her trials, but is still completing. The following ships were removed from the effective lists: the *Tage* (removed to sale list), *Bugeaud*, *Coetlogon*, and *Suchet*; the gunboats *Aspic*, *Bouchier*, and *Cimelière*, and the torpedo boat *Déroulede*. On Oct. 16th the submarine *Lutin* was lost in the waters off Bizerta. Assistance was despatched by the British naval authorities at Malta, and the ill-fated vessel was located, and afterwards towed into port. She had developed serious leaks, and her crew of two officers and fourteen men were all drowned. Orders were given for the construction of six destroyers, to be named *Hussard*, *Voltigeur*, *Tirailleur*, *Chasseur*, *Spahi*, and *Carabinier*.

#### Local Government, Education, etc.

As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The communes are combined into cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and the cantons into *arrondissements*, governed by elective *arrondissement* councils and sub-prefects, these *arrondissements* again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the *Arrondissements*.

By a law passed in Dec. 1905 (see History below), the Churches were separated from all connection with the State, which now recognises no religion officially. Formerly the Roman Catholic Church, the Reformed Church, the Augsburg Confession and the Jews were so recognised, and salaries were paid to ministers of the different Churches by the State. Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population.

Primary education, which was reorganised in '78 and '86, is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which



number more than 150,000 inhabitants. Secondary education is given in the State *lycées* and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including *lycées*, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 30,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system.

The legal system comprises for civil cases the Justices of the Peace, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the Assize Courts, assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases.

### Newspapers.

France has more than 300 daily papers. Many of them, however, are small sheets without political or news value. All the papers of any importance have made great progress of late years. The leading Paris organs now use special wires and special correspondents, and are as well informed as any other papers in the world. Following the example of the *Matin*, which by arrangement uses the *Times* service of news, several papers now work hand in hand with papers in London. The number of papers sending a resident correspondent to London is increasing every year. Among the principal Parisian papers are the following:—

*Matin* (editor, M. Stéphane Lauzanze; London correspondent, M. J. Hedeman).

*Petit Parisien*—largest circulation of any paper in the world (editor, M. Touchard; London correspondent, M. G. Dussol, 176, Fleet Street).

*Journal* (London correspondent, M. E. Palmié, 190, Fleet Street).

*Petit Journal*, the circulation of which exceeds 1,000,000.

*Echo de Paris*, which uses the *Daily Telegraph* service of news.

*Petite République*, which has a working arrangement with the *Tribune* (London office, 34, Burnt Ash Hill).

*Eclair*.

In the case of the following, the small news value is balanced by political importance:—*Radical, Aurore, Humanité, Lanterne, Siècle, République Française, Libre Parole, Soleil, and Univers*.

The *Figaro* (editor, M. Gaston Calmette; London correspondent, M. J. Coudurier, 8, New Coventry Street, W.) and the *Gaulois* form a class apart, and may be described as society papers.

Evening papers include the *Temps* (editor, M. Adrien Hébrard), which is certainly the most important and influential paper in France; *Journal des Débats* (editor, M. de Nalèche), founded more than a century ago; *Liberté*; *Intransigeant* (leader-writer, M. Henri Rochefort); *Presse*; and *Patrie*.

The number of illustrated papers is on the increase. The principal are the *Monde Illustré, Illustration*, and *Vie Illustrée*.

Some provincial papers have more than a

local circulation and reputation. The *Dépêche de Toulouse* has great political influence. The *Petit Var* (Toulon) and the *Phare de la Loire* (Nantes) are prominent shipping and naval organs.

### Industries and Statistics.

At the end of 1905 there were 24,743 miles of first-class railways being worked, and 3345 miles of local lines. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. There were 3012 miles of canals used for internal navigation, and 4665 miles of rivers similarly used. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small ware. Manufactures accounted for £101,480,000 of the exports in 1904, raw materials for £48,840,000, and food products for £27,720,000. The chief imports are wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. Raw materials accounted for £114,120,000 of the imports in 1904, food products for £32,680,000, and manufactures for £33,280,000. Agricultural operations engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines exist, and there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits. See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES as to cotton manufactures. See AFRICA for details as to the trade of France with the African Continent.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. Area, 3376 sq. m.; pop. 276,829. Chief town, Ajaccio. There is a French torpedo-station there. British Consul, W. J. Holmes.

Area, 207,218 sq. m.; pop., 1901, 38,961,945. The birth rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is very slow: 1904, births, 818,229; deaths, 761,203. The population of Paris is 2,731,728 (1906). Other principal towns are Marseilles (pop. 491,161), Lyons (pop. 459,099), Bordeaux (pop. 257,471), and Lille (pop. 210,696). Estimated revenue, 1905, £144,923,000; 1906, £148,370,000; expenditure, 1905, £144,922,000; 1906, £148,368,000; public debt, 1905, £1,163,770,000, funded debt; £74,738,093, floating debt; imports ("special"), 1904, £181,458,000; 1905, £186,950,000; exports ("special"), 1904, £179,020,000; 1905, £190,460,000. Imports from the United Kingdom, 1904, £21,119,600; 1905, £22,423; exports to the United Kingdom, 1904, £48,774,000; 1905, £48,520,000.

### Diplomatic.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior, M. Clemenceau.—Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon.—War, Gen. Picquart.—Marine, M. Thomson.—Finance, M. Caillaux.—Public Instruction, M. Aristide Briand.—Justice, M. Guyot Dessaigne.—Commerce, M. Doumergue.—Colonies, M. Millès-Lacroix.—Agriculture, M. Ruau.—Public Works, M. Barthou.—Labour and Hygiene, M. Viviani.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.—M. Geoffray, Minister Plenipotentiary.—M. Jean Périer, Commercial Attaché.—Consul-General, M. Auzépy, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.



**British Ambassador at Paris,** Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; *Councillor of Embassy*, Hon. Reginald Lister, C.V.O.; *Commercial Attaché*, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Military Attaché*, Lieut.-Col. Lowther; *Naval Attaché*, Capt. F. R. W. Morgan, R.N., M.V.O.

**British Consuls-General:** *At Paris*, A. Percy Inglis, 7, Rue d'Aguesseau; *at Havre*, W. R. Hearn; *at Marseilles*, M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.; **Consuls:** *Bordeaux*, R. D. G. Macdonald; *Brest*, (vacant); *Calais*, C. A. Payton, M.V.O.; *Cherbourg*, M. E. Loftus; *Dunkirk*, Hon. R. Walsh; *Lyons*, L. C. Liddell; *Nice*, A. McMillan.

### Political Parties.

A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately, defined as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter including the Royalists—followers of the Duc d'Orléans (*q.v.*), and Imperialists—(followers of Prince Napoleon Victor) (*q.v.*). Now, however, the only division is between the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. The general election, on April 27th, 1902, resulted as follows: 111 Government Republicans, 99 Progressist Republicans (Mélínists), 129 Radical Republicans, 90 Socialist Radicals, 59 Nationalists, 50 Conservatives (anti-Republicans), 43 Socialists, and 6 Guesdist Socialists. The Progressists lost heavily in the election, and the Nationalists gained ground only in Paris. After the election a new Cabinet under M. Combes succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Administration in June 1902, the latter having held office since June '90. In 1904 a split took place amongst the Radical Socialists, a large number of the group forming a new party called the Radical Socialist Left. In Feb. 1905 M. Rouvier succeeded as Prime Minister, and formed a Cabinet containing 6 Radicals and Radical Socialists, and 5 Republicans of the Left. M. Rouvier took up the greater part of the programme of his predecessor as to the Education question and the separation of Church and State, but declared that he would carry out the programme in a more conciliatory way. In June 1905 M. Delcassé resigned his post as Foreign Minister, the Moroccan affair being the apparent cause of his retirement, and M. Rouvier took over his portfolio himself. The Cabinet was further modified in November owing to the resignation of M. Berteaux, Minister for War. In March 1906 M. Rouvier was succeeded by M. Sarrien, and the General Election in May resulted in the return of the Bloc to power with a gain of 56 seats, the Bloc being a coalition between the various Radical Republican groups and the Socialists. There were returned 246 Radicals and Socialist Radicals, 77 Radical Republicans, 7 dissident Radicals, 22 Independent Socialists, 53 Unified Socialists, 64 Progressists or Mélínists, and 117 Royalists, Bonapartists and Nationalists. Only a minority of the Socialists favour the Collectivist programme. M. Guesde leads the extremists, and M. Jaurès the Parliamentary or opportunist Socialists. In October M. Clemenceau succeeded M. Sarrien as Premier.

### History, 1906.

Following on the publication of the Yellow Book on Morocco M. Rouvier made a statement in the Chamber (Dec. 16th, 1905). He said that the

Conference at Algeiras would take place in January, and claimed that the Yellow Book afforded proof to every impartial mind of the moderation and the legitimacy of the Government's action. France had never sought to introduce into Morocco a régime similar to that in Tunis, and had never invoked, in dealing with the Maghzen, an alleged European mandate. It would be her duty, however, to make plain at the Conference the special character of her rights and the importance of her interests in Morocco. She had the right to demand in Morocco an authority able to secure obedience and to prevent any menace to French interests in Algeria. The development of French trade in Morocco and the amount of French capital invested there also had to be considered, and together these created a special situation which was acknowledged by the Powers most interested. Rights so legitimate and intentions so moderate as those of France could not meet on any side with uncompromising opposition. This declaration was received by the Chamber with practically unanimous approval. See MOROCCO.

M. Doumer was elected President of the Chamber (Jan. 9th), and M. Fallières President of the Senate (11th)—M. Dubost succeeding him when he was afterwards elected President of the Republic. The Senate and Chamber assembled in congress in the Hall of the National Assembly at Versailles (17th), and proceeded to elect a President of the Republic. M. Fallières was elected by 449 votes against 371 given for M. Doumer; 18 other votes were given to other people. M. Loubet retained office until Feb. 18th, and on the 17th the Corps Diplomatique were received at a farewell reception. M. Fallières was installed at the Elysée on Feb. 18th, and took over from M. Loubet the Presidential office and powers. M. Loubet in his speech on the occasion referred especially to the strengthening of the friendly relations between France and other nations which had taken place during his period of office.

The Briand Bill, defining the conditions of the Separation of Church and State, was carried by the Senate (Dec. 6th, 1905), and the measure in due course became law. The legal formality of taking inventories of Church property throughout the country was commenced in January, and in Paris the police and the Republican Guards had to be called in in force to overcome the organised resistance at some of the churches. An Encyclical by the Pope addressed to the episcopate, clergy, and people of France, dated Feb. 11th, was published, protesting against the character of the new law and the way in which it was passed, and promising to issue practical instructions for their guidance under the new conditions. The opposition to the taking of inventories of church property led to serious disturbances at Sangres, in the Haute Loire and other parts of the country in March. Public opinion was greatly stirred, and a debate took place in the Chamber on various interpellations brought forward by Deputies. Some of the Centre party, led by M. Ribot, opposed the Government because bloodshed had taken place, and some of the Left because the Government had been too weak in not prosecuting Royalist agitators. On a division the Government were defeated by 267 votes to 234, and M. Rouvier and his colleagues resigned (Mar. 7th). It was then agreed to suspend the taking of inventories till the formation of

a new Cabinet, which was successfully undertaken by **M. Sarrien**, who included **M. Clemenceau** as Minister of the Interior (12th). In their declaration of policy the new Ministry said they would firmly administer the Separation Law and continue the foreign policy of their predecessors. The Chamber gave them a substantial majority.

The general election (May 6th) resulted in the return of a big Republican majority supporting the Government. When the second ballots had been taken (20th) no doubt remained as to the country's approval of the Separation Law, and the Nationalists were badly beaten. The Chamber met (June 1st) and elected **M. Brisson** President, **M. Dubost** being re-elected President of the Senate. The Government proposed a general amnesty by way of inaugurating the new Parliament and celebrating the accession of **M. Fallières**. To meet the excess of expenditure, property, and income tax bills would be introduced. The Separation Law would be applied firmly, but without rancour.

The Pope's Encyclical on the Separation Law was published (Aug. 14th). It declared that the religious associations provided for by that law were inadmissible without violating the sacred rights pertaining to the very life of the Church; and that no other sort of association could be permitted, unless it were established legally "that the divine constitution of the Church, the immutable rights of the Roman Pontiff and of the Bishops, and their authority over the necessary property of the Church, particularly over the sacred edifices, shall be irrevocably vested in the said associations in full security." **M. Briand**, the Minister of Public Worship, pointed out that the first effect of the failure to constitute public worship associations would be the sequestration of lands, houses, securities, and other forms of Church property by the automatic action of the law. No forcible attempt would be made to close the churches.

An explosion of fire damp in the **Courrières** les **Lens** Collieries caused the death of from 1200 to 1500 miners (March 10th). Thirteen of the men were rescued on the 30th. The Chamber voted £20,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans, and subscriptions from outside flowed in freely. A salvage corps of miners from Westphalia rendered invaluable aid with their life-saving apparatus. A strike followed at **Courrières** and in other coal-fields, till 85,000 miners were involved. **M. Clemenceau**, Minister of the Interior, went unattended to one of the men's unions, and the companies agreed to an increase in wages, and accepted the proposals made by the Government for bringing the strike to an end. Serious disturbances occurred in the **Lens** and **Valenciennes** districts amongst the strikers, who came into conflict with the troops drafted into the districts to preserve order. The men who were out endeavoured to enforce a general suspension of work by violence. The Government, however, at once took measures to repress disorder, and the men gradually resumed work.

As a result of two years' revision of the evidence in the **Dreyfus** case in the light of new facts, ordered by the Court of Cassation, the **Rennes** verdict was quashed (July 12th), and the innocence of Captain **Dreyfus** was definitely and legally confirmed. The Court declared that there was no foundation for the charges against Captain **Dreyfus**—that the *bordereau* was the

work of **Esterhazy**. Bills restoring Captain **Dreyfus** and Colonel **Picquart** to the active list, with the rank of *chef d'escadron* and brigadier-general respectively, were carried (13th), and another provided for the translation of **M. Zola's** remains to the *Panthéon*.

A deputation of the Westminster City Council visited Paris in January, and in February the **London County Council** paid its return visit to the Municipal Council of Paris, and was most cordially received. **H.M. King Edward** paid his first visit to President **Fallières** when he passed through Paris en route for **Biarritz** on March 4th, and saw him again on his return journey. Other evidences of the *entente cordiale* were the official welcome given to the representatives of French universities and other academic bodies visiting London in June, and their reception by the King and Queen at Windsor; and the special invitation given to **Lieut. General Sir John French** and other British officers to attend the French Army manoeuvres in September. In October the Lord Mayor of London and other members of the Corporation were enthusiastically received in Paris on their return visit to the Municipal Council.

A Ministerial crisis arose in October, owing largely to the ill-health of the Premier, **M. Sarrien**, who resigned (19th), his colleagues at once following his example. **M. Clemenceau** was then commissioned to form a new Cabinet, and included several of his colleagues in the former Administration. The most notable new appointments were of General **Picquart** as Minister of War and **M. Pichon** as Foreign Minister. The Government's statement (Nov. 5th) announced various military reforms, including the suppression of courts-martial, the completion of the work of laicising the schools by the abrogation of the *Falloux* Law, the firm application of the Separation Act, the introduction of a working-class pensions Bill, a Bill for a ten hours' day, and another extending to agricultural labourers the law concerning accidents to workmen, measures extending the powers of trades unions and giving State employes the right to combine, the purchase of the western railway lines, and the development of the State railway system, and a progressive income-tax Bill. The Chamber carried a vote of confidence by 395 votes to 96. Dealing with the Separation Law, **M. Briand** explained (9th) that the Separation Law had abrogated the Concordat and suppressed the religious worship estimates, save for the pensions and allowances provided for under the law. The Church, however, unlike the Protestants and the Jews, had not accepted the provisions as to the formation of public worship associations. Therefore the common law applied, and the churches would be left open for the free exercise of worship. Church property would remain in sequestration for a year from Dec. 11th, 1906, a proposal to which a section of the Radicals strongly objected. The House, however, by a large majority, carried a vote of confidence in the Government.

#### FRANCE, COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The total area of the colonies and dependencies of France is about 4,000,000 sq. m., with a population of about 57,000,000. The Minister of the Colonies controls their administration, and those which are not directly represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the



colonies, are for the most part represented on the Conseil Supérieur des Colonies, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, colonial delegates, and other officials appointed to it.

The Budgets of recent years, have been as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1903 . . . .	£655,690	£4,455,000
1904 . . . .	663,465	4,414,324
1905 . . . .	717,500	4,451,708

#### Colonies in North Africa.

**Algeria.** One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. There is also a Conseil Supérieur, partly elected, which, with the Financial Delegates, considers the Budget annually. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly. There are 2375 miles of railway. The products of the country include esparto and halfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. Workable beds of phosphates have lately been discovered in the region between Oran and Tunis. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 60,000 men, and the expenditure for military and naval purposes is borne by France. Area, 184,474 sq. m.; pop. (1901), 4,790,000. Inhabitants of Algeria proper include, besides the natives, about 765,000 French and European settlers, and about 57,000 Jews. The population of Algiers is about 123,000. Revenue, 1904, £2,603,901; expenditure, £2,602,122. Exports, 1904, £10,887,900; 1905, £9,150,520; imports, 1904, £16,014,500; 1905, £15,355,500.

The Algerian Sahara was in 1905 reorganised in four territories. It is under the Governor-General in regard to civil affairs, but has a distinct Budget, and is financially aided by France. Its area is estimated at 123,500 sq. m., and population at about 50,000.

Governor-General, M. Jonnart.

British Consul-General, F. Hay Newton, M.V.O. — Vice-Consul, Hon. H. C. Dundas, Algiers.

**Tunis** lies east of Algeria, and is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. Made a French protectorate '82. A French Resident-General, under the direction of the French Foreign Office, controls the administration, and the military maintained in the country number 10,500 men, the cost falling upon France. The Bey is Mohamed El Nasr, who succeeded his father in May 1906. Chief products are wheat, barley, wine, olive oil, zinc ore, phosphate of lime, dates, and esparto grass. There are about 583 miles of railway. Area, 51,000 sq. miles; pop. 1,906,000, including 60,000 Jews and 96,060 Europeans. Capital, Tunis, pop. 250,000. Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles form the majority of the population, the French numbering about 38,000 and the Italians about 67,000. Revenue, 1905, £1,204,990; expenditure, £1,200,925; public debt, £8,447,500. Imports, 1903, £3,344,515 (£1,845,086 from France); 1904, £3,335,377 (£1,856,811 from France); exports, 1903, £2,855,946 (£1,652,772 to France); 1904, £3,073,271 (£1,679,780 from France).

Bey, H.H. Mohamed El Nasr.

Prime Minister, Mohamed el Aziz Bou Attour. French Resident-General, Baron d'Anthouard de Wasservas. — Secretary-General, M. Roy. — Finance, M. Dubordieu. — Public Works, M. de Fages de Latour.

British Consul-General at Tunis, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B. — Vice-Consul, P. Wilkinson.

**French Somaliland** is a wedge of territory on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutil, and the town of Tajura on the bay of the same name. The colony lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythrea on the north-west. From Jibutil a railway has been built inland to Diré-Daoub, in order to open up trade with Abyssinia. (For details see ABYSSINIA.) Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. The country is administered by a Governor, and the capital is Jibutil (pop. 15,000). The area is about 12,000 sq. m., and population about 50,000. Imports, 1905, £477,200; exports, £728,760.

#### Colonies in the Indian Ocean.

**Comoro Islands, The.** A group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel. Area, 620 sq. m.; pop. 71,000. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro (pop. 50,000), Mohilla, or Little Comoro (pop. 9000), Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna (pop. 12,000), and others. Mayotte (area 143 sq. m., pop. 11,640) has been a French possession since '43, and the other islands became French protectorates in '86. They are all under the Governor of Réunion, who appoints an Administrator for Mayotte and Residents for Great Comoro and for Mohilla and Anjuan. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated. Commercially the most important is Mohilla, which carries on a brisk trade with Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and the rest of the mainland. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar.

**Madagascar.** A French colony since '95. There are (1906) 3847 French troops in the island, and 8833 native troops. An Administrative Council has been established at Tananarive. There are Administrators in all the provinces, and education has been made obligatory on all children from 8 to 14. The Hovas, of Malay origin, are the predominant tribe. A great deal of missionary work has been done in the island, principally by the London Missionary Society, and a large majority of the natives were adherents of the Society till '95. Since then, however, it is alleged that the whole weight of French influence has been thrown on the side of the Catholic missions. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. The island has rich deposits of gold, copper, iron and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. British trade with the island has been greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in '97. Revenue, 1904, £994,612; expenditure, £897,357. Imports, 1902, £1,601,561; 1903, £1,324,287; 1904, £1,056,775; 1905, £1,247,936; exports, 1902, £525,777; 1903, £658,845; 1904, £774,293; 1905, £902,160. Area, 228,500 sq. m., pop. 2,505,237, including 15,524 Europeans. Capital,



**Tananarive**, a striking and well-built town (pop. 55,000, or with district, 260,000) upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are **Tamatave**, pop. 11,000, on E.; **Majunga**, on N.W., pop. 6000. A railway is being built by the French authorities between Aniverano, which is accessible to boats of not more than 3 ft. 4 in. draught, and Tananarive, a distance of 180 miles. A section of 92 miles is open for traffic. **Nossi Bé**, a small island on the N.W. coast, held by France since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. **St. Marie**, a small island on the north coast, taken by France in 1643, and **Diego-Suarez**, a French colony since '85, are also dependencies.

Governor, M. Augagneur (appointed 1905).  
British Consuls: T. P. Porter, Tamatave; A. Sauzier, Tananarive.

**Réunion**. An island 420 miles east of Madagascar, occupied by the French since 1638, under a Governor and a Council-General, elected by the inhabitants, and represented at Paris by a Senator and 2 Deputies. The capital and chief centre is **St. Denis** (pop. 32,850). Sugar is the staple product, but vanilla, ruin, perfumes, and tapioca are also exported. Imports, 1905, £727,400; exports, £388,240. The bulk of the trade is with France. A railway connects the chief port, **Pointe-des-Galets**, with **St. Benoit** and **St. Pierre**. Area, 970 sq. m.; pop., 173,315.

British Consul: E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

#### Colonies in French Central Africa.

**French Congo** is situated in Western and Central Africa, and bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Soudan States, on the east by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. Area about 550,000 sq. m.; population from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000. It is under the control of a Commissioner-General of the Congo, assisted by a Council of Government. It was in 1906 divided into three colonies—viz. the Gabun Colony, capital Libreville (pop. 3000), the Middle Congo Colony, capital Brazzaville, and the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony, capital Fort de Possel. The Middle Congo Colony has an Administrator-in-Chief; the other Colonies have a Lieut.-Governor, and all three have an Administrative Council. The military forces number about 1700. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between Libreville and the Congo is projected, and a telegraph line to connect Brazzaville with Stanley Pool in the Congo State is being laid. The exports (ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, and palm nuts and oil) were £485,400 in 1904, and the imports £362,320.

British Consul: At Boma, A. Nightingale.

The states of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Kanem were recognised as French by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99. **Wadai**, which extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Soudan. It has an estimated area of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 2,000,000. The **Mabas**, a Mahometan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the Mahdi-es-Senussi, the head of a sect which is by-far the most powerful

in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of Kufrah, on the caravan route between Wadai and Benghazi. **Kanem** is a vassal state lying north-west of Wadai and north of Lake Chad, with an area of about 30,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 100,000. **Bagirmi**, which lies south-west of Wadai, and to the south-east of Lake Chad, has an area of about 65,000 sq. m., and a pop. of about 1,000,000 Mahometan negroes. At the capital, Massenia, a French Resident is stationed.

#### Colonies in French West Africa.

French West Africa includes Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, and the civil territory of Mauritania, of which accounts are given separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barrawa, on Lake Chad, north to Tunis and Algeria, and is bounded on the west by the Spanish Coast territory of Rio de Oro and Adrar. The supreme local power with regard to all French West African colonies is placed in the hands of a Governor-General, resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a Commandant-General of all the military forces in French West Africa, a Secretary, and a Council. Subordinate to him are the Lieut.-Governors of the Colonies. The cost of the services common to all the colonies is met out of funds provided by their customs and shipping dues. The military forces consist of about 9500 men, of whom 7000 are natives. A uniform system of education was established in 1903. Imports, 1904, £3,636,536; exports, 1904, £2,601,555.

Separate accounts of the constituent colonies of French West Africa are given below. There is also a Territory of Mauritania, including the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, and Guidimaka, on the right bank of the Senegal river, administered by a Commissioner.

Governor-General, M. Roume, at Dakar.

British Consul-General at Dakar: Captain C. F. Cromie, C.M.G.

**Dahomey** lies between Lagos and Northern Nigeria on the east and Togoland on the west, and extends inland to the Military Territories. It was taken by the French in '92, and is administered by a Lieut.-Governor with an Administrative Council. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. The area of the country is about 60,000 sq. m., and the population about 1,000,000. The capital is **Porto Novo** (pop. 50,000). The old capital was Abomey, 70 miles north of Whydah. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is Kotonou, and a railway has been built thence inland to Paonignan. Imports, 1904, £427,250; 1905, £429,320; exports, 1904, £446,240; 1905, £305,360. The bulk of the trade is with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the latter having much the largest share.

**French Guinea** lies on the coast, between Portuguese Guinea, which forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south; but it extends inland to the Niger. By the Anglo-French Agreement, 1904, the **Los Islands**, with a population of 1422, were transferred from Sierra Leone and made part of French Guinea. The colony is administered by a

**Lieut.-Governor.** Area about 95,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at about 2,000,000. The capital and only important centre is **Konakry**, which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road has been built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger has been definitely taken in hand. The first section of 94 miles, to Kindria, was opened for traffic in 1904. The colony is practically self-supporting. The chief products of the whole region are indiarubber, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber. In 1904 the imports were £680,333, exports £568,332. Great Britain takes most of the exports and sends the largest proportion of imports.

**Ivory Coast, The,** was organised as a separate colony in 1893. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior adjoins the French Soudan. It is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, and is self-supporting. **Bingerville** is the capital, and Grand Bassam and Assinie are the other chief towns. Bonduku is becoming a centre of trade between the French Soudan and the coast. Area estimated at 200,000 sq. m., and pop. at 3,000,000. A railway has been built from Abidjan to Ery Macongué, a distance of 49½ miles. The chief exports are rubber, palm-oil, ivory, coffee, and mahogany. Imports, 1905, £555,880; exports, £305,440.

**Senegal.** The colony consists of the four municipal communes of St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and Goree; native territories directly administered; and the Senegal protectorate. It is represented at Paris by a deputy, elected by the four communes, but is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. Area about 806,000 sq. m., pop. about 4,523,000. Capital, St. Louis (pop. 24,000); Dakar has a pop. of 19,000. Chief exports (£1,372,413 in 1904, mainly to France) are gum, indiarubber, nuts, and skins; imports, 1904, £2,296,509. The Senegal is navigable 750 miles up. A railway 163 miles long connects Dakar, on the coast, St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river, and Rufisque.

**Upper Senegal-Niger Colony,** formed in 1904 from the Senegambia and Niger Territories. It extends on the north to the French Algerian territory, on the west to French Guinea, on the south by the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, and on the east by a line running north from Lake Chad. It includes part of the Sahara and the upper Senegal. The Colony includes also the **Military Territory of the Niger**, divided into two districts, Timbuctoo and Zinder, and administered by military authorities under the authority of the Lieut.-Governor, who resides at Kayes for the present. Bamako, on the Niger, has, however, been chosen as the capital. A railway has been built from Kayes to Kulikoro, a distance of 349 miles. Population estimated at over 3,000,000.

#### Colonies in America and West Indies.

**French Guiana** is in South America, on the Atlantic coast, and is bounded by Dutch Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south. Area about 30,500 sq. m., population 32,908, capital Cayenne (pop. 12,612). The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population in 1903 being about 6500; and is under a Governor with a Council-General of 16

members. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. The climate is unhealthy. Gold forms practically the sole export, though there are valuable forests in the interior. Imports, 1903, £501,445; exports, £493,216. The delimitation of the frontier between the colony and Dutch Guiana was agreed upon during 1905.

**British Consul,** J. R. W. Pigott, at Paramaribo, Surinam.

**Guadeloupe** consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grandetère, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands, all situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Capital, Basse-Terre (pop. 7838); chief town, Pointe-à-Pitre (pop. 18,942). Products: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 182,112. It is administered by a Governor with an elected Council. Imports, 1905, £537,520; exports, £625,483.

**Martinique** is a West Indian island of the Windward group. It is administered by a Governor with a General Council. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. Area, 390 sq. m.; pop. (1905) 182,024. **Fort Royal**, or **Fort de France** (pop. 22,164), is the seat of government, and St. Pierre was the chief town till the volcanic eruptions from Mont Pelée in 1902, by which the town was completely destroyed, and a great part of the island was overwhelmed. The chief products are sugar, logwood, and cocoa. Imports, 1904, £616,788; 1905, £596,294; exports, 1904, £527,051; 1905, £725,460.

**British Consul,** H. J. Meagher.

**St. Pierre and Miquelon** are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of Newfoundland, acquired by France in 1635. They are administered by a Governor with a Council-General and municipal councils. Capital, St. Pierre. The chief industry is codfishing. Area of groups, 93 sq. m.; pop. 6484 in Nov. 1902. Imports, 1903, £332,245; 1904, £249,227; 1905, £217,600; exports, 1903, £382,110; 1904, £306,415; 1905, £284,760.

**British Consul,** A. W. Woodhouse.

#### Colonies in Asia.

**French India** consists of Pondicherry and other towns, in a district the area of which is about 196 sq. miles, and the population 273,748. Population of Pondicherry (1902) 47,754. The colony is divided into ten communes, with municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at Pondicherry, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony in Paris. The chief exports are oil seeds. Imports, 1905, £254,240; exports, £1,087,440.

**British Consul,** Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick.

**Indo-China** is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula. They include Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonquin, and Laos. In 1900 the **Kwang-Chau-Wan** territory, and the islands ceded with it to France by China in '99 (area 190 sq. m.; pop. about 150,000), were placed under the Government of Indo-China. The **Governor-General**, who is supreme over French Indo-China, has his seat at Hanoi, in Tonquin. A **Superior Council**, consisting of the administrative heads of the subordinate colonies, with the military and naval commanders in chief and representatives



of commerce and agriculture, etc., controls financial affairs, both general and local, and advises as to all local legislation. The colony is one of the most prosperous of French colonies. The army consisted in 1906 of 14,400 French and 18,500 native soldiers. A strong naval force is stationed there also. Agriculture is the chief industry. The chief products exported are rice, pepper, cotton, coals, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. Several important railway projects are in course of execution, or completed. One line, which was opened on Feb. 1st, 1906, runs from Haiphong to Viétri (93 miles), and thence to Laokai on the frontier (140 miles), while a company will further extend it from Laokai to Yunnanfu (285 miles), and work the whole line, when completed, with capital of 101,000,000 fr., including a subvention of 12,500,000 fr. from the Indo-China Government, which also guarantees the interest for 75 years on 76,000,000 fr. debentures. There are also lines from Saigon to Mytho, from Saigon to Khan-hwa, and from Tourane to Hué. Altogether there are about 1000 miles of railway completed, and all belong to the Government. Area about 256,500 sq. m.; population, 18,500,000, mostly Annamese. Revenue, 1903, £1,080,300; expenditure, £2,079,600. Imports, 1904, £7,399,826; 1905, £8,957,766; exports, 1904, £6,256,392; 1905, £5,525,661.

Governor-General, M. Beau.

British Consul, T. F. Carlisle, at Hanoi.

**Annam** became a French protectorate in '84. Area, 52,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,400,000. Capital, Hué (pop. 50,000), near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal mines at Turane. There is a King named Thanh-Tai, but the government is under French control. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. Polygamy prevails generally.

**Cambodia** has been a French protectorate since '63. Capital, Pnompenh (pop. 50,000), on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Sisowath, but there is a French Resident at Pnompenh (pop. 50,000), and each of the subordinate provinces is under a French Resident. The cotton industry is growing steadily. Area, 37,500 sq. m.; pop. about 1,500,000, of which 250,000 are foreign Asiatics.

**Cochin-China** comprises the whole of the Mekong delta. Area, 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,968,529. Capital, Saigon (pop. 47,577). The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 4323, and there is an army of occupation of 2536 French troops, besides 2667 Annamese soldiers. The chief export is rice.

British Vice-Consul, J. L. O'Connell.

**Tonquin** was made a French colony in '84. It lies north of Annam, east of the Shan States of Burmah, and south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Area, 46,400 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 10,000,000. Capital, Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river, pop. 150,000. Principal port and chief seat of trade, Haiphong. The chief export is rice. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined.

The **Laos Territory**, taken from Siam in 93, has an estimated area of 98,000 sq. m.,

with a pop. of about 650,000. Capital, Vientiane. The Territory includes the three protected states of Luang Prabang, Bassae, and Muong Sing. The cost of administering the Laos territory is shared between all the colonies making up French Indo-China.

#### Colonies in Oceania.

**New Caledonia** is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. Area, 7650 sq. m.; pop. about 51,000. The Loyalty Islands (area 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the Isle of Pines (area 58 sq. m., pop. 600), the Huon Islands, the Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago (area 40 sq. m., pop. 4500), north-east of Fiji. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with an elective Council-General. The penal population is about 1000, but since '98 no convicts have been sent out. The capital is Noumea (pop. 7000). Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome and cobalt) are worked and exported. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are also carried on successfully, and coffee is an increasing export. Imports, 1904, £498,147; 1905, £429,080; exports, 1904, £441,656; 1905, £442,800.

British Consul at Noumea, A. G. Brophy.

**Other Islands** in Oceania belonging to France are the Society Islands, including Tahiti (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, Papeete, imports, 1905, £119,927; exports, £114,133, consisting chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla); and Moorea (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1600); the Leeward Islands, the Tubuai, and Raiavoe Islands (area 100 sq. m. pop. 1700); the Tuamotu Islands (pop. 5000); the Gambier (area 6 sq. m., pop. 600) and Marquesas (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4280) Islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Council-General of 11 members. Total area about 1500 sq. m.; pop. about 30,000. See also NEW HEBRIDES.

British Consul at Tahiti, R. T. Simons.

**Francis Ferdinand** of Austria, Archduke, son of the late Archduke Charles Louis, by his second marriage with the Princess Maria Annonciata, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies, was b. at Gratz, Dec. 18th, 1863. He has never made any great figure in Austrian society, and, of course, holds aloof from politics because of his position. By the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and the abdication of his father, who died in '96, he became the heir apparent to the Austrian throne. On July 1st, 1900, he contracted a morganatic marriage with Countess Sophia Chotek, a member of one of the noblest Austrian families, and formally declared that neither his wife nor any children of the marriage could have the rights of equal birth or any claim to succeed to the throne. Before the ceremony the Emperor made the bride Princess von Hohenberg. The second child of the marriage, born Sept. 29th, 1902, is a boy.

**Free Church Boys' Camps** (intended for boys at the great public schools and grammar schools, and conducted by University men). Secretary, Mr. C. B. Young, Mansfield College, Oxford.

#### FREEMASONRY.

The United Grand Lodge of England acknowledges only two species of Freemasonry—the Craft and the Royal Arch. Scotch, Irish, American and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge



other degrees; but these, with the exception of the Mark Degree, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. The roll of the Grand Lodge to Sept. 1905 showed a total of 3136 warrants for lodges under the English constitution; but this does not represent the actual number of lodges now subject to Grand Lodge, as out of this total some 446 lodges have ceased to exist since '63, while some have gone under the jurisdiction of Colonial Grand Lodges. The Duke of Connaught was elected, March 6th, 1901, as Grand Master (in succession to King Edward VII., who resigned the office on his accession, after holding it for twenty-six years), and his installation took place on July 17th.

A committee of charity was formed in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. This committee is now called **The Board of Benevolence**, its province being to administer the **Fund of Benevolence**. To this Fund every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes; as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another 2s. going to the fund of his province (though this sum varies in different provinces). In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., established the **Freemasons' Girls' School**, now known as **The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls**, and ten years later the **Royal Masonic Institution for Boys** was started. The Institution for the Aged is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established till 1842, and for the Widows not till '49. The Girls' School boards, clothes and educates 285 girls, and the Boys' School 435 boys; while the Benevolent Institution grants annuities to 589 persons—£40 a year to men and £32 a year to widows; there being now 251 men and 338 widows on the funds. It is also paying about £660 a year to widows of deceased annuitants. The total receipts of these three institutions in 1905 were: Benevolent Institution, £41,672; Boys' School, £38,794; Girls' School, £35,398.

The **Grand Secretary** of United Grand Lodge is Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London.

The **Mark Masons** established their Grand Lodge in 1856. It has 600 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies, with 52,013 registered Mark Masons subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, an Educational Fund, and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to each of seven decayed Mark Masons and £21 a year to each of twelve widows.

The **Grand Secretary** is Mr. C. F. Matier, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., London.

**Knights Templar.** The Offices of the Great Priory of the Order of the Temple are at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. Though it is not strictly Masonic, none but Freemasons are now admitted as members of the Order.

Consult Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopaedia of Freemasonry"; Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (6 vols.). English Freemasonry has two London weekly newspapers devoted to its interests—the *Freemason* and the *Freemasons' Chronicle*—and one monthly, the *Masonic Illustrated*.

**Fremantle, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G.,** was appointed Rear-

**Admiral of the United Kingdom and of the Admiralty** thereof on July 25th, 1901. He was b. June 15th, 1836, and is a son of the 1st Baron Cottesloe. Ed. at Cheam School, he entered the Navy in '49, and has seen active service in the Burmese War '52, New Zealand '64-6, Ashanti '73-4, and East Africa '88-9. He attained the rank of Captain '67, Rear-Admiral '85, Vice-Admiral '90, and Admiral '96, and has commanded on the East Indies and China stations, and at Plymouth. He holds four life-saving medals, won the Royal United Service Institution's Gold Medal for the best Essay on Naval Tactics in '80, and has written lives of Hawke and Boscawen. 44, Lower Sloane St., S.W. United Service Club.

**French, Lieut.-General Sir John D. P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,** is the son of Captain French, R.N., and was b. 1852. He entered the Navy in '66, but afterwards left it and obtained a commission in the 8th Hussars in '74. Fifteen years later he had risen to be Colonel of the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars. He served with the regiment in the Egyptian campaign, '84-5, at Abu Klea and at Metemneh. On his return to England he became Staff Colonel at the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, commanded the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, and in '99 was appointed to command the Cavalry Division of the South African Field Force. The day after he reached Ladysmith he reconnoitred in force to Modder Spruit, and successfully engaged the Boers at Elands-laagte. After leaving Ladysmith he commanded the force in the Colesberg district till he was withdrawn to lead the mounted force which so brilliantly and successfully relieved Kimberley. During 1901 he rendered splendid service in the operations against Botha, and later on was given charge of the forces in Cape Colony. In Oct. 1901 he was appointed to succeed Sir Redvers Buller in the command of the First Army Corps; and in 1902, after the cessation of the war, he returned to England to take up his duties. He received the Cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, 1902, the insignia of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, 1903, and the Cross of the Iron Crown of Austria, 1904. Hon. LL.D. Cambridge, 1903; hon. D.C.L. Oxford, June 1904. See ARMY, BRITISH.

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The **Friendly Societies Act, '96**, and the **Collecting Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies Act, '96**, consolidate all the law upon the subject. An annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies is published. The societies include Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Benevolent Societies, Cattle Insurance Societies, Working Men's Clubs, and specially authorised societies for various purposes, and in addition to these the Registrar has to deal with Workmen's Compensation schemes, Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies, Building Societies, Trade Unions, certified Loan Societies, Trustee Savings Banks, Railway Savings Banks, and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from rates. The Registrar has exclusive jurisdiction in the settlement of disputes with the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks. The figures (see table on next page) give an interesting summary of the latest information available as to the various classes

	No. of Returns.		No. of Members.		Funds.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
<b>Building Societies:—</b>					£	£
Incorporated Societies . . . .	2,062	2,014	547,049	553,709	51,250,058	52,852,148
Unincorporated Societies . . . .	62	61	54,155	56,076	14,947,169	15,296,449
<b>Friendly Societies, etc.:—</b>	2,124	2,075	601,204	609,785	66,197,227	68,148,597
Ordinary Friendly Societies . . . .	6,924	6,938	3,059,107	3,132,065	15,877,330	17,042,393
Societies having Branches . . . .	20,845	20,819	2,613,552	2,606,029	22,549,147	23,446,330
Collecting Friendly Societies . . . .	43	45	6,973,136	7,448,549	7,220,932	7,862,569
Benevolent Societies . . . . .	73	75	24,964	26,509	329,551	317,913
Working Men's Clubs . . . . .	870	913	224,882	236,298	320,688	318,945
Specially Authorised Societies . . . .	124	122	77,383	75,089	586,660	628,759
Specially Authorised Loan Societies . .	506	517	101,816	115,511	711,789	771,578
Medical Societies . . . . .	96	95	325,957	324,145	61,000	62,049
Cattle Insurance Societies . . . . .	56	57	3,667	3,736	7,840	7,746
Shop Clubs . . . . .	6	7	10,618	10,859	1,181	773
<b>Co-operative Societies—</b>	29,543	29,588	13,414,182	13,978,799	47,666,118	50,459,060
Industries and Trades . . . . .	2,086	2,185	2,091,978	2,195,400	43,404,269	45,208,296
Businesses . . . . .	245	310	62,531	77,227	816,214	977,495
Land Societies . . . . .	129	138	17,133	17,450	1,149,408	1,206,408
	2,450	2,633	2,171,642	2,290,077	45,369,891	47,392,200
<b>Trade Unions . . . . .</b>	672	646	1,575,375	1,544,461	5,260,186	5,385,924
<b>Workmen's Compensation Schemes . .</b>	54	54	117,619	100,215	181,432	185,570
<b>Friends of Labour Loan Societies . .</b>	255	257	33,590	34,653	258,303	270,497
<b>Total Registered Provident Soc. . .</b>	35,103	35,253	17,913,612	18,557,981	164,933,157	171,841,848
	Banks.	Banks.	Depositors.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Deposits.
<b>Railway Savings Banks . . . . .</b>	17	17	56,027	58,209	5,024,146	5,281,879
<b>Trustee Savings Bank (including Investments in Stock, and Special Investment Accounts) . . . . .</b>	228	224	1,687,661	1,702,791	59,352,927	59,435,569
<b>Post Office Savings Bank (including Investments in Stock) . . . . .</b>	14,362	14,614	9,403,852	9,673,717	162,300,695	165,697,304
<b>Total Certified and Post Office Savings Banks . . . . .</b>	14,607	14,855	11,147,540	11,434,717	226,677,768	230,414,752
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	49,715	50,108	29,061,152	29,992,698	391,610,925	402,256,600

of societies making returns to the Registrars of Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom, and as to Savings Banks.

Central Office, 28-30, Abingdon St., S.W. Chief Registrar, Jas. Duncan Stuart Sim (salary £1200); Assistant Registrars, T. Hall Hall (£750), and G. Dudley-Barlow (£625); Chief Clerk, G. Brown (£500); Statistical Clerk, W. H. Tozer (£400); Actuarial Clerk, A. M. Leveau (£310).

#### The Chief Friendly Benefit Societies

There is a National Conference of Friendly Societies, to which all the chief Societies belong. Secretary, J. E. Cleveland, J.P., 119, Stockport Road, Manchester.

**Church of England Temperance Benefit Society.**—Founded 1878; accumulated funds exceed £55,000. Membership 8500, in about 180 lodges. Members' contributions, 1905, £9949; payments for sickness, £5784; death, £475. President, The Lord Bishop of London. Chief Secretary, Mr. F. A. Hazzledine; Registered Office, Church House, Westminster.

**Druids, Order of.**—Established 1858. Invested funds £176,462; membership: 71,242 adults, 9806 juveniles. Members' contributions, 1905, £87,212; payments for sick benefits, deaths, etc., £30,493. **Grand Master**, Bro. George Henry Hall, Sheffield; **Grand Secretary**, Bro. John Westall, Great John Street, Lower Byrom Street, Manchester.

**Druids, United Ancient Order of**, has a membership of 131,544, and a capital of £799,033. Its receipts for sickness and death amounted to £207,047, and its payments to £171,682. **General Secretary**, George E. Rickels. **Address**: 37, Albany Street, Hull.

**Foresters, Ancient Order of.**—Total membership, 1905, 919,713, comprising 733,344 male adult benefit members, 9932 female members, 26,029 contributing widows, 21,330 honorary members, and 129,078 juvenile members. Contributions, etc., and interest received, 1905, £1,236,931; payments in sick, death, and other benefits, £859,605. There were 1924 members subscribing for old age pensions. The funds amount to £3,332,456. Official magazine, *The Foresters' Miscellany*, monthly. Annual report called *The Foresters' Directory*. **High Chief Ranger**, Bro. G. F. Kelly; **Secretary**, J. Lister Stead, F.C.I.S., P.C.R.; **Central Office**, 13, Market Buildings, Vicar Lane, Leeds.

**Foresters, The Independent Order of**, is a fraternal assurance society, providing life policies, old-age and disability benefits for its members. Its headquarters are at Toronto, Canada, and it has over 250,000 members. Insurance benefit fund £1,448,005. Sick and funeral fund £20,793. **Gen. Manager and Supreme Chief Ranger**, Dr. Oronhyatekha; **Supreme Secretary**, J. A. McGillivray, K.C. **Head Office for Europe**, 162, Charing Cross Road, W.C.



**Free Gardeners, National United Order of.**—Established 1820, at Oldham, Lancs. Membership: adults, 60,564; juveniles, 9920; in 94 districts and 594 lodges. Total capital, £240,548. Contributions, 1905, £91,406; payments, £87,561; surplus, £3845. **Grand Master**, G. Wright, Middlewich Road, Sandbach; **General Sec.**, H. T. Finch. **Registered Office**, Grange House, Grange Rd. West, Middlesb'ro.

**Free Gardeners, The British Order of Ancient**, has 57,600 members and £277,000 capital. **Office**, 27, Oswald Street, Glasgow.

**Hearts of Oak.**—Instituted 1842. Number of members 285,000. Income, 1905, £670,000; reserve fund, £3,250,000; payments for sick allowance £344,460, for death £60,250. The **Juvenile Society**, founded 1887, has 11,500 members; receipts, 1905, £9250; disbursements, £4260 for sickness and death. Reserve fund, £24,250. **President**, Mr. J. Jagers (Bow); **Secretary**, Mr. C. W. Burnes. **Offices**, Euston Road, N.W.

**National Deposit.**—Founded 1868, became "National" '72. Admits males between 5 and 55 and females between 5 and 50 in classes. The society differs from other societies in that members who draw no sick benefit receive back a certain proportion of their contributions. Number of members, 138,000; invested capital, £600,000. Contributions, 1905, £157,000; deposits, £56,000 (£34,000 withdrawn); payments for sickness, £49,000; for medical aid, £19,000; old-age pay, £1500; and funerals, £1200. Members' balances amounted to £478,000. **President**, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; **General Secretary**, Mr. C. Tuckfield. **Head Office**, 37, Queen Square, Southampton Row, W.C.

**Oddfellows, Independent Order of** (Manchester Unity).—Total adult membership (male and female) 874,262, comprised in 4981 lodges, divided into 443 districts. It has also 115,377 juvenile members. Total capital, £12,951,467. Receipts (1905): contributions to sick and funeral fund, £993,202; interest, £411,466; admissions, £1123. **Expenditure**: sickness benefits, £827,659; funerals, £177,320. Official publication, *Oddfellows' Magazine*. **Grand Master**, James Harford Hawkins, 6, Waldegrave Gardens, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham. **Acting Secretary**, Walter Collins, 97, Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

**Oddfellows, National Independent Order of.**—Has an adult membership of 67,297, a juvenile membership of 11,384, capital £364,918. **Secretary**, J. E. Cleveland, J.P., 119, Stockport Road, Manchester.

**Oddfellows, Nottingham Ancient Imperial United-Order of**, comprises 41,102 adult and 5743 juvenile members; capital £224,000. **Secretary**, W. A. Staton, 122, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

**Oddfellows, Grand United Order of.**—Total membership 355,288; funds amount to £1,303,462. **Grand Secretary**, George Wilde, 24, Devonshire Street, All Saints, Manchester.

**Oddfellows, The Ancient Noble Order of United** (Bolton Unity), has 23,000 adult and 5000 juvenile members, capital £110,000. **Secretary**, William Metcalfe, 96, Lancaster Avenue, Fennel Street, Manchester.

**Oddfellows, The British United Order of.**—Membership, 12,146, and 3347 juveniles; capital, £61,000. **Secretary**, Henry Smith. **Office**, 1, Belle Vue Place, Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

**Oddfellows, Improved Independent Order of** (London Unity).—6833 members, £41,089 capital:

average, £6 2s. 11d. per member. **Office**, 266, Albany Road, Camberwell, S.E.

**Rational Association.**—Founded in 1837 by Robert Owen. Capital, 1905, £536,109; membership, 123,092. Contributions, 1905, £138,295; payments for sickness, death, etc., £113,064. **General Secretary**, Mr. J. Duncan. **Registered Offices**, Rational Buildings, Bridge Street, Manchester.

**Rechabites, Independent Order of.**—This is a total abstinence friendly society formed in 1835; membership, 220,000 adults (14,500 female) and 160,000 juveniles (36,000 female), including 35,000 in the Colonies. Capital £1,675,000. Income, 1905, £412,000; payments for sickness, etc., £257,000. **High Chief Ruler**, C. W. Churchill, Corsham, Wilts; **High Secretary**, Richardson Campbell; **Head Office**, 26, Bury New Road, Manchester.

**Royal Standard.**—Established 1828; membership, 8135; capital, £137,601; contributions, 1905, £19,030; disbursements for sickness and death, etc., £22,080. **President**, Mr. T. Wheatley; **Secretary**, Mr. W. Osborne Croft; **Offices**, 40, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

**Scottish Mechanics, Independent United Order of**, consists of 29 adult and 12 juvenile lodges; number of members, 6375; total sick funds, £26,830; sick expenditure 1905, £5470; funerals, £921. **Grand Master**, Robert Brown; **Grand Secretary**, Thomas Gillies, 130, Causewayside, Edinburgh.

**Shepherds, Loyal Order of Ancient** (Ashton Unity).—Founded 1826; membership 125,026, besides 35,476 juveniles, and 63,180 wives and widows. Funds, £928,022. Receipts, 1905, £207,212; payments, £157,380. **Chief Shepherd**, Bro. John Munro, J.P. (Dunbarton); **General Secretary**, John McNicol; **General Offices**, 274, Oxford Road, Manchester.

**Shepherds, The Ancient Order of**, has 16,348 members; capital, £99,977; contributions, £12,887; and payments, £10,824.

**Sons of Temperance** (National Division).—Established about 1854. Adult membership, 75,985, also 51,084 cadets. Funds £338,462. Managed by an executive council of twelve. **Patriarch**, E. Lougher (Merthyr Tydvil); **Treasurer**, Councillor W. Gleadhill (Hull); **Patron of Cadets**, William Mees; **Scribe**, W. Davies, Abbey Cottage, North Road, Clayton, Manchester.

**Teachers' Provident Society.**—Membership, 15,500; capital, £225,000; contributions, £65,000; payments, £6500.

**United Patriots' National.**—Enrolled 1843. Over 400 branches. Adult members 29,673; juveniles 11,000; capital, £160,000; receipts, 1905, £42,056; payments, £40,760. The **General Committee** consists of one member from each of the 16 districts. **General Secretary**, Mr. Harry Wheeler; **Chief Office**, 64, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.

**Frontiersmen, The Legion of.** The object of this Legion is the organisation of a civilian, self-governing and self-supporting body of British Frontiersmen throughout the Empire, associated for the promotion of Imperial interests in time of peace, whose services shall be available, if called upon, for Imperial defence in time of war. The term "Frontiersmen" includes men trained and qualified by previous completed military service, or by working, hunting or fighting in wild countries, or at



sea, who, for various reasons, do not or cannot serve in the existing military forces of the Empire, and who are not prepared, by reason of temperament or vocation, to submit themselves to the ordinary routine of military discipline, except in time of war. Chairman

of Executive Council, Sir Henry Seton-Karr, C.M.G.; Founder and Registrar, Mr. Roger Pocock; Secretary, Mr. C. Cory Kernick. Offices: 6, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. **Fruitarian Society.** Office, 145, New Kent Road, S.E.

## G

**Game Laws.** Animals *feræ naturæ* (wild animals) are not in English law subjects of property, and therefore are not protected by the law of larceny. Special statutes, accordingly, have been enacted for the preservation of game, and these are known as the game laws. Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, s. 2). By the Ground Game Act, '80, it is provided that the occupier of land (the tenancy of which has been created since Sept. 7th, '80) shall have the right to kill ground game (hares and rabbits) thereon equally with the landlord, and shall be unable to alienate this right; but he may authorise certain others to kill his game. See Land Tenure Bill under Session.

**Game and Gun Licences.** The number of licences to kill game, including gamekeepers' licences, has increased in the United Kingdom as follows: England '95-6, 5626; 1905-6, 60,140; Scotland '95-6, 8611; 1905-6, 9735; Ireland '95-6, 4982; 1905-6, 4992; United Kingdom '95-6, 69,856; 1905-6, 74,867. The number of gun licences issued in 1905-6 was: England 199,581; Scotland 20,782; Ireland 18,877: total United Kingdom, 239,240.

### GARDEN CITIES.

Garden cities are settlements designed to enable workmen and others to live in healthy, uncrowded homes close to their work in towns, and yet in close proximity to the country. The idea is one which has long possessed the minds of philanthropists and thinkers. One of the earliest attempts to put it into practice was the foundation, some few years ago, by Messrs. Lever Brothers, of the model village of Port Sunlight, on the Mersey. The plan was advanced a step further by Mr. George Cadbury, who placed in the hands of trustees an estate at Bournville, near Birmingham, for the benefit of the future residents, and expressed willingness to advance money to his own employees and others for the erection of suitable dwellings on Building Society principles, with the addition of restrictions, whereby a certain amount of land shall always be kept clear round each dwelling, the power ever to erect other buildings upon the land being withheld.

The scheme for the founding of garden cities was first introduced by Mr. Ebenezer Howard, in his book "To-Morrow," published in '98. The "Garden City Association" was founded in '99, and in Sept. 1903 the present Company, "First Garden City, Ltd.," was formed, with a capital of £300,000, of which about £150,000 has been subscribed, and an estate of 3818 acres was purchased at Letchworth, near Hitchin, at a cost of about £40 per acre. There were two villages on the estate and a large number of

buildings, the insurance value of which was estimated at over £80,000. The estate, which is in a ring fence, may therefore be regarded as having been purchased at a reasonable figure. After the completion of the purchase the directors of the Company prepared a scheme for the development of the new town, and have already carried out a large part of the work of development, with the aid of expert engineering, architectural, and other advice. The whole of the estate was contoured, and the town laid out in relation to the existing features. The water, gas, and sewerage works are completed, and from four to five miles of new roads are already made. A temporary railway station has been made at the centre of the property, with extensive goods sidings.

A factory area has been laid out so that every factory has its own siding in direct communication with the Great Northern Railway, which traverses the estate for two miles. Seven factories are at work—viz., the engineering and motor works of the Heatly-Gresham Engineering Co., the Swiss Embroidery Co., Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co., Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons, the Arden Press, Ltd., the Garden City Press, Ltd., and Messrs. Vickers & Field, asphalt manufacturers. Messrs. Parkinson, and W. & B. Cowan, Ltd., manufacturers of gas meters, etc., are building a depot; and Messrs. Idris, table water manufacturers, Messrs. G. Ewart & Sons, geyser manufacturers, and others have taken sites for factories. A number of builders and builders' merchants are on the estate; shops have been erected, and by the end of 1906 between three and four hundred houses and other buildings had been built, and most of them were occupied. A post office, telegraph, telephone, and two banks are established.

The Garden City Association is now engaged in developing another estate near Manchester.

Associations for the promotion of the Garden City idea are in active operation in France, Germany, and Belgium.

Offices of the Garden City Association, 602, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, W.C.; Sec., Ewart G. Culpin; First Garden City, Ltd., 326A, High Holborn; and at Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

**Gas Engineers, Institution of (Incorporated),** 39, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S.

### GAS UNDERTAKINGS.

The latest returns issued by the Board of Trade relate to the year ended Dec. 31st, 1904, for Companies' authorised undertakings, and to the year ended March 25th, 1905, for undertakings of Local Authorities. The main figures are as set out overleaf:—

	Companies.	Local Authorities.
Number of undertakings . . . . .	469	265
Capital Authorised	£99,534,335	£42,740,770
Paid up and		
Borrowed . . . . .	£82,729,040	£38,512,295
Receipts . . . . .	£17,828,872	£9,546,682
Expenditure . . . . .	£13,397,727	£7,052,474
Coal, Carbonised (tons) . . . . .	8,673,343	5,622,259
Gas made (1000 c. ft.)	105,311,980	63,335,656
(sold) . . . . .	97,255,155	58,324,570
Gas Mains (miles) . . . . .	18,632	12,258
No. of Consumers . . . . .	2,588,917	2,148,260
Public Lamps Lighted . . . . .	343,908	310,275

The total gas sold by both classes of undertakings, viz. 168,647,676,786 cubic feet, includes 18,752,500,641 cubic feet of water gas, and 103,500 cubic feet of acetylene gas.

In the "Gas Works Directory and Statistics" published 1906 (Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.) particulars are given of the following undertakings:—

Country.	Local Authorities.	Companies.	Private Capital.
England and Wales . . . . .	217	943	82
Scotland . . . . .	53	187	20
Ireland . . . . .	23	76	13

London (including Southgate on the north, Croydon on the south, Richmond on the west, and Ilford on the east) is supplied by 14 companies, the two chief of which are the Gas Light and Coke Company and the South Metropolitan. Of the total of 4623 miles of mains, these two companies have respectively 2135 and 1162 miles. The amount of gas made by the 14 companies during 1905 amounted to 45,277,198,200 cubic feet, the quantity sold being 42,371,968,100 cubic feet. The number of consumers was 1,016,348. Slot meters and gas stoves increased to 540,540 and 625,203 respectively. Of ordinary gas lamps there are 15,217, while incandescent lamps (gas) now number 79,334.

**Geikie, Sir Archibald, F.R.S., hon. D.Sc.** (Camb. and Dublin), LL.D. (Edin., Glasgow, and St. Andrews), D.C.L. (Oxon), was b. at Edinburgh, 1835. Ed. at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological Survey in '55, appointed director of the Survey of Scotland '67, and Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London, '81-1901. In 1903 he was elected General Secretary of the Royal Society. He has written numerous works on geology, literary essays, and a volume of "Scottish Reminiscences." 10, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., and Athenæum Club.

**Genealogical and Biographical Society,** 38, Conduit Street, London, W. Sec., L. Ricci.

**Gentlemen-at-Arms.** A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted in 1509 by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. Its members were "chosen of Gentlemen that be common and extracte of Noble Blood." Towards the close

of last century it fell into great degeneration, and the posts were systematically bought and sold. But the corps is now of a far higher social standard. It contains over forty members, all of them ex-commissioned officers of distinction. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levées, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry.

**Geological Survey of Great Britain.** This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. In '45 it was placed under the Office of Woods and Forests, and in '54 under the Department of Science and Art, now the Board of Education. A detailed summary of the progress of the survey is issued annually. The maps and memoirs of the Geological Survey can be obtained from the agents who sell the maps of the Ordnance Survey (*q.v.*). The Survey, with the associated Museum of Practical Geology, is under a Director—Dr. J. J. H. Teall. Office: 28, Jermyn Street, S.W.

**Geological Society of Ireland.** This was formerly a branch of the above, but is now a distinct organisation. Office, 14, Hume Street, Dublin.

## THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

### Ruler.

**William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia,** the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III. by Victoria, Princess Royal of England. He was b. Jan. 27th, 1859, and succeeded his father June 15th, '88, his mother, the Empress Frederick, surviving till 1901. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel and the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, b. Oct. 22nd, '58, and the silver wedding was celebrated on Feb. 25th, 1906. His eldest son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, came of age May 6th, 1900, having been born May 6th, 1883; and was married on June 6th, 1905, to H.H. the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was b. Sept. 20th, 1886. Their son, Prince Wilhelm Friedrich Franz Joseph Christian Olaf, and grandson of the Kaiser, was b. July 4th, 1906. The Emperor has five other sons—Princes William, Adalbert, August, Oscar, and Joachim—and a daughter, Princess Victoria Louise. An International Labour Conference was inaugurated by the Emperor in '90. His Majesty arrived in England, accompanied by the Empress, in July '01. They were entertained at a series of splendid festivities, and the Emperor was presented with the freedom of the City of London. In October and November '98 he paid a visit, with the Empress, to Constantinople, where their Majesties stayed some time as the Sultan's guests, and went on subsequently to Palestine and Jerusalem. In Jan. 1901 he left the festivities arranged to celebrate the bicentenary of the Prussian monarchy to attend the deathbed of H.M. Queen Victoria, and was present at the funeral. While in England he was appointed by King Edward VII. a Field-Marshal of the British army. He visited the King at Sandringham in Nov. 1902, and afterwards stayed with Lord Lansdale for a few days at Lowther Castle. Some anxiety was



caused by an operation which he underwent in Nov. 1903 for a polypus in the throat, but the growth was pronounced non-malignant and he soon recovered. The Emperor met King Edward at Cronberg on Aug. 15th, 1906, on his way to Marienbad, and entertained him at Friedrichshof Castle.

### Government.

According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms, the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the Reichstag and the Bundesrath, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, and to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor. The Bundesrath, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 58 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Württemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden and Hesse, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Alsace-Lorraine is represented by four Commissioners, who, however, may not vote. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrath is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrath have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. Members are now paid. See HISTORY below.

### The Army.

The German Emperor is the head of the army, and is assisted by his Military Cabinet. The Prussian, Saxon, and Württemberg Ministries of War conduct the administration of the forces of these States, forming the Imperial Army, of which the command is exercised through the great general staff, by which the work of the army is prepared for in peace and moulded in war. There is constant interchange between regimental work and staff work, and between the latter locally and with the headquarters' staff in Berlin. Scarcely any regimental officer rises high in his corps without having been called to staff service; so that the ideas of the staff are based upon practical experience, and react upon the whole army, to which they come as a kind of tradition

of duty and policy, sharpening and directing the life and work of the army.

Under the new Army Law, which came into force on April 1st, 1905, considerable additions are being made to the German army. The object is to increase the annual strength on a peace footing until it reaches the number of 505,839 men during the financial year 1909, at which figure it is to be maintained up to March 31st, 1910. According to the Act, the several German States will by the year 1909 be contributing to the proposed strength of the peace footing of the German army in the following proportions: Prussia, 392,979 men; Bavaria, 55,424 men; Saxony, 37,711 men; and Württemberg, 19,725 men.

The forces are now organised in 20 army corps (including the Guard Corps, and there are in addition 3 Bavarian corps), and comprise 623 battalions of infantry and rifles, 490 squadrons of cavalry, 583 batteries of artillery, 40 battalions of foot artillery, 29 battalions of pioneers, 23 battalions of train, and battalions of railway troops, telegraphists and balloonists. Under the new Law the additions are 8 infantry battalions, 9 cavalry regiments, 2 battalions of foot artillery, 3 pioneer battalions, and 1 battalion of telegraph troops. The contingent annually embodied approaches 275,000 men. The service in the standing army is as follows under the new Law: Every German fit to bear arms belongs for 7 years to the Regular Army, during the 5 following years to the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to March 31st of the year in which he completes his 39th year, to the 2nd Levy of the Landwehr. During their period of service in the Regular Army, men belonging to the cavalry and horse artillery spend 3 years without interruption with the colours; men of all other branches of the Service remain 2 years with the colours.

The recruiting service of the Guard, consisting of the tallest and finest-looking men, is carried out by a committee consisting of officers specially nominated for the purpose. Under the system of recruiting there are always more men than are necessary to keep up the army strength, the surplus constituting the Ersatz Reserve.

The war strength is approximately 4,330,000 men, including the field army and its reserve formations, 1,700,000; the Landwehr, 1,800,000; trained men of the Landsturm, 800,000; and 30,000 trained men of the Ersatz reserve.

### The Navy.

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor, with a Naval Cabinet, with a flag officer at its head. All matters concerning the promotions, appointment of officers, etc., are dealt with by this Cabinet. There are two other central authorities, one of which has as its President the Secretary of State for the Navy, who represents the Navy in Parliament, and in whose office matters of organisation and administration are dealt with, and the other is the Admiral Commanding in Chief, under whose direction are the movements of vessels and squadrons. The department of the Naval Secretary of State consists of several branches, not unlike those in the British Admiralty, such as the Constructive Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Hydrographical Department. In the same division is the Department of Intelligence. In the office of the Admiral Com-



manding in Chief the business is that of war, and its preparation—training and education, plans of operations, studies of foreign navies, mobilisation, the political work of the Navy, and so on. Each section has at its head a naval officer who is on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

An "Admiral Staff" of the Navy has been established, of which all the officers on the staff of Admirals, whether ashore or afloat, are members, just as in the case of the General Staff of the Army. The Admiral Staff at the Admiralty is officially termed the **Chief Admiral Staff**, and the assimilation between the Army and Navy has been carried out in regard to ranks and titles, and the composition of the Fleet.

Minister of Marine, Admiral von Tirpitz.

Comptroller, Vice-Admiral Diederichsen.

Director of Works, Rear-Admiral von Ahlefeld.

Director of Construction, Rear-Admiral von Eickstedt.

Director of Ordnance, Captain Goetz.

Accountant-General, Captain Capelle.

Chief of the General Staff, Vice-Admiral Buchsel.

Chief of the Naval Cabinet, Admiral Baron von Senden-Bibran.

The men for the Navy are obtained by general conscription among the maritime population and voluntary enlistment. In addition to the recruits levied by conscription boys are entered voluntarily and engaged for 9 years' term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are as a rule drawn from the ranks of those who enter as boys. The Naval Estimates are prepared every year by the Naval Secretary of State, and after being examined by the Imperial Exchequer are submitted to the Federal Council, and as passed by the Council are submitted to the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor.

The total of the German Naval Budget for 1906 as voted by the Reichstag was £12,672,834 5s. (253,456,695 marks). The corresponding figures for 1905 were £11,780,910 5s. (235,618,205 marks). The estimates for the financial year 1907 will not be finally drawn up until November or December.

The number of officers and men on the active list in 1906 was 43,654. The total number of able-bodied men liable for service in the Reserve is about 70,000. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 grand admiral, 6 admirals, 4 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 71 captains, 151 commanders, 349 lieutenant-commanders, 874 lieutenants, 378 midshipmen, and 175 cadets.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships, 1st class . . .	20	4	2
do. 2nd class . . .	4	—	—
do. 3rd class . . .	9	—	—
Coast defence ships . . .	11	—	—
Armoured cruisers . . .	6	2	1
Protected cruisers—			
1st class . . .	—	—	—
2nd class . . .	14	6	2
3rd class . . .	12	—	—
Unprotected cruisers . . .	15	—	—
Torpedo vessels . . .	1	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . .	43	6	12
Torpedo boats. . .	84	—	—
Submarines . . .	1	1	—

The German dockyards are situated as follows:—Kiel: Two docks take any ship; also two floating docks; four docks take any ship up to 10,000 tons. Wilhelmshaven: One dock takes any ship; one takes up to 10,000 tons; three floating docks; two new ones building. Dantzig: Two small floating docks and a new dock to take any ship building. Although the private yards of Germany could build very large vessels, there is only one manufacturing establishment for armour and armament, and this fact limits the annual output in armoured vessels of large size.

The supplementary Navy Bill laid before the Reichstag in the autumn of 1905 allows for the construction between 1906 and 1917 of 18 battleships, 13 armoured and 24 small cruisers; the Navy Law of 1900 having allowed for each of these classes 17, 10, and 29 vessels respectively. During 1907 the vessels to be laid down will comprise 2 battleships, 1 armoured cruiser, 2 small cruisers, and 2 divisions of torpedo boats. All these vessels, with the exception of the large cruiser, are to replace obsolete ships. The old battleships *Kaiser*, *Deutschland*, *Preussen*, and *Friedrich der Grosse*, were removed from the effective list. The vessels launched were: battleship *Schlesien* (Q), May 28th, leaving (R) on the stocks; armoured cruiser *Schamhost* (c), March 26th, and *Gneisau* (d), June 15th (these two vessels are to be completed in 1907); small cruisers *Nurnberg* and *Stuttgart* in September; and the first German submarine in Aug. 1906. The following vessels completed their trials: battleships *Deutschland*, *Lothringen*, and *Hessen*; armoured cruiser *Yorck*; and small cruiser *Lubeck*. The *Deutschland* was commissioned as flagship for Prince Henry of Prussia, who succeeded Grand Admiral von Koester as Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet, the strength of which was brought up to 18 battleships. Although no official details were published, it was reported that the two new battleships to be laid down before the end of 1906 would be of a modified type to that originally proposed. Their displacement was increased to 19,000 tons each, and the armament to sixteen 50-calibre 11-in. guns, carried in pairs in eight turrets. The length of these guns is 45 ft. 10 in., as compared with the 45 ft. of the 12-in. guns in the *Dreadnought*. The penetration at the muzzle is 50 in. of iron, against 51 in. for the *Dreadnought*'s guns, and the weight of the 11-in. shell 700 lb., against the 850 lb. of the British shell. The armoured cruiser, it was also reported, would be of a heavier type, embodying ideas introduced in the British *Invincible* class.

#### Religion, Education, etc.

Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity, though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants form 62½ per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics, with adherents of the Greek Church, 36½ per cent., Jews making up 1 per cent. of the remainder. Education is general and compulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. There are elementary

schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, including continuation schools for the working classes, middle schools for business life, gymnasia for the universities and learned professions, with modifications where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages, and special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of civil, commercial, and criminal law prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge trying both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the *Landgerichte*, with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The *Oberlandesgerichte* are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (*Reichsgericht*), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrath, sits at Leipzig.

### Newspapers.

The organ of the Government is the *Reichsanzeiger*, or *Imperial Gazette*. In Berlin the principal papers are: The *Vossische Zeitung*, organ of the Liberal party; the *Berliner Tageblatt*; and the *Lokalanzeiger*, which possesses the largest circulation, but does not boast any political standing. In the provinces the *Cologne Gazette* takes rank somewhat similar to a combination of the *Times* and *Manchester Guardian*. In politics it is Liberal, with friendly leanings to the Government. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the *Correspondent*, are also influential provincial journals. The *North German Gazette* is a well-known semi-official organ used largely by the German Chancellors. The Socialists' principal daily paper is the *Vorwärts*. Amongst the leading illustrated journals are the *Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung*, the *Gartenlaube*, and the *Woche*. Amongst the comics there are the old-established *Fliegende Blätter* of Munich, which is strictly non-political, the *Kladderadatsch* of Berlin (the German *Punch*), and the *Lustige Blätter*.

### Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, supporting about 19,000,000 of the population. Of the total inhabitants of the Empire, 46 per cent. live in the rural districts and 54 per cent. in the towns. The mining, metal works, textile (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES) and other manufacturing industries employ and support more than 20,000,000, and the chief articles exported are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earthenware, ores, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing, silk and silk goods, etc. Forestry and mining are both industries of great importance. About 25 per cent. of the area of the Empire was estimated to be under forest in 1900. Mining is pursued chiefly in Prussia and Saxony. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the shipping of Germany stands second in the world. The chief imports are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earthenware, ores and precious metals, drugs and chemicals,

wood, hides and skins, oils and fats, animals and animal products, silk and silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since 88 been administered by the Zollverein or Customs League, which embraces the whole of the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1879. For commercial purposes there are 145 districts, each with its Chamber of Commerce; and these chambers, have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor.

Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. Most of the railways, which traverse 34,022 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 832 miles of canals and navigable rivers. See CANALS and ENGINEERING.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,830 sq. m.; pop., 1905, 60,605,183. Berlin has a population of 2,040,222; Hamburg, 875,090; Munich, 538,393; Leipzig, 502,570; Breslau, 470,751; and Cologne, 428,503. Revenue, 1905-6, £97,380,613 (ordinary), and £11,200,208 (extraordinary); expenditure, 1905-6, £108,589,821, including £86,383,132 recurring expenditure, £11,006,481 non-recurring expenditure, and £11,200,208 extraordinary expenditure. Imperial Funded debt, 1905, £162,685,325; floating debt, £8,811,000. Federal States funded debts, £602,191,000; floating debts, £7,300,000. Of the Imperial and State funded debts £367,000,000 are railway debts.

The Foreign (Special) Trade of the German Empire was as follows in the years stated, according to the report of Mr. Consul General Schwabach in 1903:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1895 . . .	£201,995,000	£162,642,000
1900 . . .	282,628,000	226,048,000
1902 . . .	276,029,000	229,303,000
1904 . . .	311,997,000	256,012,000
1905 . . .	329,902,000	273,796,000

Ministry: Chancellor of the German Empire, Prince B. von Bülow—Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Tschirschky und Bogendorff.—Secretary of State for the Interior, Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner.—Secretary of State for War, General von Einem.—Secretary of State for the Admiralty, Admiral von Tirpitz.—Secretary of State for Justice, Herr W. G. Nieberding.—Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, Freiherr von Stengel.—Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Kraetke.—President of the Board of Railways, Dr. Schulz.

Ambassador in London, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—Consul-General, Freiherr von Lindenfels, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Berlin, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.—Councillor, Count de Salis.—Commercial Attaché, W. S. Harriss-Gastrell.

Consuls-General: At Berlin, Dr. Paul Schwabach; at Dusseldorf, T. R. Mulvany, at Frankfurt-on-Main, F. Oppenheimer; at Leipzig,



Baron C. von Tauchnitz; at Hamburg, Sir W. Ward, C.V.O. Consuls: Col. A. M. Brookfield (Dantzic), R. Bernal (Stettin), Dr. F. P. König (Dusseldorf), C. A. Niessen, C.V.O. (Cologne), H. Palmié (Dresden), P. Ladenburg (Mannheim), L. Buchmann (Munich), J. H. H. Gastrell (Stuttgart).

### Political Parties.

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, the constitution of which is somewhat complex. The Agrarian League claimed in 1902 to have 250,000 members. The Agrarians showed both their aggressiveness and their strength during the discussions on the new Tariff 1902-5. The last three general elections have resulted as follows:—

Party.	General Elections.		
	1893.	1898.	1903.
Centre . . .	96	103	100
Conservatives . .	98	74	73
National Liberals .	53	48	50
Social Democrats .	44	56	82
Radical Left . .	24	30	26
Poles . . .	19	14	16
Anti-Semites . .	17	12	9
Moderate Radicals	14	13	9
Smaller parties* .	32	47	32
	397	397	397

\* South German People's Party, Guelphs, Danes, Agrarians.

The outstanding feature in the 1903 election was the great success of the Social Democrats, who made denunciations of the tariff policy of the Government and advocacy of direct taxation in the form of income and property taxes in place of and in reduction of indirect taxation the leading features of their programme. The Agrarians suffered considerably, though very many of the Conservative and Centre parties are members of the Agrarian League. The number of votes cast for Social Democrat candidates was 3,010,771 as against 2,107,076 in '98. The Government rely on the Conservatives, Clericals, and National Liberals for their majority, and therefore muster about 223 supporters, without counting the smaller parties.

### History, 1906.

A provisional arrangement continuing the most-favoured-nation treatment to the British Empire for two more years as from Jan. 1st, 1906, passed the third reading in the Reichstag (Dec. 14th, 1905). A meeting under the auspices of the Berlin Merchants' Guild was held in Berlin (17th), and was attended by over 2000 persons, the object being to recommend the establishment and maintenance of friendly relations with Great Britain. Further expressions of cordiality towards England were made at a banquet given to the British Ambassador by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce in January, and at other gatherings at Cologne, Sonneberg, Offenbach-am-Maine and Magdeburg. A party of German Journalists visited England as the guests of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee in June.

A White Book on the Morocco question was published (Jan. 8th) the aim apparently being to rebut the impression produced by the pre-

vious publication of the French Yellow Book (see FRANCE) and to support the German contentions, that the reforms urged by France upon Morocco would have resulted in placing that country completely under the economic control of France; that Germany had been kept in ignorance of French intentions, and that the French envoy had represented to the Sultan that he had a European mandate for the reforms which he urged upon him. (For subsequent developments see MOROCCO.)

A vigorous agitation, accompanied by violence in some towns, was carried on in January against the existing system of election to the representative Chambers in Prussia and other States, which operated so as to exclude Social Democrats even in districts when they were in a majority and able to carry the elections for the Reichstag under the universal suffrage system prevailing for the latter only. Enormous crowds held mass meetings to protest against the three-class electoral system (21st) throughout Prussia. In the Upper House of the Prussian Chamber, Prince Bülow declared that Social Democracy was a grave menace to the rights and liberties of the State and of the individual, and appealed for unity amongst all other parties in combating it. A Government Bill was carried in the Prussian Chamber on April 3rd increasing the number of members from 433 to 443 and carrying out some redistribution of seats, but in no way meeting the popular demands. A Radical amendment in favour of direct and universal suffrage and the ballot was defeated by 188 votes to 81. The Hamburg *Burgerschaft* passed a bill revising the electoral law by dividing the electors into two classes—those with incomes under £125, and those with incomes over £125. The purpose of the bill was avowedly to keep in a minority, if not to exclude, Social Democrats.

An agreement with the United States was reached, and was embodied in a bill according to the States most-favoured-nation treatment on the basis of the new German tariff until June 30th, 1907, with the idea of concluding a regular treaty in the meantime (Feb. 22nd) The bill passed its third reading (23rd).

Herr Eugen Richter, the leader of the Radical party, died (March 10th), in his 68th year.

After lengthy discussions in Committee, extending over three months, the Imperial Finances Reform Bill came before the Reichstag (May 1st), its object being to establish a fresh scheme of taxation, increasing the Imperial revenue by about £11,000,000. Of this sum the Committee knocked off £2,000,000, but taxes on beer, cigarettes, and railway and steamboat passenger tickets were left in, and a system of death duties was included. The bill passed its third reading (19th). The Payment of Members Bill passed its third reading in the Reichstag, not in its original form, but as amended by the special committee. It provided that members should receive £150 per annum in five monthly instalments of £10, £15, £20, £25, and £30, from Dec. 1st to April 1st, and a final instalment of £50 at the close or adjournment of the session. For each day's absence from plenary sittings of the Reichstag £15s. is to be deducted. Members were also given free passage on all German railways during the session.

The Government were defeated in the Reichstag (May 27th) over their proposal to establish a separate Colonial Office in place of the existing Colonial Department of the Foreign Office. By



a narrow majority the first reading had been carried, but the Government's demands for money for military forces in East Africa, and for compensation to ruined colonists and railways in S.W. Africa, roused strenuous opposition. The Reichstag demanded that the force of 15,000 troops in S.W. Africa should be rapidly reduced, and the southern part of the colony evacuated. The acting director of the Colonial Department, the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, in vain opposed these demands, and later in the year he resigned (Sept. 3rd), Herr Bernhard Dernburg succeeding him.

A great sensation was caused in October by the publication of the diary of the late Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst the third German Chancellor. The Emperor expressed his amazement and indignation at the publication, which was described by the *Vossische Zeitung* as "the greatest political scandal that has been known for a long time." Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, with Dr. Curtius, was responsible for the arrangement and publication of the memoirs, and he resigned his official position as regional president of Upper Alsace (Oct. 15th).

### GERMAN EMPIRE, STATES OF.

The States constituting the German Empire are as follows, arranged in alphabetical order:

**Alsace-Lorraine**, administered as the Reichsland by a Governor-General, called the Statthalter, Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, appointed (1894) by the Emperor, with a Ministry, Council of State, and Provincial Committee of 58 members. Over 76 per cent. of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Capital, Strassburg (pop. 167,342). Area, 5604 sq. m.; pop., 1,814,626.

**Anhalt**, a Duchy under Duke Friedrich (b. Aug. 19th, '56, succeeded Jan. 24th, 1904; heir, Prince Edward, b. '61). The Diet has 36 members. Capital, Dessau (pop. 50,849). Area, 906 sq. m.; pop., 328,007.

**Baden**, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Friedrich I., who was b. '26, and succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, '52; K.G. Sept. 20th, 1906. His wife is a daughter of William I. of Germany, and his heir is Frederick, born July 9th, '57. There is a representative assembly called the Landtag, of two Chambers, the lower elected by the people and containing 63 members. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Catholics. The capital is Carlsruhe (pop. 97,185). Pop. of Mannheim 162,607. Area, 5823 sq. m.; pop., 2,009,320.

**President of Ministry**, Dr. W. Nöck.

**British Chargé d'Affaires**, (vacant).—*Consul at Mannheim*, P. Ladenburg.

**Bavaria**, a Kingdom under King Otto, b. '48, succeeded '86, though his uncle Prince Luitpold (b. '21) has acted as Regent for him ever since his accession. The legislature includes an Upper House of 81 members and a Chamber of Representatives of 159 members. Though the army forms an integral part of the German army, it has, in time of peace, its own administration. Area, 29,286 sq. m.; pop., 6,512,824. Revenue and expenditure, £22,745,234. Debt, £80,011,876. The population of Munich, the capital, is 538,393, and of Nuremberg 294,344. Over 70 per cent. of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics.

**Ministry: Minister of State and Foreign**, Baron Von Podewils.—*Instruction and Public Worship*, Dr. von Wehner.—*Justice*, Herr

Ferdinand Miltner.—*Finance*, Hermann von Pfaff.—*War*, General Baron Von Asch zu Asch. **British Minister Resident at Munich**, Fairfax Cartwright, Esq.

**Bremen**, a Free City and State, governed by two Burgomasters, a Senate of 16 members, and a Bürgerschaft of 150 members elected for six years. Area, 99 sq. m.; pop., 263,426. The second port of the Empire.

**Brunswick**, a Duchy, under a Council of Regency. The Regent, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, died Sept. 13th, 1906. The 3rd Duke of Cumberland is the heir, but his refusal to give up his claim to the throne of Hanover excluded him from the succession when Duke William I. died, in '84. On the death of Prince Albrecht the Diet resolved that an attempt should be made to settle the differences between the Duke and the Kaiser. The Duke offered to transfer his rights, and those of his eldest son, to the succession in the Duchy to his youngest son, Prince Ernest Augustus; but the Emperor would not consent to the arrangement, and the Brunswick Diet resolved (Oct. 23rd) that no steps should be taken for three months to fill the Regency, in order to give the Duke of Cumberland an opportunity of formally renouncing all claim to the throne of Hanover. The legislature consists of a Chamber of 48 members. Capital, Brunswick (pop. 136,162). Area, 1424 sq. m.; pop., 485,655.

**Hamburg**, a Free City and State, governed by two Burgomasters, a Senate of 18, and a Bürgerschaft of 160 members chosen for six years, though half have to be elected every three years. Area, 158 sq. m.; pop. 875,090. The chief seaport of the Empire.

**Hesse**, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig (b. Nov. 25th, '68, succeeded March 13th, '92; married, '94, to Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg; the marriage was dissolved in Dec. 1901, and the Grand Duke married again, Feb. 2nd, 1905, Princess Elenore). The legislature consists of two Chambers, the second containing 50 elected representatives. Area, 2966 sq. m.; pop., 1,210,104. Revenue and expenditure, £4,133,000. Debt, £13,321,002.

**Chargé d'Affaires**, F. D. Harford, C.V.O.

**Lippe**, a Principality under Prince Leopold IV. (b. May 30th, '71; succeeded as Regent Sept. 27th, 1904, and as Prince Jan. 13th, 1905; heir, Ernst, b. June 12th, 1902). There is a Diet of 21 members. Area, 469 sq. m.; pop., 145,610.

**Lübeck**, a Free City and State, governed by a Burgomaster, Senate of 14 members, and Bürgerschaft of 120 members. Area, 115 sq. m.; pop., 105,857.

**Mecklenburg Schwerin**, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz IV. (b. April 9th, '82, succeeded April 10th, '97, married 1904 to Princess Alexandra Louise, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland. His younger sister, the Duchess Cecilia, was in June 1905 married to the German Crown Prince. The Diet is composed of the burgomasters of the chief towns and landed proprietors who have a feudal right to a seat, of which only a small proportion of those qualified (nearly 800) avail themselves. Chief towns, Rostock (pop. 54,735), and the capital, Schwerin (pop. 38,672). Area, 5135 sq. m.; pop., 624,881.

**Mecklenburg-Strelitz**, a Grand Duchy under

the Grand Duke Adolphus Frederick (b. July 22nd, '48, succeeded May 30th, 1904; married '77 Elizabeth, Princess of Anhalt; heir, Adolphus Frederick, b. '82). The Diet is constituted like that of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Capital, New Strelitz (pop. 11,340). Area, 1131 sq. m.; pop., 103,251.

**Oldenburg**, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Friedrich August (b. Nov. 16th, '52, succeeded June 13th, 1900). The Grand Duchy includes the Duchy of Oldenburg, and the principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. The Diet consists of 37 deputies elected for three years. Capital, Oldenburg (pop. 26,797). Area, 2479 sq. m.; pop., 438,195.

**Prussia**, a Kingdom under King Wilhelm II. The Constitution of '50, frequently modified since, vests the executive authority in the King, with a Council of Ministers, and the legislative in the King with the Landtag, composed of an Upper House of the princes of the royal family, the nobility, including life peers and other members nominated by the King, and a representative element; and of a Lower House of 433 members, indirectly elected for five years. The Kingdom is divided into 14 provinces, each under a Governor, and these are again divided into counties, circles, towns, and communes. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, about two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and the State Church is the Evangelical. Agriculture supports over 11,000,000 of the population. Manufactures of all kinds are carried on with the utmost vigour and success. The mineral riches are great, especially coal, iron, and zinc. There are 19,177 miles of railways. The chief towns are Berlin (pop. 2,040,222), Breslau (470,751), Cologne (428,503), Frankfurt-on-Main (334,951), Hanover (250,032), Magdeburg (240,661), Düsseldorf 253,099, and Stettin (224,278). Area, 134,622 sq. m.; pop., 37,278,820. Revenue, 1905-6, £133,249,098; expenditure (ordinary), £123,493,643; (extraordinary), £9,755,455; public debt, 1905, £353,380,053.

**Ministry:** *President and Foreign Affairs*, Prince von Bülow.—*Finance Minister*, Baron von Rheinbaben.—*Minister of Interior*, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.—*Justice*, Dr. Beseler.—*Commerce*, Herr Delbrück.—*Agriculture*, Herr von Arnim-Criewen.—*Public Works*, Major-Gen. Budde.—*War*, Gen. von Einem.—*Instruction and Worship*, Dr. Studt.

**Reuss, Aelterer Linie**, a Principality under Prince Heinrich XXIV. (b. March 20th, '78, succeeded April 19th, 1902). Regent, Prince Heinrich XXVII. There is a legislature of 12 members. Capital, Greiz (pop. 22,346). Area, 122 sq. m.; pop., 70,590.

**Reuss, Jüngerer Linie**, a Principality under Prince Heinrich XXVII. (b. Nov. 10th, '58, succeeded May 2nd, 1906). There is a Diet of 16 members. Capital, Gera (pop. 45,634). Area, 319 sq. m.; pop., 144,570.

**Saxe-Altenburg**, a Duchy under Duke Ernst (b. Sept. 10th, '26, succeeded Aug. 3rd, '53). There is a Chamber of 30 members, elected for three years. Capital, Altenburg (pop. 37,110). Area, 511 sq. m.; pop., 206,500.

**Saxe-Coburg and Gotha**, a Duchy under H.R.H. Prince Charles Edward (Duke of Albany), son of the late Prince Leopold, the 4th son of Queen Victoria, b. in '84; succeeded his uncle (the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and

of Edinburgh) in Aug. 1902, and assumed the government on attaining his majority, July 19th, 1905. K.G. 1902. Col.-in-Chief Seaforth Highlanders 1905. Married Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein, niece of the German Empress, Oct. 11th, 1905. There is a Chamber of 11 representatives for Coburg and of 19 for Gotha, which meets in common for common affairs. Capital, Gotha (pop. 34,651). Area, 755 sq. m.; pop., 242,290.

**British Minister Resident**, Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O. **British Consul-General**, Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

**Saxe-Meiningen**, a Duchy under Duke Georg II. (b. April 2nd, '26, succeeded Sept. 20th, '66). There is a Chamber of 24 representatives. Capital, Meiningen (pop. 14,518). Area, 953 sq. m.; pop. 268,859.

**Saxe-Weimar**, a Grand Duchy under the Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernst, b. June 10th, '76, succeeded Jan. 5th, 1901. There is a Chamber of 33 representatives. Capital, Weimar (pop. 28,489). Area, 1388 sq. m.; pop., 387,892.

**Saxony**, a Kingdom under King Frederick August III., b. May 25th, '65, succeeded Oct. 15th, 1904. He m. the Archduchess Louise Nov. 21st, '91, but the marriage was dissolved in Feb. 1903. The heir-apparent is the Crown Prince George, b. Jan. 15th, 1893. Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Upper including princes of the royal house, representatives of the Lutheran and Roman Churches, the nobility, the universities, the landed proprietors, etc., and the Lower 82 representatives, indirectly elected. There are great textile manufactories in the kingdom. Chief towns, Dresden (pop. 514,283), Leipzig (502,570), Chemnitz (244,405). Area, 5787 sq. m.; pop. 4,502,350. Revenue and expenditure, £5,325,000. Extraordinary expenditure, £2,000,000. Debt about £50,000,000.

**Ministers of State:** *President and Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs*, Herr von Metzsch.—*War*, Gen. von Hausen.—*Worship and Instruction*, Herr von Seydewitz.—*Finance*, Dr. Rüger.—*Justice*, Dr. Otto.

**British Minister Resident**, Dresden, Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O.—**Consul**, H. Palmié.—**Consul-General**, Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

**Schaumburg-Lippe**, a Principality under Prince Georg (b. Oct. 10th, '46, succeeded May 8th, '93). There is a Diet of 15 members. Chief town, Bückeburg (pop. 5625). Area, 131 sq. m.; pop. 44,992.

**Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt**, a Principality under Prince Günther (b. Aug. 21st, '52, succeeded Jan. 19th, '90). There is a Chamber of 16 members elected for three years. Capital, Rudolstadt (pop. 12,405). Area, 363 sq. m.; pop. 96,830.

**Schwarzburg-Sondershausen**, a Principality under Prince Karl Günther (b. Aug. 7th, '30, succeeded July 17th, '80). There is a Diet of 15 members. Chief town, Arnstadt (pop. 14,421). Area, 333 sq. m.; pop. 85,177.

**Waldeck**, a Principality under Prince Friedrich (b. Jan. 20th, '65, succeeded May 12th, '93). There is a Chamber of 15 representatives. Prussia manages the finances. Area, 433 sq. m.; pop. 59,735.

**Württemberg**, a Kingdom under King Wilhelm II. (b. Feb. 25th, '48, succeeded Oct. 16th, '91). The legislature consists of two Chambers, the Upper representing the royal princes,



nobility, etc., and the Lower of 93 members, 30 appointed by different classes and 63 elected by the citizens, for six years. Agriculture is the chief industry. Chief town, Stuttgart (pop. 249,443). Area, 7534 sq. m.; pop. 2,300,330. Revenue and expenditure, 1903-4, £4,556,544. Debt, £24,758,427.

**Ministry:** *President and Minister for War*, General von Schnürlein.—*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Freiherr von Soden.—*Finance*, Herr von Zeyer.—*Public Worship*, Dr. Von Weizsäcker.—*Interior*, Herr von Pischbeck.—*Justice*, Dr. Von Breiting.

**British Minister at Stuttgart**, F. L. Cartwright, C.V.O.—**Consul**, Dr. Rose.

## GERMANY, COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF.

The German Colonial possessions have an area of 1,028,000 sq. m., with a population of about 13,000,000, including about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 7500 are Germans, not counting the military forces, which number 4500 Germans and 3825 natives (exclusive of the special forces sent to German S.W. Africa). The colonies in the most favourable position financially are German S.W. Africa, Togoland, and the Cameroons.

### i. Colonies in Africa.

**Cameroons.** A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 200 miles. Inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and the French Congo on the south and west. It is administered by an Imperial Governor, with a local representative council. The capital is Buéa, but the chief town is Cameroon. Cacao and tobacco are grown, rubber is exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. Cocoa is becoming a considerable export. A Plantation Co. has taken up a concession of about 34,000 sq. m., and is developing it, having commenced a railway from Victoria to Moliko and Lisoka. The Kaiser signed a Bill for the construction of a railway to Lake Chad, March 22nd, 1905. Area 191,130 sq. m., pop. 3,500,000, of whom about 710 are Europeans. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £255,400, including £119,000 Imperial subsidy. Exports, 1902, £306,600; 1903, £378,250; 1904, £401,050. Imports, 1902, £649,800; 1903, £481,900; 1904, £468,900.

**British Consul**, A. Nightingale (resides at Boma).

**German East Africa** lies immediately to the south of British East Africa, and has an estimated area of 384,180 sq. miles, with a population of 6,700,000, including about 1875 Europeans, of whom 1324 are Germans. Several stations have been established by the German East Africa Company, and the chief ports are Dar-es-Salaam (pop. 13,000), Bagamoyo (pop. 13,000), Kilwa (pop. 10,000), and Tanga (pop. 5000). It is administered by a Governor, and a number of communes, with administrators and district councils have been formed; military and police force about 2400. The products are coffee, tobacco, cotton, ivory, caoutchouc, and gum. Gold has been found, and coal north-west of Lake Nyasa. The Usambara railway runs from Tanga to Pongwe and Karagwe (54 miles), and has been carried on to Mombo (28 miles). The Government have guaranteed interest on the cost of a line between Dar-es-

Salaam and Mrogoro, which is open to Kingani (50 miles). Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £450,400, including £235,700 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1902, £433,670; 1903, £559,400; 1904, £716,950. Exports, 1902, £258,645; 1903, £352,700; 1904, £447,550.

**Governor**, Capt. Count von Goetzen.

**British Consul-General**, B. Cave, C.B.

**German South-West Africa** has a coast-line extending from Cape Frio to the mouth of the Orange river, and is bounded inland by British territory. The area is estimated at 322,450 sq. miles, and the population at 200,000, including about 4750 Europeans. Coast infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Damaraland is the name of the northern district, Namaqualand and Luderitzland lying to the south. The German South-Western Africa Colonial Company holds and works the coast lands. The country is apparently rich in copper and in agricultural resources, though as yet it is quite undeveloped. Guano is exported. The capital is Great Windhoek, 180 miles inland from Walvisch Bay, which belongs to Cape Colony. A railway runs from Swakopmund to Windhoek, about 237 miles, and another to Tsumeb, about 360 miles. A serious rising broke out in Jan. 1904, and gave great trouble during that year, and was not suppressed completely even in 1905. The forces sent out to deal with it numbered over 14,000, and by the end of 1905 about £10,000,000 had been expended in putting down the rebellion. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £4,331,450, including £4,032,450 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1902, £419,360; 1903, £396,550. Exports, 1902, £108,320; 1903, £172,150.

**Governor**, Herr von Lindequist (appointed 1905).

**Togoland** lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and is administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a local council representative of the merchants. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably. Area, 33,700 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, of whom only 189 are Europeans. The capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 8000 inhabitants, of whom only about 150 are Europeans. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £263,300, including an Imperial loan of £180,000. Imports, 1902, £303,800; 1903, £305,250; 1904, £344,900. Exports, 1902, £205,296; 1903, £180,800; 1904, £177,500. Chief exports, palm oil, gum, and ivory. Cotton is being grown with very satisfactory results. A railway has been built connecting Lome with Little Popo, and has been joined by a line from Lome to Misahoche.

**British Consul**, Capt. C. F. Cromie, C.M.G., at Dakar.

### ii. Colonies in the Pacific, etc.

**Bismarck Archipelago.** A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover. They have been a German possession since '84. As to government see Kaiser Wilhelm's Land below. Area 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 188,000, including about 280 Europeans. Chief exports copra and cocoanut fibre. Imports, 1903, £117,000; 1904, £87,950. Exports, 1903, £48,150; 1904, £60,500.



**Caroline Islands.** This archipelago, or group of islands, in all numbering five hundred, lies between the Philippines and the Marshall Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and to the north of German New Guinea. After the Spanish-American war, the Caroline, Pelew, and Marianne or Ladrone Islands (except Guam, ceded to the United States in '98) were left under Spanish rule; but they were sold during '96 to Germany for about £837,500. The chief islands in the Caroline group are Yap, Ponape, and Kusai. Area, 560 sq. m.; pop. 50,000. The Pelew group, the most westerly of the groups, consist of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The pop. is about 10,000. The Ladrone are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. Area of Ladrone 250 sq. m.; pop., 2000. For administrative purposes there are three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital Ponape; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, capital Yap; (3) the Ladrone, capital Saypan. The whole group was put under the Governor of German New Guinea. The chief export is copra. Revenue and expenditure, 1905-6, £17,250, including £8050 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1903, £42,050; 1904, £35,500. Exports, 1903, £38,550; 1904, £24,000.

**Kaiser Wilhelm's Land** is the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 70,000 sq. m., and the population 110,000. The administration was formerly in the hands of the German New Guinea Company and an Imperial Commissioner, but the Imperial Government assumed the control of the protectorate on April 1st, '99. The seat of government is Herbertshöhe, in the Bismarck Archipelago, an Imperial Commissioner presiding over the Archipelago, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and the Solomon Islands. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success, and there are rich forests. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £58,800, including £42,050 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1904, £28,350; exports, £2700.

**Kiao-Chau**, a German protectorate in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied by Germany in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. The protectorate is administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. Area of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. miles; pop. about 20,000. A dock is being built, and the place is to be made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is free. Railways run inland from Tsintau to Tsi-nan-fu and I-chau, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Pashan. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £764,800, including £733,000 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1901-2, £953,902; exports, £243,294.

**Marshall Islands.** These have been German since 1885. They include the Ratak and Ralik Islands. Area, 150 sq. m.; pop. 15,000. The chief island and capital is Jaluit, and the Jaluit Company of Hamburg administers the group under an agreement with the German

Government; but the administration was to be taken over by the Government on April 1st, 1906. Improved trading regulations were put in force on Oct. 1st, 1905. Copra is the chief export. Imports, 1903, £24,900; 1904, £22,200. Exports, 1903, £26,100; 1904, £29,150.

**British Vice-Consul, A. B. Scott, at Yap.**

**Samoa Islands.** By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 9th, '99, and approved by the United States in Jan. 1900, Upolu (area 345 sq. m.), and Savaii (area 660 sq. m.), were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The population is 39,000, of whom 450 are whites and 650 half-castes. The islands are administered, together with adjacent smaller islands, by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The town and port of Upolu is Apia. Chief exports, copra and cocoa beans. Revenue and expenditure, 1904-5, £28,685, including £11,526 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1923, £134,050; 1904, £115,850; 1905, £144,093. Exports, 1903, £69,250; 1904, £83,750; 1905, £101,392.

**Solomon Islands.** The German islands are administered from Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and until '99 included Isabel, Bougainville, and other islands; but by the Samoa agreement with Great Britain (concluded Nov. 14th, '99) all the islands, except Bougainville and Buka, were ceded to Great Britain. The islanders are in demand as labourers in Queensland and in New Guinea, and Germany reserved her right to hire them for such purposes. Stations have been established by the Melanesian Mission, but the natives are treacherous, and many of them are cannibals and head hunters. Sandal-wood and tortoise-shell are the chief products. Area, 4200 sq. m.; pop., 45,000.

**Gilchrist Educational Trust.** A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships and studentships for young men and women, in connection with various universities and colleges; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class lectures for the people, at a nominal charge for admission. Secretary, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc. Office, 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

**Giolitti, Signor Giovanni**, Italian Premier for the third time in 1906, and Minister of the Interior. B. at Mondovì in 1842, of an old but poor family of mountaineers, he has preserved the same simple habits as when he was a struggling barrister. After occupying several minor legal posts he entered politics in '82 as Deputy for Coni, and soon came to the front as a man of great independence and ability, and also as an orator. Although he became Minister of the Treasury under Crispi (80), he subsequently fought the Crispinian policy with the greatest determination as Prime Minister. When he fell and his opponent returned to power, Signor Giolitti crossed the frontier, having been advised that his arrest had been decided on. During his second administration (1903-5), he introduced several Liberal reforms.

**Girls' Friendly Society, The** (Patroness, Queen Alexandra; Presidents, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York). There are 1,442 branches, and 164,174 members all over the world. Clubs, classes, homes of rest, registry offices and protected emigration form part of the scheme. **Secretary, Miss Ethel Smith, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.**

**Godley, Sir Arthur, K.C.B.,** Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India since 1883, is the only son of John Robert Godley, late of Killigar, co. Leitrim, and was b. in '47. Ed. at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn '69, and was called to the Bar '76. From '72 to '74 and from '80 until '82 he was private secretary to the late Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, who appointed him a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in '82; and he was selected for the position he now fills in '83. Lady Godley, whom he married in '71, is a daughter of Walter Charles, first Lord Northbourne.

### GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION.

The following table gives a bird's-eye view of the world's production during the last half-century, the figures for 1905 being necessarily only approximate:—

Year.	Australasia.	United States.	Whole World.
	£	£	£
1851	1,319,000	11,000,000	17,200,000
1855	11,277,000	11,000,000	27,015,000
1860	10,554,000	9,200,000	23,850,000
1865	10,253,000	10,600,000	24,040,000
1870	8,939,000	10,000,000	21,370,000
1875	7,326,000	6,700,000	22,700,000
1880	6,174,000	7,200,000	22,130,000
1885	5,597,000	6,400,000	21,250,000
1890	6,004,000	6,600,000	24,260,000
1892	6,835,000	6,600,000	29,900,000
1894	7,282,000	7,900,000	36,765,000
1896	9,290,000	10,915,000	41,714,000
1898	13,750,000	13,253,000	59,538,000
1900	14,852,000	16,277,000	53,883,000
1901	16,384,000	15,733,000	54,800,000
1902	16,785,000	16,000,000	61,328,000
1903	18,331,000	14,718,000	67,022,000
1904	17,836,000	16,093,000	71,106,000
1905	17,650,000	17,250,000	77,358,000

Among the gold fields of the world the **Witwatersrand**, though discovered only 20 years ago, is now the most important, and it is here that gold mining has attained its most scientific development. The nature of the reefs is so regular as to enable them to be located when they are an unusually long way below the surface, and this has led to the opening up of a great many so-called "deep" mines, where shafts are sunk to an immense distance below the surface before the reef is struck. Recent investigation tends to show that the real reef area, of which the Witwatersrand forms a part, is really very much larger than was at one time supposed, and that in circular or semicircular form it extends to portions of the Transvaal formerly deemed quite destitute of gold.

Gold production in **Western Australia**, as will be seen from the table below, continues to increase. Here, again, the whole development has taken place within a comparatively recent period, and under great difficulties in the way of transport and owing to lack of efficient water

supplies. The latter deficiency has now been remedied, so far as the Kalgoorlie field is concerned, by providing an artificial supply from a great distance at very considerable cost. The development of the Western Australia gold industry has been checked and delayed by the unpopularity brought upon it owing to the mismanagement of some properties in which British investors were interested, and there is no present prospect of the boom of '99 being repeated, while no important discoveries of new ore bodies have recently taken place, and the leading mines are pretty steadily crushing poorer ore.

The third column in the table below records the progress of gold mining in India, in the Colar district. There the ore is comparatively rich in gold, but has hitherto proved expensive to work. Now, however, expenses are being materially lessened by the introduction of electrical power supply by the Government of Mysore.

The output of the three countries above described has been as follows:—

Year.	Witwatersrand.	Western Australia.	India.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
1890	494,817	34,209	104,932
1892	1,210,869	59,548	163,140
1894	2,024,163	207,131	209,729
1896	2,280,892	281,265	321,878
1897	3,034,679	688,603	389,779
1898	4,295,602	1,050,182	415,147
1899	4,369,166*	1,539,212	440,249
1900	251,891	1,472,990	493,342

\* Including 300,000 oz. estimated to have been extracted after the declaration of war.

Year.	Witwatersrand.	Western Australia.	India.
	Fine oz.	Fine oz.	oz.
1901	238,993*	1,616,933	504,348
1902	1,690,098	1,769,176	514,291
1903	2,859,477	2,064,798	597,786
1904	3,653,794	1,985,230	606,233
1905	4,706,433	1,955,316	615,561
1906	4,514,730†	1,345,657‡	469,365†

\* Seven months only; crushing resumed in May 1901.

† Ten months.

‡ Nine months.

In **Rhodesia** steady progress is being made, the output in 1899 being only 65,300 oz., while in 1901 it had reached 172,150 oz.; in 1904 the total was 267,715 oz., and in 1905 407,048 oz. During the first ten months of 1906 the production was 455,063 oz. While the development has been steady, the industry has not yet reached a position of real importance. The discovery was reported during 1904 of **Banket reefs**, the accounts of which are of a most favourable character, though at present operations in connection with them have only been of an experimental kind.

In other parts of the world the principal areas in which British investors are interested are: New Zealand, Queensland, British Columbia, Klondyke, and West Africa. No developments of great importance occurred in 1906, but there is little question that a largely increased output was effected during the year. Gold mining has made distinct progress everywhere except



in Russia, and a considerable increase seems assured from the whole of North America.

**Gosse, Edmund, LL.D.**, Librarian to the House of Lords, critic, and poet, was b. in London 1849, ed. privately, appointed an assistant librarian at the British Museum '67, and translator to the Board of Trade '75, resigning that office on his appointment as Librarian to the House of Lords in 1904. Hon. M.A. Camb., LL.D. St. Andrew's, Clark Lecturer in English Lit. Trin. Coll., Camb. '84-'90. Author of "Collected Poems," '96, "Northern Studies," Lives of Gray, Congreve, Dr. Donne, and Jeremy Taylor, Histories of XVIIIth Century Literature, Modern English Literature, etc. 17, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.

**Gould, Sir Francis Carruthers**, the greatest political cartoonist of the day, was b. at Barnstaple in 1845, and was ed. in that town. He entered a local bank at the age of 16, and at 20 came up to London and entered a stockbroker's office, eventually himself becoming a member of the Stock Exchange. In '79 he began to illustrate the Christmas number of *Truth*, but his first journalistic work was done on the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Budget* when Mr. Stead was editor. He very soon became a regular member of the staff, and with his colleagues transferred his services to the *Westminster Gazette* when the former paper passed into Mr. Astor's hands. For years his pictorial commentary on the proceedings at Westminster has been brilliant in the extreme. His "Cartoons for the Crisis," during the general election of '95, afterwards republished separately, firmly established his reputation as a political caricaturist. He is now assistant editor of the *Westminster Gazette* and editor of *Picture Politics*. Knighted June 1906. Address: 3, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.

## GREECE.

### Ruler.

**King George I.** (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George) is a brother of the Dowager Empress of Russia, Queen Alexandra, and King Frederik of Denmark; b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '63, in succession to Otho I. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and has five sons and one daughter. An attempt to assassinate him was made in '98, but happily failed. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, b. Aug. 2nd, '68, who married Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II., in '89. The second son, Prince George (b. '69), was High Commissioner in Crete '98-1906. Another son, Prince Andrew, married Princess Alice, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, in 1903. The present King is of the Lutheran faith, but by the constitution his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church. He paid a State visit to King Edward VII. in Nov. 1905, and the King conferred on him the Royal Victorian Chain. His income is about £52,000.

### Government.

This country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in '30 declared a kingdom under the protection of Great

Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of '64 the executive is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the Boule, a chamber of 235 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. The Greek Orthodox Church, governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of £14,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a Financial Commission established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on the external debt. The Financial Commission has entrusted the administration of the monopolies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company, which acts under the control of the Commission.

### The Army.

Under a new law, military service for all adult males lasts for 12 years, of which 2 are passed with the colours. The regulations provide for an army of from 120,000 to 130,000 men on a war footing. The 3 divisions on the peace establishment swell in war into 6, each containing 2 infantry brigades, 2 battalions of *chasseurs à pied*, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 of cavalry, 1 battalion of engineers, with military train, etc. Each infantry regiment consists of 3 battalions, each artillery regiment of 8 six-gun batteries, and in war each infantry division is joined by an artillery regiment of 4 batteries. There are 6 mountain and 3 heavy-gun batteries. The armament is to be changed, the guns being replaced by quick-firers, and the present Gras rifle by a magazine rifle. A contract for the supply of 60,000 Mannlicher-Schönauer rifles by 1908, and 40,000 subsequently, was signed in Nov. 1905.

### The Navy.

The Navy consists of three small battleships, with a few gunboats and torpedo craft of no large fighting value. There is a naval personnel of about 4000, conscripts for 2 years or voluntary enlistment. There is a small arsenal at the Piræus. Three armoured cruisers and some torpedo vessels were reported (Oct. 1906) to be projected.

Minister of Marine, M. Zygomalas.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but illiteracy largely prevails. There are 3587 schools and 238,165 pupils. The chief industry is agriculture, carried on largely by peasant proprietors, and the chief exports are currants, ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 700 miles of railway open. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom. In Asia Minor there are probably about 2,000,000, in European Turkey about 4,000,000, and large numbers dwell in Crete, Cyprus, etc. The population of Athens was in '96, 111,486.

Area about 24,528 sq. m.; pop. 1905 (estimated), 2,680,403. Revenue (estimated) 1904 (£1 = 36 drachmai), £3,366,284; 1905 (£1 = 31 dr.),



£4,079,715; 1906 (£1 = 28 dr.), £4,491,191. **Expenditure** (estimated) 1904, £3,331,896; 1905-£3,829,025; 1906, £4,445,056. **Public Debt**, 1906, £29,036,760 (gold) and £6,244,535 (paper). **Im, ports**, 1905, £5,631,322; **exports**, 1905, £3,354,425.

**Ministry:** *Premier and Minister of War*, M. G. Theotokis.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. A. Skouzes.—*Finance*, M. A. Simopoulos.—*Justice*, M. D. C. Vocotopoulos.—*Public Instruction*, M. A. Stephanopoulos.—*Interior*, M. N. Calogheropoulos.—*Marine*, M. Zygomalas.

**Minister in London**, M. D. G. Métaxas, hon. G.C.V.O., 1, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General*, T. Stavridis, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*Secretary of the Consulate General*, J. Methodios Ioannides.

**British Minister at Athens**, Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.—*British Delegate on International Financial Commission*, C. A. Young, M.V.O. (acting).—*Consuls*: C. A. Blakeney, M.V.O. (Corfu), F. B. Wood (Patras), E. MacDonald (Piræus), W. H. Cottrell (Syra), and A. A. C. Merlin (Volo).

### History, 1906.

When the Chamber met to elect a President, the Government candidate was defeated (Dec. 11th, 1905), and the Cabinet resigned. M. Theotokis then formed a new Cabinet (21st), and after a recess of one month the Chamber re-assembled (Jan. 29th). The Premier announced that the Government would enlarge the electoral districts by reducing their number to one-third of the existing number, and would deduct from the service of officers elected to the Chamber all the time not passed in the army. The military deputies strongly opposed these proposals, and the Prime Minister denounced M. Kalli for encouraging the Opposition. Finally Parliament was dissolved by royal decree (Feb. 14th), and the elections were fixed for April 9th. They resulted in a complete triumph for the Government, M. Theotokis' supporters winning 120 seats. The Ralists secured 42, the Zaimists 7, and the Independents 8. King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived at Corfu (April 11th), and were welcomed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who had arrived the previous day on the *Renown*, en route for home, after their visit to India. The royal party had a great reception at Athens (17th), and were present at the inauguration of the *Olympic Games* (22nd), leaving on the 25th. The Games came to a close on May 2nd. The law excluding junior officers of the army and navy from the Chamber was read a third time (30th). Other measures carried provided for the reorganization of the gendarmerie, and for making good the deficiency of military material by retrenchments in ordinary expenditure and some increase of taxation. A system of electric tramways for Athens and the Piræus was sanctioned. The session then closed (July 18th). The final rupture of diplomatic relations with Roumania was notified (June 13th), the Russian Legation there assuming the protection of Greek interests.

**Greenwich Hospital.** This ancient institution was originally a Royal Palace, and was appropriated as "a memorial of the virtues of good Queen Mary, of the love and sorrow of King William, and the great victory of La Hague," to receive disabled seamen and relieve the widows and orphans of seamen. The funds are derived from the investment of over

£4,000,000 of capital, landed estates in the north of England, house property at Greenwich, and Exchequer grants amounting to £21,000 a year. In '65 it was resolved to close the Hospital as an asylum for disabled seamen, and to devote the Hospital funds to pensions for officers and men, the education and maintenance of their children, gratuities to relatives dependent on men who died in the naval service, etc. **Director**, Mr. C. H. R. Stansfield.

**Gresham College.** Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth, by his will, dated July 5th, 1575, bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597. In '76 the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows: **Physic**, E. Symes Thompson, M.D.; **Rhetoric**, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; **Astronomy**, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; **Law**, G. H. Blakesley, M.A.; **Geometry**, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; **Music**, Sir J. F. Bridge, M.V.O.; **Mus. Doc. (q.v.)**; **Divinity**, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D.; **Clerk** to the Gresham Committee, Sir John Watney, Mercers' Hall, E.C.

**Grouse Disease.** The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in April 1905 appointed a Committee, with Lord Lovat as chairman and Mr. A. S. Leslie as secretary, to inquire into the nature and causes of grouse disease, and to report whether any and, if so, what preventive or remedial measures can with advantage be taken with respect to it. The cost of the inquiry will be defrayed by subscription and guarantees, and no charge in respect of it will fall upon public funds.

### GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the east by British Honduras and Salvador, and on the south by the Pacific. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1847. Governed by a President, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years, and a Council of State of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory. **Army** numbers about 7000 officers and men, with militia about 57,000. The soil is very fertile, and the cultivation of rubber is being encouraged. Minerals are found, but are little worked. A new railway uniting the Central, Southern and Western Departments was opened Nov. 21st, 1903, and there are in all over 400 miles of line open. **Chief products**: coffee, rubber, hides, bananas, and sugar.

Area about 49,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,647,300, of whom 60 per cent. are pure Indians. Capital, *Guatemala la Nueva*, pop. 96,560. Revenue, 1903, £220,000; 1904, £418,445; 1905, £549,325. Expenditure, 1905, £329,377 (ordinary), and £402,758 (extraordinary). External debt, 1905, £1,842,526 (including interest unpaid Dec. 30th, '99, to Dec. 31st, 1905, £359,726). The regular service of the loan has been suspended. A general meeting of the bondholders of the External Debt was held on Dec. 1st, 1904, and carried a resolution protesting "energetically against the conduct of the Guatemalan Government in allowing its External Debt to remain in total default during five years," and claiming their full rights under the arrangement of '95. Internal Debt, 1905, £62,427. Imports, 1901, £851,791; 1902, £803,373; 1903, £594,327; 1904, £1,008,228; 1905, £1,363,889. Exports, 1901, £1,503,897; 1902, £1,806,300; 1903, £1,343,797; 1904, £1,510,373; 1905, £1,647,552.

Hostilities broke out with San Salvador in July, and the forces of the latter country were defeated and their commander, General Regalado, killed (13th). The Guatemalan troops crossed the boundary of Honduras in pursuit of the fugitives, and fighting went on in both countries. The Guatemalans were defeated at Piatanar (14th), and an armistice was then arranged (18th) pending peace negotiations, which were carried on board the U.S. cruiser *Marblehead* at San José, both the United States and Mexico offering their help to bring about a settlement. A treaty of peace was signed (20th) by the representatives of all three countries, and with the sanction of Costa Rica.

President: M. Estrada-Cabrera, elected in '98, and re-elected 1904 for the period March 1905-11. Ministry; *Foreign Affairs*, Juan Barrios.—*War*, Luis Molina.—*Education*, J. Antonio Mandujano.—*Home and Justice*, Juan J. Argueta.—*Exchequer*, Guillermo Aguirre.—*Public Works*, José Flamenco.

Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in England, M. J. Tibbe-Machado, 31, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.

British Minister at Guatemala, Lionel Carden, Esq.—*Commercial Agent in Central America*, F. W. Melville, c/o British Legation, Guatemala.—*Consul at Guatemala*, H. A. R. Hervey.—*Consul at Quezaltenango*, H. Fleischmann.

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C., was established by the Corporation of London in '80, for the purpose of providing high-class instruction in the art and science of music at a moderate cost. Lessons in any branch of music can be had at fees varying from £1 11s. 6d. to £4 14s. 6d. per term. There are 110 scholarships, etc. Principal, Dr. W. H. Cummings, F.S.A.; Secretary, Mr. H. Saxe Wyndham; Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Charles P. Smith.

Guthrie, Sir James, President Royal Scottish Academy, was b. 1859, ed. at Glasgow High School and Univ., became A.R.S.A. '88, R.S.A. '92, and President 1902. He is an Hon. Member of the R.S. Water Colour Society, the Royal Hibernian Academy, and various foreign societies. Knighted 1903, LL.D. Glasgow 1906. 41, Moray Place, Edinburgh, and Rowmore, Row, Dumfriesshire.

Guyot, Yves, b. at Dinan, Sept. 6th, 1848, is the son of a barrister at Rennes, where he pursued his early studies. He is an energetic Free-Trader, and as such was made, in '79, an honorary member of the Cobden Club. When still young he took a part in the revolution of Sept. 4th, '70, which, on the news of the surrender of Sedan, established the third Republic. An ardent reformer, but not a socialist, he became a member of the Municipal Council of Paris in '74, and conducted a campaign against the Prefecture of the Police in '78. He was elected a member of the French Parliament in '85, and took office as Minister of Public Works in '89. Appointed editor of the *Siccle*, an old-established Liberal paper, in which he now writes on economic subjects, he wrote "La Tyrannie Socialiste" (93), "Les Principes de '89 et le Socialisme" (94), "L'économie de l'Effort" (96), "Le Bilan de l'Eglise" and "La Question des Sucres" (1901). He was one of the prominent leaders in the defence of Dreyfus, and waged a successful campaign for the abolition of the Continental sugar bounties. After their abolition by the Brussels Conference in 1902, he was honoured by a public banquet at the National Liberal Club. He published "Les Conflits du Travail et leur Solution," in which he argues that the contract of labour is a contract of exchange, and "La Comédie Protectionniste" in 1904.

## H

Hakluyt Society. Agent, R. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W.; Hon. Sec., B. H. Soulsby, F.S.A.

Hambourg, Mark, the piano virtuoso and composer, was b. in South Russia May 30th, 1879, but is now a naturalised Englishman. He studied under his father, Professor Hambourg and Professor Leschetizky, obtained the Liszt scholarship at Vienna '94, and made his first public appearance at a concert there under Dr. Richter in '95. He then toured in Australia, and began the recitals which have since made him famous on the Continent, in London, and in America. He has toured also in South Africa and New Zealand. He has published a number of piano compositions, and instituted a competition for pianoforte music in 1904. Address: 2, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, W.

Hamilton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian, K.C.B., D.S.O., was b. at Corfu, Jan. 16th, '53, and is the son of Col. C. Hamilton. Ed. at Cheam and Wellington College, he entered the Army in '72, served in the Afghan war, the '81 campaign in South Africa, the Egyptian and Soudan campaigns, in Burma, Chitral, and Tirah. At the beginning of the Boer War he distinguished himself at Elandslaagte and Ladysmith, and served under Lord Roberts in the advance upon Johannesburg. He returned to England in Jan. 1901 to become Military Secretary to Lord Roberts, and on Nov. 9th went out again as Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener. On April 23rd, 1903, he was appointed Quartermaster-General. He was sent to Manchuria in 1904 to represent the Indian Army in the war, and on his return in 1905 assumed the command



of the Southern Military District. He has the First Class of the Order of the Prussian Crown, and of the Spanish Order of Military Merit, and the Grand Cordon of the Sacred Treasure (Japan). Address: Tilworth House, Andover.

**Hamilton, Sir Edward W., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.,** Permanent Financial Secretary to the Treasury, eldest son of the Bishop of Salisbury, was b. at Salisbury, July 7th, 1847; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; and entered the Treasury '70. He served as Private Secretary to Right Hon. R. Lowe '72-3, and to Mr. Gladstone '80-5. In '85 he was appointed Principal Clerk Finance Division, in '92 Assistant Financial Secretary, in '94 Assistant Secretary, and in 1903 Joint Permanent Secretary; G.C.B. June 1906. He has published a book on the National Debt, a monograph on Mr. Gladstone, and is a Bachelor of Music. Address: 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.

**Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.,** Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 2nd son of the 2nd Viscount Hardinge, was b. 1858, was ed. at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1881. He was at Constantinople till '84, then went to Berlin, and was appointed to Washington in '85. Here he was promoted to be Second Secretary. He was at Sofia '87-91, at Paris for three years, and then became Secretary of Legation at Teheran '96-8, and at St. Petersburg '98-1903. He was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1903, Ambassador at St. Petersburg March 1904, and Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1906. He married in '90 the Hon. Winifred Sturt, da. of the late Lord Alington. 32, Bryanston Square, W.

**Hardy, Thomas,** author, was b. 1840, in Dorsetshire, and commenced his career as a church architect. For an essay dealing with "Coloured Brick and Terra-cotta Architecture," he received the medal and prize of the Institute of British Architects. His first novel, "Desperate Remedies," appeared in '71, and in '74 "Far from the Madding Crowd" appeared in the *Cornhill*. Other novels from his pen have been "Under the Greenwood Tree" ('72), "A Pair of Blue Eyes" ('73), "The Hand of Ethelberta" ('75-6), "The Return of the Native" ('78), "The Trumpet Major" ('80), "A Laodicean" ('81), "Two on a Tower" ('82), "The Mayor of Casterbridge," "The Woodlanders," "Wessex Tales," "A Group of Noble Dames," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" ('91), "Life's Little Ironies" ('94), "Jude the Obscure" ('95), and "The Well-Beloved" ('92 and '97). In '98 he published "Wessex Poems," in 1901 "Poems of the Past and the Present." In 1904 the first, and in 1906 the second, part of a Napoleonic drama in blank and lyrical verse appeared, entitled "The Dynasts." In June '93 Mr. Hardy produced a dramatic piece called "The Three Wayfarers." "Tess" also has been dramatised and played in America. J.P. for Dorchester and Dorset. Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen 1905. Athenæum and Savile Clubs.

**Harleian Society,** 140, Wardour Street, W. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, W. B. Bannerman, F.S.A.

**Harris, Admiral Sir Robert H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,** President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, was b. Oct. 12th, 1843. He has been Commodore of the Training

Squadron, was A.D.C. to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, British member of the Council of Admirals which pacified Crete in '97-8, when he received his K.C.M.G., and Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station during the Boer war, after which he received his K.C.B. and the cordial thanks of Lord Roberts. He was appointed Vice-Admiral 1901, President, Royal Naval College 1903, and Admiral 1905. He has written several books on naval subjects. R. N. College, Greenwich.

**Hart, Sir Robert, Bart., G.C.M.G.,** Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, is the eldest son of Mr. Henry Hart, of Portadown, co. Armagh, and was b. 1835. Ed. at Taunton Wesleyan School, and Queen's Coll., Belfast, he entered the Consular Service in China '54. In '59 he resigned in order to join the Chinese Maritime Customs. He was appointed Inspector-General in '63, and in '85 assumed his present post. In 1906 it was announced that he had determined to resign (see CHINA). He has many Chinese decorations. During the Boxer outbreak he underwent the siege in the British Legation at Peking, and has since published his somewhat remarkable views on the position in China, under the title "These from the Land of Sinim." His academic and honorary distinctions include hon. M.A. and LL.D. Queen's University, Ireland, hon. LL.D. Michigan University, Hon. Member Royal Asiatic Society, Hon. Fellow Royal Statistical Society, and Hon. Member Institut de Droit International. He has been decorated by the sovereigns of almost every European country except Russia, was given the Peacock's Feather, China, in '85, and the brevet title of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, China, in 1901. Peking, China.

**Harveian Society,** Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W. Hon. Secs., H. J. Macevoy, M.D.; John F. H. Broadbent, M.D.

**Hauptmann, Gerhart,** dramatic poet, was b. at Salzbrunn, in Silesia, Nov. 15th, 1862. He passed from agriculture to art; settled for some time as sculptor in Rome, later on in Switzerland and Berlin, visited America, returned to agriculture to become thoroughly familiar with the peasant classes. Married in '84, he published in '85 his first poem, an epic in classical style. But he soon, under the influence of Ibsen, turned to the drama, and created a great sensation by his powerful pictures of the lives of the lower middle and lower classes—"Before Sunrise" ('89), "A Peace Festival" ('90), "Lonely Men" ('91), "The Weavers," "Our Colleague Crampton," dealing with the drink mania, "Der Biberpelz" ('92), "Hannele," "Florian Geyer," a picture of the peasant war in the sixteenth century, "Versunkene Glocke," and "Fuhrmann Henschel."

**Hayashi, Viscount Tadasu,** was ennobled for his distinguished services at the Japanese Foreign Office during the war with China. He came to England in 1866 to study, and while still a young man began his official career in his own country. He was first Governor of the province of Kobe, but was then transferred to the Foreign Office, and after the Chinese War negotiated the treaty of commerce and navigation with China in Peking. He was next sent as Minister to St. Petersburg. He served in '99 as Japan's chief delegate at the Hague Peace Conference; and in the autumn of '99 he was appointed to succeed Mr. Kato as Minister, and afterwards



Ambassador in London, which office he held till 1906. He was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs May 1906. Hon. G.C.V.O. July 1905.

### HAYTI.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, is the second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area, 28,249 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. There are two states in the island. The larger is the Republic of San Domingo (g.v.).

The Republic of Hayti occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. estimated (1905) at 1,500,000 to 2,500,000. Capital, Port-au-Prince, pop. 101,133. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '89. The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, who receives a salary of £4800. The Chamber of 95 members is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the Senate of 39 members indirectly for six years. The religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an army of 18,016 men, and a navy of 6 small vessels. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. The principal product is coffee, and the bulk of the trade goes to Havre. Cocoa and cotton are grown, the latter in increasing quantity. Minerals exist, and are now being more worked. Railways are being built. Revenue, 1905, £481,508 (gold), and \$2,669,021 (paper); expenditure, £695,775 (gold), and \$7,549,976 (paper); debt, 1906, £5,152,122 (gold), and £472,554 (paper); exports (coffee, mahogany, logwood, cotton, cocoa, turtle-shells, and hides), 99, £2,800,000; imports, 1902-3, £796,333.

President, General Nord Alexis (appointed Dec. 17th, 1902).

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction*, Pauléus Sannon. — *Interior and Police*, General André. — *Justice and Worship*, J. Laleau. — *Finance and Commerce*, F. Marcelin. — *Army and Navy*, Cyriaque Célestin. — *Public Works and Agriculture*, Numa Laraque.

Legation: *Minister Resident*, Dr. S. Viard, Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street, S.W. — *Consul*, M. Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch St. British Consul-General at Port-au-Prince, A. G. Vansittart.

Hearst, William Randolph, American newspaper proprietor and politician. B. at San Francisco in '63, he began life by publishing a paper in that city, but soon extended his activity to Chicago and New York. His papers in these three cities appeal to the masses, and have very large circulations. They are "papers that do things," and are proud of being "yellow." Mr. Hearst began his political career as a Democrat, then sought labour support and became an advocate of Municipal Socialism. After being returned to the House of Representatives he was an unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty of New York, and in Nov. 1906 stood unsuccessfully for the Governorship of New York State. By many Mr. Hearst is considered to have designs on the Presidency.

Hervieu, Paul Ernest, novelist and dramatist, member of the French Academy (elected 1900). B. at Neuilly (Seine) Sept. 2nd, '57, and

ed. in Paris. Practised as barrister, and secured appointment as Secretary of Embassy, but left both law and finance to devote himself to literature. Hervieu may be compared to Alexandre Dumas *filis* in that his novels and plays attempt to solve moral or social problems. He has courageously defended noble causes. His plays, many of which have been produced at the Comédie-Française, are, like himself, cold, logical, combative. Chief works: "La Course du Flambeau," "Peints par eux-mêmes," "L'Armature," "Les Tenailles," "La Loi de l'Homme," "L'Enigme," "Théroigne de Méricourt," "Le Dédale." Address: 17, Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

Highways Protection League. Aims at reducing the present maximum speed limit for motor cars, and reducing it in towns and villages, etc. Secretary, A. Barnes, 7, Fig Tree Court, Temple, London, E.C.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law, and general literature. Numerous reports and many appendices thereto have been issued by the Commission, describing some hundreds of private collections of manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: The Master of the Rolls (chairman); the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.; the Earl of Liverpool; the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; the Earl of Dartmouth; Lord Fitzmaurice; Lord Alverstone; Lord Hawkesbury; Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G.; Lord Lindley; Sir Edward Fry; Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.; Mr. John Morley, O.M., LL.D., D.C.L.; and Professor C. H. Firth, M.A., with Mr. R. A. Roberts as Secretary. The reports are prepared by various inspectors acting under the authority of the Commission, many of the historical papers examined being deposited by their owners in the Public Record Office for the purpose. Office, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Historical Society, Royal. Hon. Secretary, H. E. Malden, M.A., 6 and 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Hofmeyr, Jan H., South African journalist and politician, is the leader of the Afrikaner Bond, and has often represented Cape Colony at Colonial and other conferences. For some years Mr. Cecil Rhodes found him a staunch ally; but after the Jameson Raid he broke with Mr. Rhodes, and in the elections of '98, as wire-puller of the Bond caucus, was active in his opposition to him. At one time Mr. Hofmeyr advocated total separation of South Africa from England; but after the Transvaal War of '82 he acted as mediator between the Boers and the Cape Government, especially over the Swaziland question, and it was through his influence that a solution of the difficulty was arrived at. He was prominent in the negotiations which followed on the Bloemfontein Conference, '99.

Holman Hunt, William, was b. in London 1827, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy in '46. He was one of the originators of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, and his best known pictures are "The Light of the World," of

which he painted a new version in 1904, "The Finding of Jesus in the Temple," '60; "The Scapegoat," "The Shadow of Death," '73; "The Triumph of the Innocents," "Christ the Carpenter," "May Morning on Magdalen Tower," '91; "The Miracle of Holy Fire," etc. In 1905 he exhibited a new masterpiece, "The Lady of Shalott," based on the design which he made in '57 to illustrate an edition of Tennyson's Poems then published. Appointed to Order of Merit June 30th, 1905. A nearly complete collection of his works was shown at the Leicester Galleries in Oct. 1906. Address: 18, Melbury Road, Kensington, W.

**Home Arts and Industries Association.** Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand-work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association. An annual exhibition of the work done is held in the Royal Albert Hall (usually in May). Secretary, S. C. Hendrey. Office and studios, Royal Albert Hall.

### HOME OFFICE, THE.

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary's duties are multifarious, and cover a wide range of subjects. He is, speaking generally, the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects. Addresses and Petitions to the Throne are presented and answered through the Home Secretary; Royal Warrants and Licences relating to peerages, titles, decorations, changes of names and arms, and Royal Commissions are issued by him; and he is the authority for granting Certificates of Naturalisation. He is the adviser of the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in all cases arising in England or Wales, and it is on his advice that all pardons and remissions of sentence are granted to convicted persons. Hence the decision whether in cases of murder the capital sentence is to be carried out rests with the Home Secretary, and is among the most important and difficult of his duties. He also grants the licenses—formerly called "tickets of leave"—on which convicts are conditionally released before the expiration of their sentences.

To the Home Secretary belongs the general administration of the prison system in England and Wales, the maintenance of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, the custody of all criminal lunatics, and the execution of the law relating to the Extradition (*q.v.*) of fugitive offenders from or to the United Kingdom. It is on his recommendation that Recorders, Metropolitan Police Magistrates, and Stipendiary Magistrates are appointed, and Commissions of the Peace are issued, and Courts of Quarter Sessions granted to Municipal Boroughs. He has also jurisdiction in settling the salaries of Coroners, Clerks of the Peace, and Clerks to Justices, in fixing the fees they may charge, in prescribing the payments made to witnesses, and in other matters in which the intervention of a Government department is required in the administration of criminal justice. As the Minister to whom Parliament looks for the maintenance of

order, he has under his direct supervision and control the Metropolitan Police Force, consisting of about 17,000 officers and men, and he has extensive powers in regard to the County and Borough Police Forces in England and Wales. The police bye-laws made by Municipal Corporations and County Councils which deal with such subjects as street betting, street music, the lighting of vehicles, etc., are subject to the Secretary of State's allowance. The reformatory treatment of habitual drunkards is another matter which comes within the jurisdiction of the Home Secretary, who makes regulations as to the treatment, both of inebriates who voluntarily resort to Retreats and of those who are committed by courts of law to Inebriate Reformatories. There are two "State" Reformatories, established and maintained by the Prison Commissioners, and at present ten "certified" Reformatories maintained by philanthropic bodies and local authorities.

Another of the most important features of Home Office work in modern times is the administration of many statutes relating to industrial questions. The laws which Parliament has passed for protecting the workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops are administered by the Home Office, which makes rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of life and health in dangerous industries, and enforces them by means of a large staff of inspectors (40 Inspectors of Mines and Quarries and 165 Inspectors of Factories and Workshops). It is also the central authority (for England and Wales) under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Shop Hours Act 1904. Byelaws made under the former Act and closing Orders made under the latter by local authorities require the confirmation of the Secretary of State. The Acts providing for Workmen's Compensation and those preventing the abuses arising from Truck in the payment of wages are also under the general charge of the Home Office. Another staff of inspectors (4 in number) is charged with the task of seeing that the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1875, and the orders made under that Act, are carried out in the interest of public safety. The Home Office is also an educational authority. The Reformatory and Industrial Schools established by voluntary agencies or local authorities for the special training of children who are either criminal or living in circumstances in which they are in danger of falling into crime, are supported mainly out of Parliamentary Votes, and are placed under the inspection and supervision of the Home Department. More than 20,000 children and youths are being trained in these schools.

The Home Office administers the Acts relating to Anatomy; its sanction, speaking generally, is necessary for the exhumation of human remains, and it has the duty of prescribing regulations under which the practice of Cremation may be allowed. It is the Government Department concerned with the Licensing Acts, and makes regulations for the procedure governing the payment of compensation in certain cases of the extinction of licences under the Act of 1904; it issues orders for the Protection of Wild Birds; administers and enforces the law relating to Experiments on Living Animals; performs important functions regarding the custody, care, and repatriation of the inmates of lunatic asylums, who are by statute entitled to free



communication with the Secretary of State; it is the authority for laying down rules as to the care of children who have been taken out of their parents' custody under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, and for deciding whether in any particular case such children shall be allowed to emigrate under the auspices of the guardians appointed under that statute, or shall be removed to other custody; and it administers the law for the restriction of the immigration of undesirable aliens, and the expulsion of criminal aliens. Finally the Home Office is a Statistical Department, publishing annually volumes of statistics as to the judicial business of the country (civil and criminal), as to mines and quarries, as to factories and workshops, and as to licensed premises, and from time to time preparing such returns on special subjects as Parliament may require of it.

The Chief Permanent Officials are:—

Under-Secretary of State, Sir Mackenzie D. Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, H. H. Cunynghame, Esq., C.B., C. E. Troup, Esq., C.B., and E. R. H. Blackwell, Esq.

Principal Clerks, H. B. Simpson, Esq., W. P. Byrne, Esq., C.B., M. Delevingne, Esq., and J. Pedder, Esq.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Dr. A. Whitelegge, C.B.

Chief Inspector of Explosives, Capt. J. H. Thomson.

Inspector under Inebriates' Acts, Dr. R. W. Branthwaite.

Inspector of Reformatories, T. D. Robertson, Esq., I.S.O.

Inspector under the Aliens Act, 1905, W. Haldane Porter, Esq.

**Home Rule.** In the '94 edition, under the heading Session, Part I., sect. 3, and Part II., sects. 79-101, full particulars are given as to the provisions and progress of the Home Rule Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Gladstone in the Session of '93. See also IRELAND and PARLIAMENT (Political Parties).

### HONDURAS.

Honduras is a Republic in Central America, established in 1839, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. Governed by a President and Congress, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. Army about 500, but there is a militia of about 20,000. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. Agriculture, however, is now showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. Chief products: bananas, tobacco, coffee, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. Most of the foreign trade is with the United States.

**Area,** 43,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 400,000 to 600,000, the majority of whom are Indians. **Capital,** Tegucigalpa, pop. 34,692. **Revenue,** 1905, £443,725; **expenditure,** £442,819; **imports,** 1902-3, £287,401; 1903-4, £414,827; 1904-5, £472,552; **exports,** 1902-3, £351,012; 1903-4, £443,568; 1904-5, £494,578; **debt,** £5,398,570. The loans were raised (1867-70) for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small

proportion only was expended for this purpose. The arrears of interest to 1905 amount to £15,216,512.

Fighting took place with Guatemala in July 1906. See GUATEMALA.

**President,** General Manuel Bonilla (elected Feb. 1903).

**Consul-General in London,** M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, E.C.

**British Minister (at Guatemala),** Lionel Carden, Esq.

**British Consuls,** A. E. Melhado (Truxillo), Colin W. Campbell (Tegucigalpa), Robert Motz (Amapala), and W. J. Bain (Puerto Cortes).

**Hope, Anthony,** is the pen-name of Mr. A. H. Hawkins, a younger son of the late Rev. E. C. Hawkins, vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. He was b. in London, Feb. 9th, 1863, ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st class Classics '85, M.A. '89). He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in '87, published "A Man of Mark" in '90, and there have since followed, "Father Stafford," "Mr. Witt's Widow," "Sport Royal," "Half a Hero," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The God in the Car," "The Dolly Dialogues," "Count Antonio" ('95), "Comedies of Courtship" and "The Heart of Princess Osra" ('96), "Phroso" ('97), "Simon Dale" and "Rupert of Hentzau" ('98), "The King's Mirror" ('99), "Quisante" (1900), "Tristram of Blent" (1901), "The Intrusions of Peggy" (1902), "Double Harness" (1904), "A Servant of the Public (1905), and "Sophy of Kravonia" (1906). A dramatic version of "The Prisoner of Zenda" was produced in '96; a comedy, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," in '98, "English Nell" (in collaboration with Edward Rose) in 1900, and "Pilkerton's Peerage" in 1902. Mr. Hope married in 1903 Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles Sheldon, of New York. Address: 41, Bedford Square, W.C.

**Hops.** According to the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, U.S.A., the hop crop has been as follows for the years named:—

1901 . . . . .	201,902,000 lbs.
1902 . . . . .	169,963,000 "
1903 . . . . .	174,462,000 "
1904 . . . . .	178,883,000 "
1905 . . . . .	268,270,000 "

The chief hop growing countries have contributed as follows:—

	Million pounds.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
England . . . . .	72'7	34'8	47'1	31'6	77'9
Germany . . . . .	27'5	50'2	46'5	49'1	64'5
United States . . . .	33'8	38'9	44'3	49'2	51'2
Austria-Hungary . . .	33'4	20'4	9'8	20'2	40
Russia . . . . .	11	11	12'5	8'7	14'5

**Hopwood, Sir Francis J. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,** Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, was b. in 1860, and entered the Board of Trade as assistant law clerk in '86. He was appointed assistant solicitor in '88, private secretary to the President, Secretary to the Railway Department, and C.M.G. '93. He was a delegate to the '95 International Railway Congress in London, and to the International Railway Congresses in Paris, 1900, and Washington, 1905. C.B. '95. He acted as hon. sec. to the chairman of the Select Committee which inquired into the Jameson Raid in '96, and was



a Royal Commissioner on London Traffic 1903. He was appointed to succeed the late Sir Courtenay Boyle as Permanent Secretary, and made K.C.B. in 1901. 3, Sussex Gardens, N.

**Horological Institute, The British**, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute, and certificates of competency are granted. It publishes monthly the *Horological Journal*, which circulates among watchmakers, jewelers, and silversmiths. There are 222 members and 20 associates. Secretary, James Savidge. Office: Northampton Square, E.C.

**Horsley, Sir Victor**, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., is a son of Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., and was b. at Kensington, 1857. He was ed. at Cranbrook School and University Coll. Hospital, and was Professor Superintendent of the Brown Institution '84-90; Fullerian Professor at the Royal Institution '91-3, Professor of Pathology at University College '93-6, and Professor of Clinical Surgery at University College Hospital till 1906. In '85 he acted as secretary to the Royal Commission on Hydrophobia. He took his M.D. at Halle. He was knighted June 26th, 1902. Address: 25, Cavendish Square, W.

**Horton, Rev. Robert F.**, M.A., D.D., Congregational minister, was b. 1855, ed. at Shrewsbury, and New Coll., Oxford ('74); and First Class in Moderations, President of the Union, and in '78 a First in Classical Greats. Elected Fellow of his college '79, but excluded from an examinership in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion by reason of his Nonconformist views. He began his ministry at Hampstead ('80), and his church in the Lyndhurst Road was opened in '84. Chairman of the Congregational Union 1903. He has published "Inspiration and the Bible," '87; "Revelation and the Bible," '93; lectures on "Preaching," delivered at Yale, and issued as "Verbum Dei," '93; "The Cartoons of St. Mark," '94; "The Teaching of Jesus," '95; "The Life of John Howe," "The Book of Proverbs," in the Expositor's Bible, "The Art of Living Together," '96; "The Four Pillars of the Home," Oliver Cromwell, a Study in Personal Religion, "Success and Failure," "The Women of the Old Testament," all in '97; "Brief Sermons to Busy Men," "England's Danger," "The Commandments of Jesus," '98; "Alfred Tennyson: a Sainly Life," 1900; "The Pastoral Epistles" (Century New Testament), and "The Trinity," 1901; "The Minor Prophets" and "The Open Secret," 1904; "The Hidden God" and "Does the Cross Save?" 1905; and "The Law of Spiritual Power," 1906. He was summoned as a "Passive Resister" in 1904 and 1905. Address: Chesils, Christ Church Road, Hampstead, N.W.

### HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN LONDON.

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was formed in 1897, on the initiative of H.M., who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. The total paid to the Fund to the end of 1905 was £1,568,542. The awards have amounted to £614,326, and more than £920,000 has been invested. Since '97 the total number of beds reopened as free beds has been 443. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Hon. Secs., Right Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., M.V.O., and Mr. J. Danvers Power, M.V.O. All communications should be addressed to

the Hon. Secretaries, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 81, Cheapside, London, E.C.

**The League of Mercy**.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, '98, to secure support for King Edward's Hospital Fund by obtaining small subscriptions. It has contributed £61,000 to the London Hospitals, and made several grants to Provincial Hospitals. In connection with the League the "Order of Mercy" has been instituted by H.M. the King, Patron of the League and Sovereign of the Order, as a reward for distinguished *personal service*. Grand President and Lady Grand President, T.R.H. The Prince and Princess of Wales. Hon. Secretaries, Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, M.D., M.P., Mr. J. Harrison, M.V.O. Hon. Registrar, Mr. E. W. Wallington, C.M.G. Organising Secretary, Mr. Reginald G. Lund. Offices, 20, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

**The Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund** is a regular weekly collection controlled by delegates. The total collected in 1905 amounted to £25,929, and donations, etc., amounted to £228, the whole being divided amongst 198 hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. Offices, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Sec., Mr. W. G. Bunn.

**The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund** was founded in '73. The total sum collected during 1904-5 was £78,379. Secretary, Sir Edmund Hay Currie; address, Mansion House, E.C.

**The "Bischoffsheim" Ambulance Service of London** (late Hospitals Association, Street Ambulance Branch) was established in '89 for the succour and safe removal of cases of street accident in the Metropolis. Possesses 60 public thoroughfare stations, 11 at fire-stations, and 19 at hospitals. Office, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W. Treasurer, Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim; Hon. Sec., Mr. Thomas Ryan, Sec. of St. Mary's Hospital, W., to which address all urgent communications should be sent.

### Hospitals and Dispensaries in London.

The following list comprises the most important, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address:—

**Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease** (£6822), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

**Belgrave Hospital for Children** (£1741), Percy Gates, 7, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

**Bethlem Hospital** (£30,000), A. H. Martin, Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

**British Lying-in Hospital** (£2549), A. C. Wickins, Endell St., Long Acre, W.C.

**Cancer Hospital**, The, free—no letters of admission required (£10,299 ordinary), F. W. Howell, Fulham Rd., S.W. Telegrams, Cancer, London; Telephone, 747 Western. See advt.

**Central London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£1850), Harry R. S. Druce, 238A, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Central London Throat and Ear Hospital** (£2983), R. Kershaw, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Charing Cross Hospital** (£14,751), Arthur E. Reade, Agar St., Strand, W.C. See advt.

**Chelsea Hospital for Women** (£3994), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

**Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children** (£2703), H. Kemp Welch, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

**City Dispensary** (£961), G. Noble Farmer, 98, Cannon St., E.C.

**City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest** (£12,502), H. T. Dudley Ryder, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, established 1750 (£7767), R. A. Owthwaite, 102, City Rd., E.C.

City Orthopædic Hospital (£2124, and £490 extraordinary), E. Derenth, 27, Hatton Garden, E.C.  
Convalescent Hospital for Seamen (included under Seamen's Hospital Society), P. J. Michelli, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women (£12,500), W. M. Wilcox, Hospital, Shadwell, E.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children (£5677), The Hon. Alfred Yorke, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

Finsbury Dispensary (£793), W. H. Pratt, 6A, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.

Foundling Hospital (£26,737), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St.

German Hospital (£12,590). Secretary, W. F. Cochran, Dalston Lane, N.E.

Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1188), James Atfield, Assist.-Sec. Office, 38, Parliament St., S.W.

Great Northern Central Hospital (£11,972), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N. The local hospital for North London.

Guy's Hospital (£57,367, and £60,231 extraordinary). H. Williams, Clerk. Office, St. Thomas St., Borough, S.E.

Hampstead General Hospital, the local hospital for Hampstead (£3080), George Watts, Hon. Sec., Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (£28,175). Frederick Wood, Esq., Fulham Road, S.W.

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, for cutaneous diseases; Finsen Light, X-rays, High Frequency treatment daily; out-patients daily 1 p.m. and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. (£1832). George A. Richardson, F.C.I.S., 52, Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (£5548), W. Holt, The Hospital, Golden Sq., Regent St.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (Incorporated), (ordinary £1087), H. Howgrave Graham, 4, Maids Vale, W.

Hospital for Sick Children (£15,173), Stewart Johnson, 499, Great Ormond St., W.C.

Hospital for Women (£6873), David Cannon, 30, Soho Sq., W.

King's College Hospital (£16,200), Capt. H. S. Tunnard, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Lock Hospital and Rescue Home (£10,227), A. W. Cruikshank, Harrow Road.

London Fever Hospital, specially for infectious patients who can pay a small fee (£15,410), Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., N.

London Homœopathic Hospital (£7890), E. A. Attwood, F.C.I.S., Great Ormond St., W.C.

London Hospital, reconstructed 1906 at a cost of over £430,000. (Ordinary Income, £92,392 including Legacies), E. W. Morris, Sec., London Hospital.

London Skin Hospital (£1200). Secretary, J. H. Tyler, 40, Fitzroy Square, W.

Magdalen Hospital (£3642), Rev. W. Watkins, Warden and Secretary, Streatham, S.W.

Metropolitan Dispensary (£890), W. Norvell, 9, Fore Street, Cripplegate, E.C.

Metropolitan Hospital (£13,797, expenditure £15,720), C. H. Byers, Kingsland Rd., N.E.

Middlesex Hospital (£14,495), F. Clare Melhado, Sec. and Superintendent, Mortimer St., Berners St., W.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hampstead and Northwood (£16,879). William J. Morton, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.

National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart (£2981), Capt. F. Handley, 32, Soho Square.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (£22,899). Nurses' Home in Powis Place. Secretary, Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C. See advt.

North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Rd., N.E. (£10,470), I. Glenton-Kerr, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E.

North London or University College Hospital (ordinary £14,061), N. H. Nixon, Gower St., St. Pancras, W.C.

North-West London Hospital (£4273), A. Craske, The Hospital, 18, Kentish Town Rd., N.W.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, W. (Ordinary £3761, Legacies £629, Special Donations £2150), with Convalescent Home for 16 children at "Fair View," Slough, Bucks; W. H. Pearce.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents (£14,004), Percy Rogers, Poplar Hospital, East India Dock Road, E.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (£4887), Arthur Watts, 101, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Royal Dental Hospital of London (£7300), J. Francis Pink, 32, Leicester Sq., W.C.

Royal Free Hospital (£13,413, Legacies, etc., £9186), C. W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from diseases of the chest in any of their various forms (£6165), A. T. Mays, 231, City Rd., E.C. See advt.

Royal Hospital for Incurables (£38,383), W. David Newton, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. See advt.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital) (£32,523), R. J. Bland, City Rd., E.C.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Ventnor (£14,146), E. Morgan, 34, Craven St., Charing Cross, W.C.

Royal National Orthopædic Hospital for the Deformed (Ordinary £4570, extraordinary £175), Arthur Morley, B.A., 234, Great Portland St., Regent's Park.

Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate (£8628, and extraordinary £4447), A. Nash, 13, Charing Cross.

Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (£3768), Edwin Easton, St. George's Circus, Southwark.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, with 300 beds (£3343), Captain J. Houston, Waterloo Bridge Road, S.E.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (£2632, Legacies £7000), John H. Johnson, King William St., West Strand, W.C.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital (£68,681), Thos. Hayes, West Smithfield, E.C.

St. George's Hospital (£36,796, Legacies £6290), W. H. Davenport, Hyde Park Corner.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£6607), Geo. A. Arnaud, 49, Leicester Sq., W.C. See advt.

St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases (£12,750), Old St., W. H. Baird. See advt.

St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Dis-



eases of the Rectum (£3468, and extraordinary £1291), A. W. Sowden, City Road, E.C.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Broadstairs (£4742), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

St. Mary's Hospital (£26,855), T. Ryan, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, Stricture and Urinary Diseases (£3619), Irwin H. Beattie, 27, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

St. Thomas's Hospital (£59,284), G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Oxon, St. Thomas' Hospital, S.E.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women (£10,211), W. Guntrip King, 161-171, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Seamen's Hospital Society (£20,402), P. Michelli, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

University College (see North London).

Victoria Hospital for Children (£6625), H. G. Evered, Tite Street, Chelsea.

West London Hospital (£8745, and extraordinary £2720, New Casualty Building Account £2419), R. J. Gilbert, Hammersmith Rd., W.

Westminster Hospital (£22,962), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

### HOUSING QUESTION, THE.

In the 1902 ed. there appeared an article describing the evils arising from insanitary dwellings overcrowded with occupants, situated in insanitary localities overcrowded with buildings—evils which not only affect the poorer classes directly concerned, but also threaten the welfare of the whole community. The problem is naturally most acute in the large towns, but even in the rural districts it exists, because of the scarcity and insanitary condition of housing accommodation for the working classes. The legislation directed to the mitigation of these evils was also fully described in the 1902 ed., where a summary was given of the following Acts:—The *Shaftesbury Acts* (1851-85) increased the number of lodging-houses for the working classes, giving local authorities power to erect them and to improve the condition of common lodging-houses. The *Torrens Acts* ('68-82) gave power to close and demolish and subsequently rebuild insanitary dwellings. The *Cross Acts* ('75-82) dealt with whole areas, and gave power to local authorities to demolish and reconstruct.

A Royal Commission ('84-5) resulted in the *Housing of the Working Classes Act '85*, which extended the *Shaftesbury Acts*, and made new provisions as to the mode of acquiring land for housing purposes.

The *Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890*, included 6 parts. Part I. deals with unhealthy areas, consolidating and amending the *Cross Acts*, provides that the medical officer of health in urban sanitary districts (rural sanitary districts being excluded from this section), whenever he is of opinion that a certain area contains houses, courts or alleys unfit for human habitation, or upon complaint by two justices of the peace or twelve ratepayers (who, if action is not taken, may petition the Local Government Board), shall make a representation to the local authority; and makes provision for an improvement scheme to be submitted by the local authority to the Secretary of State, or (in places outside London) to the Local Government Board, and confirmed by a special Act of Parliament. Part II. deals with unhealthy dwellings. It consolidates and amends the

*Torrens Acts*, and gives all sanitary authorities important powers and duties in relation to the closing and demolition of buildings unfit for human habitation, and in relation to the preparation and execution of schemes for the improvement of areas too small to be dealt with under Part I., proceedings being initiated, if necessary, by 4 householders living in or near the street where the nuisance arises making complaint to the medical officer, or petitioning the Local Government Board in default of his action. Part III. consolidates and amends the *Shaftesbury Acts* as to the supply of working-class lodging-houses by the local authorities. Part IV. contains supplemental provisions, and Parts V. and VI. relate to the application of the Act to Scotland and Ireland. The *Housing of the Working Classes Act '94* merely extends the borrowing powers under Part II. of the above Act.

In consequence of the difficulties experienced in working the '90 Act, the *Housing of the Working Classes Act 1900* was passed. Sect. 1 enacts that where any council other than a rural district council have adopted Part 3 of the *Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890*, they may, for supplying the needs of their district, establish or acquire lodging-houses for the working classes under that Part outside their district. Sect. 2 provides that the council of any rural district may, with the consent of the county council, adopt Part 3 of the *Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890*, either for the whole of their district or for any contributory place; Other sections deal with the powers of Metropolitan boroughs to adopt Part 3 of the principal Act, their power to borrow money for that purpose being exercisable in like manner and subject to like conditions as for the purposes of Part 2 of that Act. The local authority may lease any land so acquired by them to any lessee on the condition that he erects and maintains on the land lodging-houses within the meaning of the Act. If a district council fails in its duty under the Act, its powers may be transferred to the county council. The Act applies only to England and Wales.

The *Housing of the Working Classes Act 1903* provides that the maximum period which may be sanctioned as the period for which money may be borrowed by a local authority for the purposes of the *Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890*, and any Acts amending it, shall be eighty years. Where under statutory powers given after the date of the passing of this Act any land is acquired, whether compulsorily or by agreement, by any authority, company, or person, or where after the date of this Act any land is so acquired compulsorily under any general Act (other than the *Housing Acts*), certain proposals are to apply with respect to the provision of dwelling accommodation for persons of the working class. These enactments are of a very important character. If in the administrative county of London, or in any borough or urban district, or in any parish not within a borough or urban district, the undertakers [the authority, company, or person acquiring the land] have power to take under the enabling Act [i.e. any Act of Parliament under which the land is acquired] working men's dwellings occupied by thirty or more persons belonging to the working class, the undertakers shall not enter on any such dwellings until the Local Government Board have either approved of a housing scheme under this enact-



ment or have decided that such a scheme is not necessary.

If, on a report made to the Local Government Board on an inquiry directed by them, they are satisfied that a scheme ought to have been made for the improvement of the area to which the inquiry relates, or of some part thereof, they may in their discretion order the local authority to make such a scheme either under Part I. (unhealthy areas) or Part II. (unhealthy dwelling-houses) of the principal Act, and to do all things necessary under the Acts for carrying into execution the scheme so made.

In addition to the above-mentioned public Acts, there is imposed by Standing Orders of Parliament an obligation to provide for re-housing on all promoters—whether municipal bodies or companies—who seek to obtain special powers, by means of local or private Acts, for undertakings which involve the clearance of sites occupied by dwellings for the working classes. The Public Health (London) Act 1891 requires vestries and district boards (now united as borough councils) to make bye-laws with the object of abating nuisances and of securing proper sanitation; and to enforce them by means of a periodical inspection of all working-class lodging-houses other than common lodging-houses, which are under the supervision of the London County Council. They can apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to deal with a nuisance by means of a nuisance order, a prohibition order, or a closing order. If a vestry or district board (borough council) makes default in its duties, the county council may take proceedings, or may complain to the Local Government Board. The Public Health Acts, '75 and '90, practically contain a sanitary code for places outside the Metropolis; and, in particular, provide for the regulation and inspection of working-class lodging-houses and of common lodging-houses by the sanitary authorities.

A deputation from the National Housing Reform Council had an interview with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. John Burns on Nov. 6th, 1906, and urged the Government to introduce a measure in the 1907 Session dealing with both urban and rural housing. They submitted a memorandum of the reforms they advocated, which were grouped as follows: (1) Local authorities should be stimulated to carry out their duties under the Health and Housing Acts; (2) there should be certain amendments of the Public Health Acts; (3) the closing and demolition of unhealthy dwellings; (4) the clearance of slum areas; (5) the creation of model suburbs; (6) the acquisition of land by agreement; (7) the compulsory purchase of land; (8) town and village development commission; (9) rural housing, small holdings, and other village developments; (10) town extension planning; (11) cheaper money; and (12) the revision of by-laws. Both the Prime Minister and Mr. Burns, in reply, expressed the sympathy which the Government and the present House of Commons entertained for the objects of the deputation; but Mr. Burns added that if the local authorities could be stimulated to do their duty in the matter, nine-tenths of what they asked the central authority to do would be accomplished.

#### Associations.

The Rural Housing and Sanitation Association was formed in 1902 to forward the improve-

ment of the condition of housing and sanitation in country working-class homes throughout England. Sec., Miss A. Churton; Office, 9, Southampton Street, High Holborn, W.C.

Workmen's National Housing Council, which carries on a campaign in the country generally, stirring up the municipalities and local authorities wherever it can. Sec., Mr. F. Knee, 120, Sugden Road, Battersea, S.W.

The National Housing Reform Council, which supplies information, arranges conferences, etc. Sec., Mr. H. R. Aldridge, 18, Dulverton Road, Leicester, and 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

The Liverpool Housing Association. Sec., Mr. W. Knowles, The Beeches, Raby Drive, Bromborough.

#### The Peabody Fund.

The Peabody Fund, which is administered under a Royal Charter of incorporation by "The Governors of the Peabody Donation Fund," had its origin in the gift in 1862 by the late Mr. George Peabody, an American citizen, of £150,000, to be vested in trustees and devoted to the provision of improved dwellings at cheap rentals for persons of moral character and good conduct belonging to the poorer section of the industrial classes. The first residential block was completed and opened in '64 in Commercial Street, Spitalfields. Mr. Peabody made further donations of £200,000, and left a bequest of £150,000 for the same object, making a total of £500,000, to which has been added £993,747 received for rent and interest, bringing the total fund to Dec. 31st, 1905, to £1,493,747. Further blocks of similar dwellings have been put up in various parts of the Metropolis, at a total cost of £1,414,826 up to Dec. 31st, 1905. The 19 groups of dwellings cover altogether an area of 1,425,354 sq. feet, and provide accommodation for upwards of 19,000 persons. There are provided 12,328 rooms, besides bath-rooms, laundries, and lavatories, comprised in 5469 separate dwellings. Chairman of Governors, Duke of Devonshire. The Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, for the time being, is a Governor *ex officio*. Sec., F. B. Crouch, Esq. Head Offices: 64, Queen Street, Cheapside.

#### Rowton Houses.

"Rowton Houses," which have not inaptly been termed "Poor Men's Hotels," are buildings erected on the initiative of the late Lord Rowton for providing poor unmarried men with cheap accommodation in the shape of beds in airy compartments partitioned off (sometimes designated as cubicles), and the use of properly heated and ventilated public rooms for reading, writing, recreation, and smoking; baths, lavatories, etc.; in short, most of the conveniences afforded by the commercial and private hotels to the more opulent. They are not asylums nor charitable institutions, but are organised in accordance with the principles of commercial philanthropy—that is to say, that although intended to benefit the poorer classes, they are expected to pay a fair dividend of (say) 4½ per cent., as a commercial investment. The charge is 7d. for one night or 3s. 6d. for seven nights. The first of these houses was erected in Vauxhall in '92 at a cost of some £30,000, by Lord Rowton himself, and provided accommodation for 484 persons. The venture having proved a successful one, a

company "Rowton Houses, Limited," was formed to take over this house and to go on building others; and since that date five more, making the total accommodation for 4866 persons, have been opened in London. The sixth, and largest Rowton House, is at Camden Town. It has accommodation for 1103 men, and was completed in Dec. 1905. The Rowton House at King's Cross is being enlarged from 678 to 955 beds, and the Company will then provide a total accommodation for 5449 persons. **Chairman,** Sir Richard Farrant. **Secretary,** W. T. Dulake, Esq., 16, Great George Street, Westminster.

### **The Guinness Trust.**

In Nov. '89 Sir E. C. Guinness (now Lord Iveagh) gave £250,000 for housing the labouring poor, £200,000 of which, together with £25,000 given in '93 by the Goldsmiths' Co., and £141,674 net income from rents and investments, forms the Guinness Trust London Fund, with a capital at Dec. 31st, 1905, of £366,674. The trustees have provided 2574 separate dwellings, containing 5339 rooms, besides laundries, club rooms, sheds, etc. Average weekly rent per room is 2s. 13d. There were 9734 persons living in eight Trust Buildings at the end of 1905. Of the original gift £50,000 was appropriated to form the Dublin Fund, which is

now called the Iveagh Trust. **Chairman** of the Guinness Trust, Lord Iveagh; **Secretary,** E. W. Winch. **Offices,** 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Howard Association, The** (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many books and pamphlets dealing with prison management, pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by this Association. **Secretary,** Thomas Holmes. **Office,** Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

**Humanitarian League, The**, founded in 1891, proposes a thorough revision and more humane administration of the criminal law and prison system, deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare, urges the need of amending present social conditions, advocates the prohibition of vivisection, condemns cruel sports, and aims at the mitigation of the sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles. **Hon. Sec.,** Mr. Henry S. Salt; **office,** 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

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**Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.**, Clerk of the House of Commons, was b. June 12th, 1841, at Kingsbridge, Devon, ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxon, where he took a first in Mods., first Final Classical Schools, as well as the Hertford, Ireland, Craven, and Eldon Scholarships. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '69, was Counsel to the Education Department '79-82, legal member of the Viceroy's Council in India '82-6, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury '86-'99, and Parliamentary Counsel '99-1902. He was made Clerk of the House of Commons in Feb. 1902. He married a niece of the late Dean Bradley in '74, and has published "The Government of India" and "Legislative Methods and Forms." **Address:** Speaker's Court, Westminster, S.W.

**Imperial Federation.** This movement is being prosecuted by several bodies in the United Kingdom, as well as by branches founded by the League in Canada and Australia. Among the former may be mentioned **The United Empire Trade League** (Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., Hon. Sec.), which advocates a commercial union of the Empire by means of preferential trading relations; **The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee** (Hon. Sec., Howard d'Egville, 11A, Princes Street, Westminster), which advocates combination for the purposes of Defence in the first instance by maintaining a common Navy; the **Federal Union Committee** (4, Great George Street, Westminster), which advocates "legislative and administrative devolution applicable to the several countries of the United Kingdom, and the ultimate Federation of the Empire for the common ends."

**Imperial Institute, The**, was founded in 1887 as a record of Queen Victoria's Jubilee

(see eds. '87 and '88), and was transferred to the control of the Board of Trade by Act of Parliament in 1902. Sir C. C. Smith, G.C.M.G., and Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., were appointed a managing committee in 1905 to supervise the current work of the Institute. Its principal work is to display and illustrate the natural resources and industries of the Colonies and India, to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire and their resources. The Institute includes a scientific and technical department, and a Reference Library and Reading-rooms containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The Indian and Colonial Collections in the Exhibition Galleries are open free to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. **Director,** Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. **Principal Assistant, Scientific and Technical Department,** T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.). **Superintendent Colonial Collections,** W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.L.S. **Superintendent Indian Section,** C. E. Jones, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.L.S.

**Imperial Service Order, The**, was instituted by H.M. King Edward VII. in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. It consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such Companions as the Sovereign shall appoint. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as Companions, and their number must not exceed 425, of whom



250 are to belong to the Home Civil Service, and 175 to the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates. Appointments to the Order will be made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." Companions of the Order may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names. **Secretary and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office, S.W.**

**Imperial South African Association, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.** Chairman of Committee, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; Sec., H. Handcock.

**Imperial War Fund.** Established 1882. The war in South Africa caused a heavy drain on the fund in 1900, and by July 7th all grants to widows and orphans were compulsorily suspended because the money had run out, after a sum of over £8000 had been expended in grants, and £3000 out of original capital stock had been realised. **Offices of Hon. Sec., 677/8/20, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.**

### INCOME TAX.

The Tax was first imposed in 1798 to meet the cost of the French War, and was in force till 1801, again from 1803 to 1815, and then after 26 years it was again levied in 1842.

The rates at which the Income Tax has been charged since '42 are as follows:—

In the following Table the Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, Employments, etc. (Schedules D and E) in the United Kingdom in 1904-5 are classified according to amount:—

Amount of Income.	Persons (excluding Employees).		Firms.		Public Companies.		Local Authorities.		Employees (D).		Employees (E).	
	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.
Not exceeding £160, but not exempt.	126,213	10,308,997	7,826	661,291	8,157	536,469	6,052	243,925	16,878	2,050,191	147,453	8,958,108
£100—£200	107,349	20,138,640	5,348	1,012,987	1,243	232,568	337	61,364	39,251	7,210,356	76,198	14,004,332
200—300	71,177	18,602,216	6,755	1,786,276	2,014	514,547	549	136,322	30,487	7,508,397	84,830	21,078,563
300—400	28,283	10,306,771	8,372	3,064,773	1,467	524,278	331	115,539	7,199	2,555,689	32,194	11,402,876
400—500	15,156	7,007,542	5,080	2,408,200	1,499	637,261	272	123,583	2,908	1,351,364	17,937	8,297,262
500—600	7,713	4,391,234	3,311	1,890,058	962	535,250	193	107,516	1,192	677,476	8,532	4,771,772
600—700	4,495	3,002,154	2,272	1,516,523	797	520,412	148	96,101	543	358,900	4,828	3,185,863
700—800	3,690	2,821,099	2,139	1,638,441	715	538,765	130	97,959	459	348,276	3,815	2,911,443
800—900	2,029	1,746,877	1,392	1,199,374	567	482,464	96	81,702	183	168,052	1,810	1,554,711
900—1,000	2,390	2,340,703	1,778	1,733,064	797	776,164	113	108,490	240	235,387	3,248	3,205,233
1,000—2,000	5,941	8,680,068	7,046	10,865,160	3,623	5,435,900	516	740,621	366	503,884	4,569	6,131,161
2,000—3,000	1,385	3,473,970	2,771	6,978,138	1,908	4,893,906	248	620,160	54	135,228	564	1,477,598
3,000—4,000	523	1,846,517	1,463	5,102,837	1,174	4,141,137	163	569,035	15	52,117	195	689,002
4,000—5,000	302	1,390,555	886	4,057,232	894	4,069,620	90	410,591	7	31,577	121	579,456
5,000—10,000	446	3,113,672	1,736	12,462,573	2,208	16,416,004	245	1,819,792	1	5,012	110	1,186,971
10,000—50,000	213	3,733,076	960	17,879,020	2,597	57,246,090	227	4,676,875	2	21,808		
50,000 and over	25	3,359,496	101	11,221,660	786	149,771,475	54	9,865,761	—	—		
Total . .	377,340	106,353,587	59,227	85,477,607	31,408	247,332,310	9,764	19,875,344	99,785	23,203,914	386,342	89,374,291

**A Summary of the above Table, with one addition, as to Agents, Bankers, etc., gives the following figures for Schedules D and E, 1904-5:—**

	No. of Assessments.	Amounts of Gross Income.
Persons (excluding Employees)	377,340	106,353,587
Firms	59,227	85,477,607
Public Companies	31,408	247,332,310
Local Authorities	9,764	19,875,344
Agents, Bankers, and Coupon Dealers, deducting tax on behalf of the Revenue	Not available.	£ 22,325,037
Employees (D)	99,785	23,203,914
„ (E)	386,342	89,374,291
Total	963,866	593,942,090



**Gross and Net Income.**

The Gross Income from all classes of profits brought under the review of the Department, the deductions allowed, and the Net Income on which tax was paid, were for the years named—

	Gross Income.	Deductions.	Net Income.
1893-4 .	673,711,988	147,871,988	525,840,000
1897-8 .	734,461,246	209,250,046	525,211,200
1900-1 .	833,355,513	239,249,260	594,106,253
1901-2 .	866,993,453	259,442,534	607,550,919
1902-3 .	879,638,546	271,031,643	608,606,903
1903-4 .	902,758,585	287,746,212	615,012,373
1904-5 .	912,129,680	292,801,583	619,328,097
1905-6 .	—	(estd.)	624,000,000

The various classes of profits taxed in 1904-5 were as follows:—

Profits from—	Gross Income.	Net Income.
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc. . . . .	£ 255,127,403	£ 157,696,080
B. Occupation of Lands, etc. . . . .	17,479,547	4,205,124
C. British Industrial, Colonial and Foreign Securities . . . . .	45,580,640	41,357,050
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc. . . . .	504,567,799	365,234,308
E. Salaries of Government, Corporation, etc., Officials . . .	89,374,291	50,835,535
	<u>912,129,680</u>	<u>619,328,097</u>

**The Graduation Select Committee.**

A Select Committee, consisting of Sir Charles Dilke (Chairman), Mr. Beach, Mr. Brace, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Evans, Mr. George Faber, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Hayden, Sir William Holland, Sir Seymour King, Mr. M'Crae, Mr. M'Kenna, Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Rose, Mr. Trevelyan, and Sir T. P. Whittaker, was appointed in May 1906 to inquire into and report upon the practicability of graduating the income tax, and of differentiating, for the purpose of the tax, between permanent and precarious incomes.

**Incorporated Society of Authors, The,** established in 1884 to defend the interests of those who produce literary, dramatic, and musical property, to maintain the rights of all authors of the above works, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works; to help them to recover accounts and moneys due under their agreements, or for work sent to magazines, etc. Also to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and consolidate the law of Copyright, Imperial or International. Monthly organ *The Author*. Membership 1600. Secretary, G. Herbert Thring. Office, 39, Old Queen Street, S.W.

**Inebriates Acts, '98 and '99, The.** See Session, sect. 58, in ed. '99, and sect. 62 in ed. 1900. Other Acts were passed prior to that of '98. Under the Act of '79 an inebriate had himself voluntarily to apply for admission to a retreat. The '98 Act made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards

as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves within reach of legal procedure. The Licensing Act 1902 gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat. There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent: viz.,—(1) Certificated Inebriate Reformatories, (2) State Inebriate Reformatories, which are for the worst cases, and (3) Licensed Retreats, in which there has been marked improvement in late years. The Criminal Statistics for 1904 of England and Wales give a list of 3 Male Reformatories in England and Wales (at Warwick; Brentry, near Bristol; and Newdigate, near Dorking), and 11 Female Reformatories (at Aylesbury; Brentry, near Bristol; Duxhurst, near Reigate; East Harling; Farmfield, near Horley; Horfield, near Bristol; Whalley, near Blackburn; Chesterfield; Ackworth, near Pontefract; Ashford, Middlesex; and Lewes. Since the institution of Inebriate Reformatories the number of admissions have been:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1899 . . . . .	—	88	88
1900 . . . . .	16	128	144
1901 . . . . .	35	169	204
1902 . . . . .	46	232	278
1903 . . . . .	38	259	297
1904 . . . . .	38	380	418
1905 . . . . .	86	329	415

In Scotland there is a State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth, besides Local Reformatories at Girgint, Greenock, and Lanarkshire, and the Scottish Labour Colony, Dumfriesshire. In the Criminal Statistics for Scotland, 1904, it is said the system is not utilised as it ought to be.

**Inebriates' Reformation and After-Care Association,** 17, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., A. J. S. Maddison.

**Inebriety, Society for the Study of.** Established 1884. Qualified medical practitioners are admitted as members, medical students and others interested in the study of alcoholism as associates. Quarterly organ, "The British Journal of Inebriety." Hon. Sec., T. N. Kelynack, M.D., M.R.C.P., 120, Harley Street, London, W.

**Inland Revenue.** The Commissioners of H.M. Inland Revenue form the Board of Inland Revenue, which was established in 1849, and controls the collection of the Excise Duties, Death Duties, Stamp Duties, and Income and other Taxes. For details of the amounts collected under these heads see FINANCE NATIONAL, pp. 157-8. Chairman, Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O.; Deputy-Chairman, L. N. Guillemand, C.B.; Commissioners, B. Mallet, E. E. N. Bower; Special Commissioners of Income Tax, W. Gyles, H. W. Page Phillips, S. P. Foster; Joint Secretaries (Excise) J. B. Meers, C.B. (Stamps and Taxes), E. E. Stoodley, C.B.

**Institute of Oil Painters, The** (founded '83), has its headquarters at 195, Piccadilly, W. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in October, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). President, Frank Walton, R.I.; Vice-President, John Filleylove, R.I.; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES AND STATISTICS.

[Readers are referred to the Classified Index to Advertisements at end of the "Annual" for further particulars of Insurance Companies, which a limited space here will not permit of our including. Insurance Companies should send particulars of any new schemes issued during the forthcoming year to the Editor by October 1907.]

### I. FIRE.

The year 1906 proved an *annus mirabilis*. Not only were the resources of the Fire Companies strained to the utmost owing to the unparalleled disaster which overtook San Francisco on April 18th, but those offices cultivating foreign business generally complained of the unfavourable nature of their trading. The results in the Argentine Republic, the East Indies, and upon the continent of Europe, it is understood, proved far from profitable. Had it not been for the exemption clause in their contracts, further disaster would have been encountered by Fire Companies in connection with the damage occasioned by fire arising through the earthquake at Valparaiso in August.

The total damage arising from the San Francisco calamity approximated to £50,000,000 sterling, of which rather less than one half was covered by insurance. The net liability of the eighteen British offices involved in this disaster was said to be £7,950,000. The actual division of this amount cannot be ascertained until the accounts of each individual office have been rendered for 1906. Apart from the disastrous effect this catastrophe must have upon the accounts in the Fire Branch, it is to be feared that the real significance of the position is not yet fully appreciated. Seeing that in some cases the entire fire reserves were almost exhausted in satisfying the claims from San Francisco, it is thought that several of the offices will be forced to follow the example of one office, and reduce the distribution to the proprietors during the time required to replenish the funds to a point of safety. The collection of the share of the losses falling to re-insurances made by British Companies both in America and the Continent gave rise to anxiety. It was computed that they had approximately £3,000,000 to collect from the above sources, of which at least 20 per cent. was regarded as being uncertain. Three of the leading British Offices were said to have decided to cancel their American and Treaty re-insurances in connection with American business, being persuaded that it was foolish to continue paying out good premiums in exchange for doubtful security; and probably in future most of the Companies will be content to transact only as much business in the United States as they can carry upon their own books. Rates may, and doubtless will, now stiffen; but it is an open question whether American fire business is worth cultivating.

During the year fire business in the United Kingdom yielded the usual satisfactory results, despite a few somewhat destructive fires, the largest of which—viz. the Watson Whisky Bond Stores at Dundee—carried a loss of about £400,000. The recognition of the value of Fire Alarms by the Tariff Offices was one of the most noteworthy features of the year, but rebates are only allowed in connection with certain classes of risks. Very few noticeable alterations were made in the Home Tariffs, beyond a reduction

for theatres and music halls. There was a tendency to increase rates for both distilleries and bond stores. The King Insurance Office, after acquiring the Fire Reinsurance Co., began to push for business in the United Kingdom. The oldest Irish Office, the Patriotic, established in 1824, decided to relinquish a separate existence, and accepted the offer of the Sun Office to acquire the business. The business in Ireland will still be carried on in the name of the Patriotic. The National Union of Bedford, after a career of some twelve years, went over to the London and Lancashire Fire Office; and a comparatively small concern, the Durham and Yorkshire Insurance Co., has been transferred to the Royal Insurance Co.

After a great deal of discouragement in its initial stage, an association of agents and brokers was formed. It already includes some of the more important agents and brokers in London and the provinces. The Central, one of the most aggressive of the non-tariff offices, has at length decided to join its colleagues in upholding tariff rates.

The Ocean Accident Corporation, the National Burglary Corporation, and the Accident Insurance Company entered the Fire Insurance field, and established special departments in connection therewith.

The aggregate premium income of fire offices for 1905 amounted to about £23,500,000, and the losses to about £12,000,000. The number of companies in the United Kingdom of any importance who transact Fire Insurance under a tariff is 35; about 28 compose the London Salvage Corps; and about 65 contribute towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade at the rate of £35 per million on the amount of property insured. The premiums and losses of British fire insurance companies given below have been extracted from the *Insurance Register* and other sources.

Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Fire Losses.
	£	£
Alliance (1824) . . .	923,854	397,670
Atlas (1808) . . .	983,558	454,075
Bolton Mutual (1876) . . .	11,388	2,527
British Law (1888) . . .	83,209	24,240
Caledonian (1805) . . .	434,860	206,876
Central . . .	153,745	75,268
Commercial Union (1861) . . .	2,074,790	937,920
Co-operative (1869) . . .	28,734	9,061
County (1806) . . .	312,107	112,423
Ecclesiastical (1837) . . .	42,419	*27,471
Essex and Suffolk (1802) . . .	40,925	15,169
Fine Art and General (1890) . . .	91,841	39,678
General Accident . . .	79,477	39,752
Guardian (1821) . . .	501,872	247,303
Law Fire (1845) . . .	166,256	52,733
Law Union and Crown (1854) . . .	213,578	81,242

\* Including commission and expenses.



Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Fire Losses.
Liverpool and London and Globe (1836) . . .	£ 2,199,100	£ 1,066,852
London and Lancashire (1862) . . .	1,319,776	562,030
London Assurance (1720) . . .	501,603	246,127
Mutual Guarantee (1876) . . .	10,317	4,672
National of Great Britain (1897) . . .	29,257	9,019
North British and Mercantile (1800) . . .	1,940,195	970,998
Northern (1836) . . .	1,112,592	533,918
Norwich Union (1797) . . .	1,169,568	575,289
Phoenix (1782) . . .	1,423,987	690,721
Royal (1845) . . .	3,054,216	1,376,834
Royal Exchange (1720) . . .	634,510	356,297
Scottish County (1895) . . .	21,597	12,010
Scottish Union and National (1824) . . .	590,676	308,345
State (1891) . . .	148,661	76,716
Sun Fire (1710) . . .	1,319,330	605,390
Union (1714) . . .	695,263	344,957
Western . . .	593,140	317,845
West of Scotland (1886) . . .	27,874	12,788
Yorkshire (1824) . . .	228,267	115,308

The above figures are, with a few exceptions, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1905.

The Western Assurance Co. has introduced a revised fire policy, the object being to simplify the contract and make it readily understood. It contains a clear statement of the company's liability for damage by fire, gas explosion (except at gas works), lightning, and domestic boiler explosion, and the conditions are reduced in number and length.

The British and foreign business of the Western Assurance Co., whose chief office is at Toronto and whose branch office in Great Britain is at 2, Change Alley, Cornhill, has made good progress.

The Loss of Profit Policy of the Profits and Income Insurance Co. covers indirect loss following fire, etc., which is not provided for by the ordinary fire or boiler policy, and also supplies the means of meeting standing charges, thus maintaining unimpaired the normal revenue. Loss through boiler explosions is also covered at a slightly additional premium. The insurance of profit or fixed charges is a practical necessity to every manufacturing and trading concern. During the past few years the company's system has been carefully matured, and is now stated to be perfected on a scientific basis. The premiums appear to be moderate, and claims are paid in an equitable manner which is practically automatic. The company has secured facilities for re-insuring large sums with other wealthy companies which have approved its system.

## II. LIFE.

The event of the year was the "trial" of American Life Assurance methods, especially those practised by the three giant companies. It would serve no purpose to detail the scandals brought to light towards the end of 1905. The recommendations made to the United States Legislature in the voluminous report of the Committee, presided over by Senator Armstrong—recommendations which have in the main become law—indicate the character of the abuses of the past management, to which reference need not be made. American Life

Offices largely "set their houses in order" and made a clean sweep of all offending directors and officials involved in the scandals. At least two of the important New York Life Offices made their actuaries, hitherto purely advisory officials, vice-presidents, thus increasing their powers, and following the example of the United Kingdom, in which the chief control of the Life Offices is usually in the hands of a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries. The regulations referred to above, which came into force as regards New York Life Offices on April 27th, 1906, in effect require *inter alia* that—

(a) No directors shall have any pecuniary interest in any purchase, sale or loan made by the Company.

(b) Deferred Bonus Policies shall not be issued in future, and there shall be an annual distribution of profits.

(c) No non-profit policies shall be issued by mutual companies.

(d) The directors shall be elected annually by the policy-holders.

(e) The expenses of obtaining new business shall be limited, and no amount of new business may be issued in any one year exceeding £30,000,000 in sums assured.

(f) No insurance company shall engage in other kinds of business.

Following the State Inquiry, the great American Life Offices thought fit to have independent examinations and audits of their respective businesses by highly reputed British firms of chartered accountants, and on the whole these proved satisfactory. It may be noted that the solvency of the concerns has never been called in question. The operations of the three companies are being watched by committees constituted from the policy-holders, who now possess the power of selecting the executive.

Early in 1906, apropos of the American exposures, a Select Committee of the House of Lords was appointed to inquire and report what steps should be taken, by deposit of funds or otherwise, to provide adequate security for British policy-holders in life insurance companies which have their chief offices outside the United Kingdom, and which carry on business in this country. They reported that—

(a) There was unanimity against requiring foreign life offices to deposit funds as a security for their British policy-holders beyond the sum of £20,000 required by the Life Insurance Companies Act of 1870, and the Committee confirmed this opinion.

(b) It was recommended that foreign companies should be placed as far as possible in the same position as the British companies with which they compete, and be required to comply fully with the requirements of the 1870 Act.

(c) The Committee recommended that the £20,000 deposit referred to above should be maintained permanently, so long as any policies continue outstanding, in this country, and that British trustees should be appointed to act for foreign and colonial companies with full powers.

(d) The best means of guarding the interests of policy-holders was to insist on the fullest openness in the accounts of insurance companies, and it was recommended that all such companies should be required to furnish the Board of Trade with full revenue accounts, balance sheets, and valuation



statements, showing at the same time expenses of management.

(e) The Board of Trade should have powers to vary the returns to be made by insurance companies under the Act of 1870, and to compel all these to make complete and accurate statements in connection therewith.

(f) Foreign business should be distinguished from British business in all returns, and insurance companies should provide statements in such returns of the securities held by them and the market value thereof.

In May 1906 the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., through Mr. D. C. Haldeman, the late General Manager of the Mutual of New York in London, and an energetic member of the Committee of British Policy-holders, offered to accept transfers of the contracts of a certain section or class of policy-holders in the Mutual, giving North British and Mercantile policies, free of cost and without medical examination in exchange. Mr. Haldeman was at the same time appointed Joint General Manager of the North British and Mercantile in London. Legal proceedings were taken against the North British and Mercantile and Mr. Haldeman, to restrain the use of lists of the Mutual's policy-holders, and the matter was still *sub judice* at the time of going to press.

A Royal Commission was appointed during the year to investigate the operations of Canadian Life Offices. It was thought that the committee would follow the recommendations of the American Armstrong Committee, especially with regard to discouraging the issue of Deferred Bonus and Tontine Policies, and limiting the expenses of new business.

The Mutual Reserve Fund of New York, an Assessment Life Office which for several years carried on a system of insurance again and again pronounced actuarially unsound, decamped, taking with it the £20,000 statutory deposit required by the Board of Trade.

In June a Bill was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Kearley, supported by Mr. Lloyd-George, to provide for the better regulation of Bond Investment Companies, as recommended by the Committee of Inquiry dealing with these institutions, to which reference was made in our last issue.

The privilege of obtaining rebate of Income Tax on all Life Premiums up to one-sixth of one's income was extended to all companies legally carrying on life assurance in this country.

The invasion of Colonial companies still continues, the Manufacturers Life and the Confederation Life Association, both of Toronto, having entered the ranks. The Australian Mutual Provident, a society with funds exceeding £21,400,000, resolved to open an office in London, but was temporarily debarred by the opposition of a few of the members, who instituted proceedings to prevent the resolution being carried into effect.

The Alliance Assurance Co. acquired the business of the Provident Life Office, and the Guardian Assurance Co. took over the Westminster and General Life. The old-established Patriotic Assurance Co. was absorbed by the Sun Life Office. At the time of going to press the proposed amalgamation of the Star Life Office with the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution was suddenly declared impossible; but an offer from the Norwich Union Life Office to acquire the Star was put forward for consideration.

Two new life offices were launched—viz. the National Standard Life Assurance Corporation, and the London and Provincial Assurance Co., the latter being an offshoot of the Provincial Homes Investment Co., a thriving home purchase concern in Manchester.

The General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., is the new title of the company formerly known as the General Accident Assurance Corporation, which has taken full powers to transact and promises to do a large life business.

A noteworthy development of the utility of Life Offices as financial institutions, is their undertaking the redemption of Debenture Capital by issuing Sinking Fund Policies. The annual premiums under these are paid out of the profits of the company whose capital is to be replaced. The Board of Trade have notified Life Offices that under the Act of 1870 the Life Assurance Funds of a company cannot be held liable for this class of contract, which is not a Life Policy.

#### Board of Trade Returns, 1906.

	Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
	£	£
Received Premiums . . . . .	24,547,373	11,093,268
„ Consideration for Annuities . . . . .	1,793,736	3,846
Received Net Interest and Dividends . . . . .	10,456,303	934,706
Paid Claims . . . . .	17,866,469	4,255,966
„ Commission . . . . .	1,278,681	2,788,315
„ Expenses of Management . . . . .	2,034,624	2,039,335
Added to Funds . . . . .	10,333,138	2,319,596
Total Life and Annuity Funds . . . . .	287,699,364	29,389,579

The number and amount of assurances and annuities existing in the Ordinary and Industrial branches are shown in the following tables:—

#### ORDINARY BRANCH.

Assurances.	Number.	Amount.
		£
Whole Term of Life . . . . .	939,242	419,130,748
Limited Number of Premiums . . . . .	66,062	37,158,340
Endowment Assurances . . . . .	1,220,517	205,548,656
Annuities—Immediate . . . . .	38,770	1,991,341
„ Deferred . . . . .	15,142	391,932

#### INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

(Sickness and Friendly Society contracts not included.)

Assurances.	Number.	Amount.
		£
Whole Term of Life . . . . .	21,986,031	213,081,599
Limited Number of Premiums . . . . .	321	5,980
Endowment Assurances . . . . .	532,639	5,321,787
Annuities—Immediate . . . . .	65	2,034
„ Deferred . . . . .	14	310

Of the British, Colonial and American companies transacting ordinary life assurance in the United Kingdom are the following, arranged alphabetically, according to the *Insurance Guide* of Stone & Cox (July 1906), and later returns.

The figures correspond to the returns available at July 1906, and in most cases are for the year ending Dec. 1905.

Name of Company.	Premium Income.	Name of Company.	Premium Income.	Name of Company.	Premium Income.
Abstainers & Genl. (Ord.) (1883) ..	56,551	Gresham (1848) ..	994,134	Popular (Ord. 18 months) (1904) ..	21,198
Alliance (1824) ..	595,755	Guardian (1821) ..	227,082	Profits and Income (1901) ..	11,824
Atlas (1808) ..	177,054	Hearts of Oak (1903) ..	22,882	Provident Clerks (1840) ..	172,078
Australian Mutual Prov. (1849) ..	1,798,067	Law Life (1823) ..	285,477	Provident Free Home (1889) ..	78,188
Britannic (Ord.) (1866) ..	163,939	Law Union & Crown (1825) ..	369,943	Provident (Ordinary) (1848) ..	4,123,319
British Equitable (1854) ..	127,107	Legal & General (1836) ..	517,047	Refuge (Ordinary) (1864) ..	589,317
British Homes (Life Br'ch) (1897) ..	23,123	Life & Health (1898) ..	24,651	Rock (1806) ..	21,278
British Life (1896) ..	15,170	Life Assoc. of Scotland (1838) ..	359,437	Royal (1845) ..	681,025
Caledonian (1805) ..	235,244	Liverp'l, London & Globe (1836) ..	243,809	Royal Exchange (1720) ..	255,860
Canada (1847) ..	606,433	London & Lancashire (1862) ..	302,509	Sceptre (1864) ..	71,351
Century (1885) ..	37,464	London Assurance (1720) ..	174,431	Scottish Accident (1877) ..	19,793
Citizens (Ordinary) (1886) ..	210,985	London, Edinburgh & Glasgow (Ordinary) (1881) ..	66,520	Scottish Amicable (1826) ..	307,085
City of Glasgow (1838) ..	234,552	London Life (1806) ..	374,774	Scottish Equitable (1831) ..	392,599
Clergy Mutual (1829) ..	250,910	Manufacturers (1887) ..	344,496	Scottish Life (1881) ..	118,139
Clerical, Medical, & General (1824) ..	336,998	Marine & General (1852) ..	128,462	Scottish Metropolitan (1876) ..	649,480
Colonial Mutual (1873) ..	346,068	Metropolitan (1835) ..	156,740	Scottish Temperance (1883) ..	140,527
Commercial Union (1861) ..	688,069	Mutual of Australasia (1869) ..	228,282	Scottish Union & National (1824) ..	307,866
Co-operative (Ordinary) (1867) ..	11,075	Mutual of New York (1843) ..	12,364,243	Scottish Widows (1815) ..	1,120,799
Eagle (1807) ..	184,489	National Mutual (1830) ..	181,297	Standard (1825) ..	999,159
Economic (1823) ..	247,098	National Mutual of Australasia (1869) ..	539,900	Star (1843) ..	551,256
Edinburgh (1823) ..	306,682	Northern Provident (1835) ..	466,128	Sun (1810) ..	621,962
English & Scottish Law (1839) ..	232,582	New York (1845) ..	17,200,351	Sun of Canada (1865) ..	806,748
Equitable (1762) ..	190,948	North Brit. & Mercantile (1809) ..	950,056	Union (1714) ..	352,317
Equitable (U.S.) (1859) ..	12,102,865	Northern (1836) ..	271,311	United Kingdom Temp. (1840) ..	544,975
Equity & Law (1844) ..	335,892	Norwich Union (1808) ..	741,908	University (1825) ..	99,145
Friends' Provident (1832) ..	177,329	Pearl (Ordinary) (1864) ..	192,971	Victoria Mutual (1860) ..	12,867
General (1837) ..	190,735	Pelican & British Empire (1797) ..	411,809	Yorkshire (1824) ..	110,486

### INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

Life assurance as transacted at the Post Office is not suited to the habits of the working classes, and the number of policies issued by it is therefore small, though showing a slight increase for 1906. According to the last annual report of the Postmaster-General, for year ending March 31st, 1906, the number of Post Office assurances was 741 for £37,011. The number of immediate annuity contracts entered into was 1840 for £45,488. The number of deferred annuities granted was 158 for £3204.

On the other hand, an enormous number of life policies are granted to the masses by industrial life assurance companies and collecting friendly societies; and this kind of insurance has prodigiously increased during recent years—so much so that nearly half the population of this country is insured in them.

Industrial insurance is making rapid strides, and its interests have, since May 1904, been represented by the *Insurance Mail*, a weekly review, the circulation of which, it is understood, has already reached the phenomenal number of over 14,000 copies per week.

The Prudential has the largest industrial business: its Ordinary and Industrial funds total £60,000,000, and in 1905 it settled no less than £2,261,749 in claims.

Of the Collecting Friendly Societies the Liverpool Victoria Legal has the largest premium income, and this society pays good bonuses. On Oct. 5th this Society held a confirmatory meeting relative to a resolution passed on Sept. 19th to convert the Society into a Company limited by Guarantee. The conversion was finally carried, and backed by a memorial of 50,000 members, but not without severe opposition. An application for an injunction to restrain the Society from acting on its special resolution was refused. The United Provident Assurance Co., a progressive institution that has recently declared a Bonus

after five years' working, has acquired the business of the Yorkshire Provident Life Assurance Co., and is negotiating with a view to acquiring the business of the Popular Life Assurance Co., which was registered as recently as 1904. The Aberdeen and Northern Friendly Society announced a bonus to its members of 30s. per cent. per annum for five years.

A novel feature of the policies of the Pioneer Life Office is that they are "protective," one-half the sum assured being paid in the event of loss of one limb or one eye by accident.

### Premium-Incomes of Industrial and Collecting Societies.

According to the *Stone and Cox Insurance Guide* (July 1906), and later returns.

Name of Society.	Premium Income.
<b>Industrial Companies.</b>	
Abstainers & General [Ind.] (1883) ..	7,712
Britannic [Ind.] (1866) ..	819,162
British Legal (1863) ..	158,886
British Natural Prem. [Ind.] (1891) ..	32,120
British Widows (18 months) ..	18,194
London, Edinburgh & Glasgow [Ind.] (1881) ..	427,143
London & Manchester (1869) ..	347,419
Pearl [Ind.] (1864) ..	1,217,869
Pioneer (1892) ..	51,298
Popular [Ind.] (18 months) ..	14,457
Prudential [Ind.] (1848) ..	6,139,050
Refuge [Ind.] (1864) ..	1,429,758
Salvation Army (1867) ..	178,075
United Provident (1900) ..	32,364
Universal (1866) ..	22,593
Wesleyan and General (1841) ..	681,748



Name of Society.	Premium Income.	Whole-Life Limited Payments, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.
<b>Friendly Societies.</b>		<b>Endowment Assurance</b> , where the sum assured is paid at a given age, or at previous death.
Aberdeen & Northern (1862) . . . .	£ 13,944	<b>Double or Half Endowment Assurance</b> , where the amount payable on survival at a given age is Double or Half that payable at previous death. The Double Endowment Policies are usually granted without medical examination.
Albion (1861) . . . . .	16,121	<b>Joint Life Assurance</b> , the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.
Blackburn Philanthropic Burial (1839) . . . .	78,291	<b>Insurance of Two or more Lives</b> , the amount assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.
Blackburn Philanthropic Mutual (1863) . . . .	8,803	<b>Contingent Survivorship Assurance</b> , the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.
City of Glasgow F. S. (1862) . . . . .	34,955	<b>Short Period Assurance</b> , under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.
General Friendly (1884) . . . . .	87,860	
Liverpool Victoria Legal (1843) . . . . .	929,637	
Loyal Philanthropic (1844) . . . . .	28,189	
Preston Shelley (1831) . . . . .	25,559	
Royal Co-operative (1898) . . . . .	25,493	
Royal Liver (1850) . . . . .	734,093	
Royal London (1861) . . . . .	851,515	
Scottish Legal (1852) . . . . .	270,582	
Scottish United Reform (1870) . . . . .	8,628	

### Ordinary Forms of Life Insurance.

A review of and guide to the present systems of Life Assurance, as transacted in this country, with special reference to recent schemes established as new features by particular offices, appears below. First, however, a brief summary of the ordinary forms of Life Assurance may be given. These can be subdivided under two headings, **Participating and Non-Participating**. The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business, called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the increase in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office, theirs being what the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Office aptly calls a "system of definite contracts."

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:—

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.

2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the assurance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.

3. By payment in cash.

4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.

5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.

6. Many offices have tables of assurance at very low rates in which the usual rate of premium is reduced to a minimum by the application of anticipated profits.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called **Deferred Buses**, and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as **Tontine Bonuses**.

The usual forms of Life Assurance are:—

The **Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance**, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

### Special Forms of Life Insurance.

The Special Schemes from time to time put forward by life offices consist of ingenious and useful combinations and variations of the more simple forms referred to above. The modifications may either be the introduction of some new form of bonus distribution, or may offer an alternative in the method of paying premiums, or further, an annuity may be coupled with the life assurance benefit.

The following sections set out some of the various special schemes, a full explanation being given, with the names of some of the offices transacting such business.

(For the addresses and particulars of insurance companies advertising in the ANNUAL see Advertisements Index.)

#### 1. Endowment Policies.

The **Scottish Provident Institution** grants endowment assurance with or without bonus additions: the entire surplus arising under such assurance with profit tables is to belong exclusively to those assured under this class. An interim bonus of £1 10s. per cent. per annum will be added to the sum assured in the event of death before the next division of surplus in 1909.

The **Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co.** has brought out a new table, giving **Endowment Insurance at Minimum Cost**, but with profits deferred until the attainment of the endowment age. This Company, and also the **Pelican and British Empire Life Office** and the **Standard Life Office**, have brought out new schemes, under which, if death occurs before the endowment period, £1000 is paid to the legal representatives, but if that period is reached, the assured is entitled to the following options: 1. A cash payment. 2. An annuity for life and cash payment at death. 3. An annuity payable for a term certain. 4. An annuity for life varying in amount according to the age at entry and the duration of the endowment period. In the **Standard Life Office** some of these options can be combined.

The **London and Lancashire Life Office** has introduced a **Special Endowment Scheme**, combining a family provision with a good investment or a pension for life. Policies under this scheme are particularly advantageous to the insurer, as the assured has the right to receive a large (estimated) cash bonus should he attain the Endowment age.



The Scottish Life Assurance Co. has issued two forms of Whole Life and Endowment Assurance Guaranteed Option Policies. The special features are Guaranteed Paid-up Policies, Surrender Values, Extended Assurance if premiums are unpaid, and these are actually endorsed on the policy.

The Norwich Union Mutual Life Office has devised an entirely new Investment for Small Savings. It is simply Single Payment Insurance without Medical Examination. The plan is known as the Current Savings Policy. An investor aged 40 deposits a single premium £50, and receives a policy insuring £75, with full profits payable at death or at 60 years of age. The insurance benefits are entered on after 12 months, but in case of death within that period the premium is returned with  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. interest. The loan value of these policies after two years rises rapidly from 90 per cent. of the deposited premium, and the effect of the Norwich Union Bonus will probably be to increase the policy to £100 on maturity. The return is over  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. compound interest.

The Scottish Metropolitan, the Union Assurance Society, the Star Life Office and the Scottish Provident have all introduced Endowment Assurance Policies with Guaranteed Bonuses. The Royal Insurance Company permits its with-profit Endowment Assurance policyholders to leave their bonuses with the company, these accumulating to large sums by the time the policy matures. The Endowment Assurance policies of the Mutual Life of Australasia are endorsed with guaranteed surrender values, and can be effected (if desired) by monthly premiums and without medical examination.

The Legal and General Life Assurance Society has introduced a novel scheme of Endowment for Bachelors convertible on marriage.

## 2. Instalment, Debenture, and Investment Policies.

A variation from the usual settlement of a life policy by payment at death or at a fixed date is for the office either to—

- (a) Pay the sum assured by instalments, or
- (b) Pay a percentage on the sum assured for so many years, the amount itself being paid at the end of that period.

For example, the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, the Pelican and British Empire Life Office, have schemes under which 6 per cent. is guaranteed for 10 years after the sum assured becomes due, the amount of the policy being paid at the end of that time. Other offices offering similar benefits are the City of Glasgow, the National Mutual, the English and Scottish Law Life, the Scottish Metropolitan, and the Gresham.

Some of the offices undertaking to pay the sum assured under their policies (if desired) by instalments are the Edinburgh Life Office, the Sun Life of Canada, and most of the American companies.

In the Edinburgh Life Office a man aged 30 would pay £16 instead of £20 17s. 6d. for a Whole-Life Policy for £1000, payable in 20 instalments. By this means the difficulty of investment is got over.

In the "Old" Equitable Life Assurance Society, so named to distinguish it from its namesake of America, a policy called a Perfect Endowment Assurance for £1000 would cost

about £40 per annum for 30 years only to a person aged 30. Under this policy £50 per annum would be paid from age 60 to the death of the life assured, when the £1000 would at once become payable.

The National Mutual Life Office has introduced a 3-per-cent. Dividend Policy, also obtainable from the Sun Life of Canada. The feature is that the office allows 3 per cent. per annum on the premiums paid to date.

The policy of the Sun Life of Canada is on the 20-Payment Life plan, and the 3-per-cent. interest or dividend credits can be left on deposit with the company at  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. compound interest. The Commercial Union Assurance Co., the National Mutual of Australasia, and Scottish Provident Institution, have Investment plans whereby, by combining an immediate annuity, a return of over  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. can always be obtained on amounts invested.

The Scottish Widows' Fund allows its policies, when due, to be deposited with it for not more than 20 years, and during that period pays 3 per cent. per annum on such amount deposited.

The Scottish Amicable Society, in order to meet the difficulty of finding satisfactory investments for the trust funds left by policyholders, issues what are called Income Policies, under which the office retains the sum assured when the policy becomes a claim until the death of the policyholder's widow or nominee—allowing  $\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. to such nominee. This Society has now perfected a scheme whereby a policyholder can secure any one of the following benefits: (1) A pension in his own old age; (2) a pension to himself, with continuance to his wife; or (3) an annuity to his wife and children at his death.

The Royal Exchange Assurance under the heading of Guaranteed Optional Investment Policies has recently introduced a new scheme under which a person, by payment of an annual sum of £35 3s., is entitled to the following benefits upon the attainment of a given age: (a) An annual income for the rest of life, and a cash payment at death; or (b) a free paid-up policy (payable at death), subject to good health; or (c) a cash payment alone. In the event of death before attainment of the age there will be offered corresponding alternatives.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. has introduced 5-per-cent. Investment Policies which have been designed primarily for the use of husband and wife, securing to the latter, called the nominee, a 5-per-cent. investment after the death of her husband (the assured) if she should survive him; but such policies may also be taken out by other persons. On the death of the survivor of the assured and the nominee, the sum assured will be at once paid over to the executors or administrators of the assured, or the Company will hold the money as trustees.

The Canada Life Assurance Co., the oldest Colonial office, which has branch offices throughout the country, also grants 5-per-cent. 20-year gold bonds, with options at the end of the accumulative period. Some of the Bonus results of this office are remarkable.

The Mutual Life Association of Australasia and the Commercial Union have introduced schemes of Income Policies which guarantee £100 a year for 10, 15, and 20 years certain, commencing at age 50, 55 or 60, with a specified benefit in the event of earlier death, and the option of a large cash surrender value on

survival of the age selected, all benefits being guaranteed.

The **Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York** has two good plans—one a Double Pension Policy guaranteeing an Income for Life to a man after 20 years, with absolute protection to wife or other beneficiary; the other a Continuous Instalment Policy, securing an Income for Life to beneficiary at death of husband, such income being guaranteed, and in no case less than for 20 payments. The benefits are guaranteed, and independent of future profits.

### 3. Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums.

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several Life Offices accept a reduced premium for the first few years of assurance, and increase it thereafter. This is an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. As an illustration, in the **Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co.** a person aged 25 can insure for £1000 against death for a premium of £12 4s. 2d. per annum for 5 years and £24 8s. 4d. thereafter, and participates in this company's Reversionary Bonus (35s. per cent. per annum) after the fifth year.

The **Standard Life Office** has a scheme of **Increasing Premiums for Limited Payment Policies**; the premiums are smallest for the first 7 years, and are increased every 7 years until after 21 years, when the policy is paid up and premiums cease.

The **United Kingdom Temperance and General Institution** for a uniform premium of £10 will grant a **Maximum Diminishing Assurance**: to commence at £1203, for example, at age 24, diminishing annually to £276 to age 60, and so on.

The **Scottish Provident Institution** originated in 1837 what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for whole life policies are very low, and the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those who survive the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured. Over 75 per cent. of the death claims last year were in respect of policies which had participated, and their bonus additions average 50 per cent. of the original assurances.

The **London and Lancashire Life Office** has a similar plan, bonuses being deferred until the expectation of life is attained.

The **Pelican and British Empire Life Office** also issues **Diminishing Premium Policies**. Under these the premiums are limited in number and diminish in amounts at stated periods, the annual charge during the last few years becoming very small.—The **Colonial Mutual Life Association**, and also the **Standard Life Office**, under the **Reversible Premium Plan** issues policies whereby the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of 60 or 65, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives.—The **London Life Association** grants policies under the fully participating scale on which one-half of the premiums payable during the first seven years may be left on credit at 4 per cent. interest. This office, which employs no agents and pays no commission, has recently issued upon this half-credit policy a **New System**

of **Minimum Policies**. There is no debt on the policy under this plan, and after 7 years participation in profits at a reduced rate is allowed, which operates to further reduce the premium. This premium is not subject to increase.—The **Metropolitan Life Assurance Society**, an office which also pays no commission, in its **Discounted Abatement System** assumes a 33-per-cent. abatement, and discounts the premiums to this extent. No debt whatever attaches to the policy, and the premium is reduced to a minimum. After five years, if the rate of abatement by way of profit falls below 33 per cent. the premium would be increased; if it rises above 33 per cent. a further reduction in the premium would be made—it is now 34 per cent. This office also grants **Increasing Assurances** and guarantees surrender values under its non-participating Endowment Assurances.

Mention may be made of what are known as **Convertible or Enlargeable Term Policies**. For a trifling advance on short-period rates an option is extended of converting a term-assurance to some other plan, so long as the change is effected before the policy runs out. Endowment assurances at whole-life rates with option of conversion are granted by the **Pelican and British Empire Life Office**. The **Scottish Temperance Life Office** and the **Scottish Equitable** provide good plans in this line.

### 4. Life Assurance without Medical Examination.

As mentioned above, several Life Offices, following the plan of the **Caledonian Insurance Co.**, will grant policies on the **Double Endowment Plan** without medical examination. The **Caledonian Insurance Co.** also issues these policies by monthly premiums.

The **Standard Life Office**, the **Sun Life**, the **Century**, and the **Mutual Life of Australasia** have all adopted similar schemes of non-medical examination. The three last-mentioned offices accept monthly premiums, and the **Mutual of Australasia** incorporates in its policies **Guaranteed Surrender Paid-up Values**, and also allows immediate participation in profits.

### 5. Partnership Policies.

The **National Mutual Life Assurance Society** has introduced a scheme for mercantile and professional firms called **Convertible Partnership Policies**. These are designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, the society will grant to each partner a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.—The **Union Assurance Society** has brought out a scheme under which policies are issued assuring a given sum on the death of the first of two lives, and convertible at any time into two separate single life policies. Similar plans are put forward by the **Atlas Assurance Co.** and the **Star Life Office**.

### 6. Female Life Assurance.

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure women, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. The **Double Endowment Policy** of the **Prudential** and the **Monthly Premium Policies** of the **Sun Life Office** are very suitable for women.



## 7. Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving Temporary or Permanent Incapacity.

The Sun Life Office has introduced the above-named policy, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse so long as it has any surrender value; (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death.

The Law Life Assurance Society issues policies which provide for the discontinuance of premiums in the event of the assured becoming incapacitated, either by accident or bodily or mental disorders, from continuing to earn their own livelihood. These special benefits cease at age 65.

The Law Union and Crown Insurance Co. and the Scottish Accident Life and General Insurance Co. provide under certain policies for the Exemption from Payment of Premiums whilst the assured may be temporarily or permanently incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation. The Protected Policy of the Star Life Assurance Society is one of this kind. The Century Insurance Co., the Scottish Temperance Life, and the Mutual of Australasia make a speciality of Combined Life and Accident Insurance, the last-named office endorsing guaranteed surrender values in its policies.

## 8. Some Special Schemes of Life Assurance.

The Canada Life, the oldest Colonial office, and the Citizens of Australia have plans of assurance under which premiums are returned with the sum assured. The combination of plans of life assurance to give Double Benefit Policies is a favourite device. For example, the Abstainers and General and the General Life Offices combine a limited payment policy with an endowment at the time the payments cease. The Life Association of Scotland under its combined benefit policy pays half the sum assured on a given age being attained, and the balance at death thereafter. The Northern Assurance Co. issues policies combining Life Assurance with Deferred Annuities.

### Total Abstainers and Vegetarians.

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers. The Abstainers and General, the Pelican and British Empire, the Scottish Temperance Life, the United Kingdom Temperance and General, and the Sceptre are of this number. The first-named company classifies vegetarians with a view to offering them the increased profits they deserve (if any).

### Class Offices.

There are one or two offices which indicate by their name that they cater exclusively or particularly for special classes of lives. For example the Clergy Mutual and Clergy Pensions Institution for the clergy, the Friends' Provident for members of the Society of Friends, the University for members of universities, colleges or schools.

### Naval, Military, or Mercantile Marine Policies.

The London and Lancashire Life Office accepts Naval and Military Officers without extra pay-

ment at ordinary with-profit rates, profits being deferred until permanent retirement from the Service. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a similar scheme. The Edinburgh Life Office charges a small extra payment only while the assured remains liable for military or naval foreign service. Officers and others in the Mercantile Marine Service are accepted by the London and Lancashire Life Office under its Special Endowment Scheme without extra premium.

## 9. Children's Assurances and Endowments.

Children's Deferred Assurances are now effected by many offices. The leading method for such is that there are two scales of premiums. In one all that are paid are returnable if a child dies before 21. In the other scale, which is lower in the amount of premiums payable, these are non-returnable. On the child attaining 21 the policy comes into full force as a policy of insurance. By the scheme of the Atlas Assurance Company, if it should be desired to surrender the policy before the child attains 21, all the premiums paid, except the first, would be returned, but without interest. The Child's Endowment Policy of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia appears to be much appreciated. The benefits of the policy are: (1) That the amount of the endowment shall be paid if the child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum, will be returned to the parent or his representatives if the child die before attaining this age. (3) That no further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required.

The Norwich Union Life Office, the Yorkshire Insurance Co., and the National Mutual Society have introduced Educational Annuities to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years. They are a very inexpensive form of provision, and the policies carry valuable options.

## 10. Annuity Schemes.

The National Mutual of Australasia is the cheapest office for Annuities. It returns generally  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum more than most offices, and in some instances the difference is as great as 2 per cent. per annum. The Royal Exchange Corporation will grant increased annuities to lives below the average in health.—The Commercial Union Insurance Society has devised Special Deferred Annuity Policies to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. If the payment of premiums is not continued or made regularly, nothing is lost. Each premium is quite independent of the payment of other premiums, and secures a certain definite amount of annuity, as if it constituted by itself a wholly separate transaction. At the deferred age, or at death, or on surrender, the policyholder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value which will be found to be almost exactly the accumulated amount of the premiums paid with compound interest at the rate of 3 per



cent. per annum. The same society has introduced a new scheme of **Immediate Annuities** with a guaranteed return of part of the purchase-money in the event of early death or surrender.—The **Norwich Union Life Insurance Society** has a scheme for providing **Old Age Pensions** which may commence at 50, but this is at the option of the pensioner, each additional premium thereafter paid increasing the pension when he or she desires the Society to commence paying it.

### 11. Provision against Death Duties.

can be made by means of **Life Policies** especially endorsed, payable, at the request of the legal representatives of the assured, to the **Inland Revenue authorities** in settlement of these duties.

### 12. Loans on Personal Security.

Several **British Life Assurance companies** grant loans on personal security with life assurance. The **English and Scottish Law Life Office** and the **Norwich Union** offer very good terms in this line of business.

## III. MARINE INSURANCE.

The general public has but a very vague notion of how and where the world's shipping and ocean-carried merchandise are insured. A shipowner or merchant effects his insurances either direct with the marine insurance companies, or through an insurance broker, who deals with the companies or the numerous syndicates of underwriters at **Lloyds**. **London** still retains its supremacy as the centre of the world's underwriting, partly owing to the stability of the companies which have their offices there, but principally to the fact that it is the seat of **Lloyds (q.v.)**.

The losses in 1906 were not above the normal, and in consequence the market was fairly easy, and the old tendency towards further cutting of rates was as noticeable as ever. No doubt the vast improvements in the construction of steamers, the dredging of harbours and waterways in recent years, and the more complete systems of lights round the coasts warrant the continual reductions in premiums to a great extent; but there is no doubt that the margin of profit in underwriting is extremely small nowadays, especially when the risks involved are considered. Considerable damage was sustained by shipping during the typhoon at **Hong-Kong** and the cyclone at **Pensacola**. Underwriters also had to pay heavy claims on goods burnt in warehouses at **Buenos Ayres**.

The transfer of the **Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co.** to its namesake the **Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.**, took effect during the year.

## IV. ACCIDENT.

By far the most important change which has taken place in recent years by legislation between employers and employed has been caused by the **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897**. The liability of an employer to his injured workmen is now regulated by the common law: by the **Employees Liability Act, 1880**; the **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897**; and the **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1900**, which extended the Act of 1897 to workmen in agriculture. The liability thus imposed upon employers has

been met by different kinds of insurance, the bulk of which is transacted by the existing accident insurance companies.

**Accident or casualty insurance** makes rapid progress, the premium incomes of the 65 companies transacting the business totalling £7,000,000 per annum.

To the list of companies already transacting **Accident business** may be added the **Law, Car and General, Majestic, Reliance Fire and Accident**. During the year the **Resolute, Co-operative Sickness and Accident and Workmen's Accident and Legal** were wound up. The **British business** of the "**Continental Casualty**" was transferred to the **Accident Co.**, and the "**Ocean**" added Fire to its branches. The **Accident Insurance Co.** also opened a Fire department. The **Ontario Accident Insurance Co.** of **Toronto** commenced business in **London**, and issued a policy against damage to **Personal Property** by impact. The **Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.** acquired the business of the **Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Co.** The **Northern Accident of Glasgow** agreed (Nov.) to amalgamate with the **Royal Insurance Co.**

The outstanding feature of 1906 was the introduction of the Bill to amend the **Workmen's Compensation Acts of 1897 and 1900**. At the time of going to press the Bill had not assumed its final shape, but it was evident that serious alterations would be effected, in the main increasing the liability of the employer and enhancing the benefit to the employee. With the introduction of the Bill the **Employers' Liability Corporation** issued a policy providing for compensation without regard to whether the employment was included or excluded; and most companies are prepared to issue policies carrying limited benefits where the Act does not apply.

Published figures go to prove that rates of premium asked in the past have been inadequate, and an increase in the cost to the employer may be assumed apart from the probable alterations in the law. On this point a recent declaration by one office is a matter of interest: viz., that the average cost of settlement in the classes of permanent injury and death has increased since 1901 to the following extent:—

	1901.	1905.
For Death . . . . .	£113	£117
Permanent Disablement . . . . .	55	87
Temporary " . . . . .	5	5

Among the stronger offices transacting this class of business a mutual effort to maintain rates was more in evidence during 1906 than previously, and, although no further tariff was arranged, an **Association of Accident Offices** was formed, having for its object the consideration of all matters connected with **Accident Insurance**. This may eventually be the means of bringing about a common basis of rating.

Developments in **Personal Accident and Sickness Insurance** were mostly confined to an increase in the number of diseases covered, the introduction of monthly premiums, the issue of non-terminable policies, and the formulating of schemes for the return of premiums at fixed ages.

### Special Accident Policies.

A brief review of some special **Accident Policies** follows:—The **Accident Insurance Co.** has a policy providing accident and disease benefits, with limited medical expenses, at a

fixed monthly premium of 2s. 6d., the benefits varying according to class. The Car and General issues **Sickness Insurance Policies** without medical examination covering all illness. The Casualty Insurance Co. has an "All Risk" Policy obtainable at a small premium without medical examination.

The **Return Plans of the Century Insurance** are remarkable, securing insurance against sickness or accident, with return of all premiums, on attaining 65, irrespective of claims. These policies can be combined with life assurance. Sickness alone may be assured against on the same conditions at slightly lower premiums.

The Commercial Union provides for the cost of surgical operations following accidents. The Compensation and Guarantee Fund makes a specialty of **Insurance against Zymotic Diseases.**

The "Business Man's" policy of the Employers' Liability Corporation extends double benefits to all public vehicle accidents. In addition to the cumulative bonus a reduction is made on the second and all further premiums irrespective of claims. The Empire Guarantee issues a **Whole-Life Railway Accident Policy** for £500 for 10s. The General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation of Perth has introduced **Sickness and Accident Insurance by Monthly Premiums**, 50 per cent. of which are returned at 65 or at death from natural causes. Its "Triumph" policy is worthy of notice.

The **Tontine Bonus for Non-Claimants** is a system devised by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Co. Under this scheme the premiums payable by a policy-holder who continues his assurance with the company, and who makes no claim for compensation, will be considerably reduced.

In its "Paragon" policy the London Guarantee now offers benefits for sixty diseases. Under the "Red Shield" Policy of the London and Lancashire Fire Office special bonuses are allowed and premium reductions are offered to Total Abstainers.

The "Ocean's" Leader Policy carries an automatic 5-per-cent. annual addition to the sum insured, as well as a quinquennial reduction of premium in cases of no claim.

The **Profits and Income Insurance Co.** effects Health assurance, with or without return of premiums at a fixed age, irrespective of claims paid. With these benefits may be combined life assurance, endowments, and deferred annuities.

The benefits payable by the **Railway Passengers Assurance Co.** in no case go in diminution of damages obtainable elsewhere.

The **Perfect Annuity Policy** of the Royal Exchange Assurance provides annuities up to 15 years in the event of death, permanent total disablement, and permanent partial disablement by accident, or in the event of blindness or paralysis by disease.

The **Scottish Accident Life and General** now offers in its "Copestone" policy, in addition to compensation against illness, a sum at death if it results from any of thirty diseases.

The **Sun Life Office** issues a combined **Sickness and Accident Policy** without medical examination, insuring from £1 to £6 a week against any sickness.

The **Imperial Accident** appeals specially to those who hunt, and policies are granted covering all hunting risks at ordinary premiums. Special policies are also issued to farmers.

The "Pallas" **Personal Accident Policy** of the "United Legal" Indemnity is a lifelong contract, and carries surrender values. Benefits are paid to a policy-holder whose wife or children contract certain diseases.

The **Yorkshire Life Office** caters for the **Army and Navy**, including the **Indian Civil Service**, insuring against accidents and charging no extra in cases of mishaps during Sports. Diseases are covered whilst resident in Europe.

## V. FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. This class of business is transacted by most Accident Insurance offices. The National Guarantee and Suretyship Association will act as sureties or relieve private sureties of their risk. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society specialise in this and all kinds of guarantee risks and other contingencies.

## VI. MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

1. **Bad Debt Insurance.** Policies are issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration. The Excess Insurance Co. also insures Solvency and the taking up of Bills of Exchange.

2. **Burglary and Housebreaking.** Several offices, and most Accident Insurance Companies, transact insurance against these felonies. The National Burglary and Fire Insurance Corporation, the pioneer of this class of business, issues a combined **Burglary and Fire Policy**, and also special policies for Licensed Victuallers, Cyclists, and the Army. The North British and Mercantile, the Union, and the Century Insurance Companies have Burglary Insurance Departments; and also the Imperial Accident, Live Stock and General, the Guardian Fire and Life, the Yorkshire, and the Royal Exchange Assurance Offices. The Car and General Insurance Corporation offers a combined policy against burglary, housebreaking, larceny, and fire. It is understood that a large amount of burglary insurance is underwritten at Lloyd's. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a special Army scheme of Burglary Insurance.

The risk of murder by burglars or housebreakers is now covered by the Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Co. and the London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Association by payment of a small additional premium to that of the burglary and housebreaking risk.

3. **Chemists' and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance** is undertaken by the Northern Accident Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange Assurance, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the Patriotic Insurance Co., the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business.

4. **Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies** are issued in almost any cases, when they are



required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the Car and General. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and on the other hand against a person dying with or without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with ordinary life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, beyond granting policies for these objects, have done so with regard to defects in title to landed or other property: lost documents, missing beneficiaries, avoidance of voluntary settlement, and payment of annuities. Some of these risks are also insured by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation.

**5. Performance of Contracts.** The London Guarantee and Accident Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, insure the performance of contracts; also the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland. The Car and General Insurance Corporation insures the continuance of salaries of employees in the event of bankruptcy of a firm.

**6. The coupon system** of insurance entitles persons who possess copies of specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, to the payment of certain sums for injuries mentioned therein; while some of these on other coupons promise to pay the next-of-kin or legal representatives of the holders who suffer death from certain accidents—which are generally those that happen in railway trains—within specified times, fixed sums, which vary very much according to chances of death from such occurrences. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the General Accident Fire and Life Corporation. It is also transacted by some of the other Accident Companies.

**7. Cycle Insurance** of different kinds is undertaken by many companies, including the Law Accident Insurance Society, the National Burglary Insurance Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society, the National Burglary Insurance Corporation, and the Law Fidelity and General Insurance Corporation.

**8. Dairymen's Indemnity** policies are issued by the Car and General Insurance Corporation.

**9. Engines and Boilers and Steam Pipes.** Inspection and insurance of steam, gas, oil engines and boilers, and advice on all matters relating thereto, is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., the Law Accident Insurance Society, and the Ocean.

**10. School Epidemics** can be insured against in the Car and General Insurance Corporation.

**11. Forged Transfers.** The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee, and other offices insure companies against loss consequent upon dealing in, or acting on, forged transfers.

**12. Hailstorm Insurance** is transacted by the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, and the Nurserymen's and Market Gardeners' Insurance Co.; this company covers crops in glass houses. The Alliance Assurance Co. insures against hailstorms.

**13. Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease** is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co., the Imperial Accident, Live Stock and General Insurance Corporation, the National Live Stock Insurance Co., and the Scottish Live Stock Insurance Co. The latter company covers the horses of the Yeomanry and Volunteers.

**14. House Purchase Insurance.** By this system, adopted by the British Homes Assurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Scottish Temperance Life Office and others, a person can buy his house and insure his life out of money which would otherwise be paid as rent.

**15. Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance.** Policies are issued for these risks by the Northern Accident Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Royal Exchange Assurance, the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of those personal accidents the policy covers.

**16. License Insurance.** The Licenses Insurance Corporation and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society insure license-holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licenses.

**17. Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes.** Several of the leading accident companies, and about five Life Offices, assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts. The Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Assurance Corporation insure lifts and hoists against breakdowns.

**18. Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea.** The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society and the General Accident Assurance Corporation undertake these risks.

**19. Medical Attendance during Sickness** is insured by the National Medical Aid Co., the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society, the Commercial Union, the Central and several industrial assurance companies.

**20. Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities.** The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident and the General Accident Insurance Companies, the Trustees,



Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation.

21. **Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance** is carried on by the Imperial Accident Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co. and the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Co. The Car and General Insurance Corporation offers special terms and facilities in this line.

22. **Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art.** The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society.

23. **Plate-glass Insurance** was first commenced in '52 by the Plate-glass Insurance Co. Many companies transact this business, to which may be added the Guardian Plate-glass Insurance Co. of Manchester. The insurance is often undertaken by contract in private houses.

24. **Registered Post Insurance** is transacted by the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society on bonds, jewellery, notes, and other valuable articles sent by registered post.

25. **Indemnity against the payment of rent, mortgage interest, etc.,** if the house is rendered uninhabitable through fire, is granted by the Central Insurance Co.

26. **Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Leasehold Property.** Several life offices, and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, issue policies for this purpose.

27. **Third Party Risks** are taken by most Accident Insurance companies.

28. **Transit Risks.** The Northern Accident Insurance Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Compensation and Guarantee Fund, the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. and the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society, insure against loss of property in transit other than such as is sent by registered parcel post, as mentioned in No. 24. The Car and General Corporation covers motors against transit risks.

29. **Trusteeship and Executorship.** In consideration of certain premiums, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Co. arrange to act as trustees or executors. The Royal Exchange Corporation has recently agreed to act as trustees or executors.

30. **Vehicular Risks** are also taken by the General and nearly all other Accident Insurance companies. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee issues a public liability policy for horse drivers. The Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. also makes a speciality of this line. The Car and General Insurance Corporation has a special prospectus for motor cars, lorries, and vans. The Imperial Accident Co. insures private carriages of all kinds, also tradesmen's carts, vans, etc.

## INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The International Arbitration Court was organised in 1901, with a Permanent Bureau, and is the chief result of the Hague Conference, which met in '99 at the invitation of the Czar (see eds. 1901 and 1902). The various Governments nominated members to represent them, and M. de Beaufort, as *ex officio* President, officially notified the signatories (April 14th, 1901) that the Court was duly constituted. The Court is to be housed in a Palace of Peace, of which Mr. Carnegie has undertaken to defray the cost. The Dutch Parliament has provided a site in the Zorgvliet Park at The Hague. The Court has already been called upon to deal with a number of international questions, such as the dispute between Japan and three European Powers as to the house-tax, the Venezuela difficulty, the Anglo-French difficulty with regard to Muscat, the Newfoundland fisheries award, etc.

**British Members of the Court:** Sir E. B. Malet, Sir E. Fry, Professor Westlake, and Sir John Ardagh.

**General Secretary and Chief of the Bureau:** Baron Michiels Verduynen.

**First Secretary of the Bureau:** M. le Jonkheer W. Röell.

A treaty of arbitration and conciliation between Great Britain and France was signed Oct. 14th, 1903. This treaty provided for the reference of all differences of a judicial order and not involving vital interests or national honour to the decision of The Hague Court, the reference to be preceded by a special agreement setting out the subject in dispute, the powers of the arbitrators, and the constitution of the Court.

Similar treaties, holding good for 5 years, have since been signed by many of the European Powers *inter se*.

The Netherlands and Denmark, on June 9th, 1904, concluded an unlimited treaty of arbitration, which contained a clause leaving it open for other Powers to join.

### Proposed Second Hague Conference.

At the annual conference in 1904 of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at St. Louis, a resolution was unanimously carried in favour of a second conference being summoned, and asking the President of the United States to send out invitations to such a conference. The President accepted the task, and sent a despatch to all the U.S. Ambassadors abroad directing them to ascertain whether and how far the governments to which they were accredited were disposed to act in the matter, and indicating three points for consideration: viz.—(1) the rights and duties of neutrals, including the question of contraband; (2) the inviolability of private property in naval warfare; and (3) the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force. A Note sent out by Mr. Hay, Dec. 16th, 1904, notified the acceptance in principle of the President's invitation, but deeply regretted Russia's refusal to join as tending to cause some postponement of the proposed conference.

In September 1905 it was announced that President Roosevelt had decided to leave the initiative in convoking a second Conference to the Czar; and on the 21st of that month the Russian Government sent out instructions to its representatives to ask the Powers if they would be willing to attend a second

Conference. In November it was stated that the receipt of a sufficient number of favourable replies was assured, most of the Powers, however, stipulating that the scope of the questions to be considered by the Conference should be submitted beforehand.

### **Inter-Parliamentary Conference, 1906.**

At the Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in London in July 1906, a resolution supported by the Hon. W. J. Bryan in an eloquent speech was carried as follows:—"If a difference should arise between the contracting parties which by the terms of the convention should not be submitted to arbitration, the parties shall not have recourse to any measure of hostility, of whatever nature, before having jointly or separately demanded, according to the circumstances of the case, either the constitution of an International Commission of Inquiry or the mediation of one or more friendly Powers. This requisition shall be made in case of need conformably to Article VIII. of The Hague Convention for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts."

Other resolutions were carried by the Conference as follows:—"That it would be advantageous to give The Hague Conferences a more permanent influence in the work of pacification, and that the Powers should agree in establishing the periodical meeting of these conferences."

"That the Powers when appointing their representatives to the second Hague conference could usefully include in their instructions the duty of endeavouring to find the means of constituting a permanent consultative council entrusted with preparing the codification and development of international law."

"The Inter-Parliamentary Conference, considering that the increase of naval and military expenditure, which weighs so heavily upon the world, is universally recognised as intolerable, expresses emphatically the wish that the question of the limitation of armaments should form part of the programme of the next Hague Conference. The conference decides that each group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union shall without delay bring this resolution before the Government of its own country, and that it shall bring the utmost possible pressure to bear upon its own Parliament; so that the question of the limitation of armaments shall be made the subject of the national study necessary to secure the success of the international discussion."

"That The Hague Conference, in their second session, should—(1) By treaty define contraband of war as being restricted to arms, munitions of war, and explosives; (2) Reassert and confirm the principle that neither the ship carrying contraband of war, nor other goods on board such ship, not being contraband of war, may be destroyed; (3) Affirm that even between belligerents private property should be immune at sea as it is upon land."

### **Societies.**

The International Arbitration League, formerly known as the Workmen's Peace Association, was established in 1870, and has carried on an active peace propaganda, in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. It initiated and organised the inter-parliamentary

conferences of Members of Parliaments in favour of international arbitration which have been held at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Brussels, Budapest, Christiania, Vienna, and St. Louis. It has 150 members of Parliament as Vice-Presidents. **President**, Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Howard Evans; **Secretary**, W. Randal Cremer, M.P. **Offices**, 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

The Peace Society was founded in 1816, and advocates a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all nations, and the employment of pacific methods of settling international differences, especially the principle of arbitration. Amongst other methods of action, it especially advocates the preaching of sermons on peace, in as many churches as possible, on the Sunday before Christmas. **President**, R. Spence Watson, LL.D. **Treasurer**, Walter Hazell, J.P.; **Secretary**, W. Evans Darby, LL.D. **Offices**, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

**International Law.** See article on, in 1905 ed., and consult: Hall, "International Law"; Wheaton, "International Law"; Lawrence, "Principles of International Law." See EX-TRADITION, FOREIGN OFFICE, and INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

**International Law, Institute of** (*Institut de Droit International*), founded in '73. The first meeting was at Ghent in '74, and since then the Institute has assembled annually at various places on the Continent and in England. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the public opinion of the civilised world, and since this public opinion in turn is mainly derived from the leading international jurists of Europe, the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a *corpus juris gentium*, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904. The English members are Professors Westlake, Holland, Leech, and Dicey, Sir Robert Hart, Lord Reay, Sir Thomas Barclay, Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, and Lord Chief Justice Alverstone; and the English associates are Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Sir Sherston Baker, Mr. J. A. Foote, Prof. Goudy, Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B., and Sir John Ardagh. **General Sec.**, M. Alberic Rolin, 99, Rue de Namur, Louvain, Belgium.

**International Statistical Institute.** Established in 1885 by an assembly of statisticians from all parts of the world which met in London. Meetings have since been held at Rome, Paris, Vienna, Chicago, Berne, St. Petersburg, Christiania, Budapest, and Berlin. The membership is limited to 200. The object of the Institute is to compare the work and method of statistical inquiry in different States, and to deal with such subjects as emigration and immigration, foreign trade, vital statistics, etc. The tenth session was held in London, commencing on July 31st, 1905. **President**, Dr. Karl Theodor von Marn-Sternegg; **General Secretary**, Signor Luigi Bodio, Italian Commissioner-General of Emigration at Rome; **Treasurer**, Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., Woodhouse, Wimbledon Park.



## IRELAND.

Ireland has an area of 32,605 sq. m., and a population, according to the 1901 census, of 4,458,775. In 1906 the population was 4,386,035. Of the 1901 total of 4,458,775, 2,200,040 were males and 2,258,735 females, showing an excess of 58,695 females as against a similar excess of 66,844 in 1891. The decrease in the population, as compared with 1901, was 245,975. Munster showed a decrease of 97,241, or 8·29 per cent.; Connaught of 73,037, or 10·08 per cent.; Leinster of 38,709, or 3·26 per cent.; and Ulster of 36,988, or 2·28 per cent. The only county which showed an increase was Dublin, with 6·31 per cent. All the other counties showed a decrease, ranging from 5·69 per cent. in the case of Wicklow to 13·45 in the case of Monaghan. As to religious professions, 3,308,661 were returned as Roman Catholics, being 6·7 per cent. less than the number in '91; 581,089 as Protestant Episcopalians, or 3·2 per cent. less than in '91; 443,276 as Presbyterians, or 0·4 per cent. less than in '91; 62,006 Methodists, or 1·17 per cent. more than in '91; 3,898 Jews, or 111·9 per cent. more than in '91; and 59,845 all other persuasions. Put in another way, 74·2 per cent. of the population were returned as Roman Catholics, 13·03 per cent. as Protestant Episcopalians; 9·94 per cent. as Presbyterians, and 1·39 per cent. as Methodists. The number of families returned in 1901 was 910,256, or a decrease since '91 of 2·3 per cent., representing an average of 4·9 persons to a family, as against 5 in '91. The number of inhabited houses was 858,158 in 1901, a decrease of 12,420, or 1·4 per cent. The country is divided into 4 provinces: Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught. There are 6 county boroughs: Dublin, pop. 290,638; Belfast, 349,180; Cork, 76,122; Limerick, 38,151; Londonderry, 39,892; and Waterford, 26,769.

The Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, for 1905, published in 1906, supply some interesting figures as to the material condition of the country. The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks have steadily increased from £29,370,000 on Dec. 31st, 1885, to £45,432,000 on Dec. 31st, 1905, though this figure was £68,300 less than that for Dec. 31st, 1904. The estimated balances in Post Office Savings Banks increased from £2,438,000 on Dec. 31st, '85, to £10,230,000 on Dec. 31st, 1905. In Trustee Savings Banks the amount of deposits increased from £1,981,000 in '85 to £2,462,000 in 1905. The bank-note circulation showed some contraction in 1905, and so did the note circulation of Irish banks of issue.

### Administration.

The head of the executive in Ireland is the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of peace and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more

agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing His Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he confers the honour of civil knighthood. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by three or more Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic.

The Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy; and although he is in theory subordinate to the Home Office, he has his own establishment at the Irish Office in London, as well as in Dublin, and is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary, salary £2000, and other officials.

There is a separate Local Government Board (see below); a Board of Public Works, which is the great financial agent of the Government in Ireland; a Board of Trade; a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered (see EDUCATION); and a new Department of Agriculture and other Industries and Technical Instruction was created in '99. This Department has done a most important work in and for the country in the development of agriculture and industry. See AGRICULTURE.

Lord-Lieutenant, The Earl of Aberdeen.

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P.

Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir A. P. Macdonnell, G.C.S.I.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Walker.

Chairman Board of Public Works, G. C. V. Holmes, C.V.O., C.B.

Principal Officer Board of Trade, Captain W. Tillar.

Vice-President Board of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, K.C.V.O.

### Royal Irish Constabulary.

This is a semi-military force, consisting of over 9,500 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. It was established by Act of Parliament in '36, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria. Its authorised strength consists of 4 district inspectors, 8 head constables, and 400 sergeants, acting-sergeants and constables.

The Inspector-General is resident in Dublin, and is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General and three Assistant Inspectors-General. Each county or riding is under the immediate charge of a county inspector.

The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom: viz., collecting agricultural



statistics yearly; taking the census decennially; acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation.

The headquarters of the force are at the depot in Phoenix Park. This is also the place for recruiting and the professional education of all members of the Constabulary. Recruits must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and between 19 and 27 years of age.

A separate force was established by Act of Parliament for Belfast in '65, with an inspector in charge now styled Commissioner of Police, whose salary and half the cost of the extra men are paid for by that borough. In '70 a small additional force was appointed to Londonderry, the cost of which is defrayed in the same manner.

Civil Service Examinations are held, for candidates nominated by the Chief Secretary, for cadetships in the force. One-half of the vacancies for district inspectors are filled by cadets and one-half by specially selected head constables of exceptional merit. Candidates for cadetships must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 8 in. in height, and between 21 and 26 years of age. A pension system has been established by statute law. Special provisions have also been made for men who are incapacitated from injuries received in the discharge of their duty.

#### **Dublin Metropolitan Police.**

The Dublin Metropolitan Police are under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. At the end of 1905 the effective strength of the force was 1194, consisting of 7 superintendents, 23 inspectors, 43 station sergeants, 147 sergeants, and 974 constables. An excellent detective staff exists in the force for the prevention and detection of crime, headed by a superintendent and other officers. The expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1905, for the Dublin Metropolitan Police Establishment, including the Police Courts, was £160,950, of which £52,437 was received as appropriations in aid from local sources, and the balance from the Imperial Treasury. Pensions and gratuities are provided for the force by an Act of Parliament passed in '83.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. F. G. Ross, of Bladensburg, K.C.B., D.L.

Assistant Commissioner, Wm. Vesey Harrel, Esq. M.V.O.

Secretary and Accountant, J. Mills Goldsmith, Esq., I.S.O., Dublin Castle.

#### **Local Government Board.**

This Board, like those for England and Scotland, is the central authority for poor law, local government, and public health matters. The Board consists of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant as President, a Vice-President (The Right Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B.), and other members (viz. the Under Secretary of State, Mr. W. L. Micks, and Mr. T. J. Stafford, C.B.), and is assisted by a staff of officials and inspectors. The duties of the Board are in the main similar to those of the English and Scottish Boards, but the Lord-Lieutenant exercises certain powers which in England belong to the Local

Government Board. The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales—viz., county councils, municipal corporations, urban and rural district councils; but there are no parish councils.

#### **Local Taxation Statistics.**

For the year ended Sept. 30th, 1905, the daily average number of indoor paupers was 42,288, and of out-door paupers 60,127. During the year ended Lady Day, 1905, the receipts of boards of guardians amounted to £1,241,484, and their expenses to £1,261,797. Of the receipts £1,220,073 was supplied by county and county borough councils. The chief items of expenditure were:—

In-maintenance . . . . .	£455,511
Out-relief . . . . .	209,054
Salaries and rations of officers . . . . .	199,713
Medical and vaccination expenses . . . . .	179,205

During the same year the receipts of rural district councils amounted to £570,909, and their expenses to £598,787. Of the receipts £199,612 came from the county councils and £315,652 from loans. Of the expenses £345,315 is in respect of the Labourers Acts.

The receipts of Committees of Lunatic Asylums were £541,373, and their expenditure £552,129. As regards Town Authorities the receipts were £2,552,943, and the expenditure £2,432,564. The amounts paid into the Local Taxation Account from Imperial sources in aid of local rates during the year ended March 1905 came to £1,287,266. The amount raised by local taxation during the year was £4,013,303, which was a decrease of £35,197 on the preceding year.

The total outstanding loans, including stock, were as follows:—

County Councils . . . . .	£310,096
Town Councils . . . . .	5,687,436
Town Commissioners . . . . .	736,720
Commissioners under Special Acts . . . . .	1,022,855
Harbour Authorities . . . . .	2,889,497
Belfast Water Commissioners . . . . .	1,816,046
Joint Boards . . . . .	165,037
Boards of Guardians . . . . .	298,864
Rural District Councils . . . . .	2,661,680
Committees of Lunatic Asylums . . . . .	1,328,860

Total . . . . . £16,917,091

Under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98, agricultural land is assessed to the poor rate and county cess at one-half of its value. To make up the deficiency on the other half, a grant is paid out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) account from moneys received from the Consolidated Fund. The total annual amount of the grant is £727,655, which all went to the County Councils, except some £317 for County Borough Councils. The amount of poor rate collected in the counties during the year was £1,502,195. Town authorities received £995,261 from rates for municipal purposes, and £403,079 from poor rate.

#### **Irish County Councils.**

Antrim.—Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis E. W. Macnaghten, Bart., H.M.L.; Vice-Chairman, George M'Ferran, J.P.; Secretary, Arthur Hill Coates, County Court-House, Belfast; Surveyor, John H. Brett, C.E.

Armagh.—Chairman, R. G. McCrum; Secretary, Joseph Atkinson, County Court House,

Armagh; Accountant and Assistant Secretary, T. E. Reid; Surveyor, R. H. Dorman.

**Carlow.**—Chairman, John Hammond, J.P., M.P.; Secretary, Richard J. Keogh, Solicitor; Clerk, E. Rogers; Office, Court House, Carlow; Surveyor, E. T. Quilton, M.A.; Sub-Sheriff, R. F. W. Thorp; Accountant, James O'Neill.

**Cavan.**—Chairman, P. McManns, J.P., Main Street, Cavan; Secretary, W. Finlay, Kellynabber House, Cavan; Surveyor, R. Somerville, Athora, Cavan.

**Clare.**—Chairman, T. H. Blackall, Kildeema, Lisdeen; Vice-Chairman, James O'Regan, Six Mile Bridge; Secretary, F. Naunton Student, Templemaley, Ennis; Surveyor, P. L. K. Dobbin.

**Cork.**—Chairman, William McDonald, J.P.; Secretary, Eugene Callanan; Office, Court House, Cork; County Surveyors, S. A. Kirkby, M.A., York House, Summer Hill, Cork, and R. W. Longfield, Bandon.

**Donegal.**—Chairman, James Dunlevy, Donegal; Vice-Chairman, William Gallagher; Secretary, Bernard McFadden, Solicitor, Lifford; Surveyors, J. R. A. Ferguson, M.E., and J. H. Steadman, M.E.

**Down.**—Chairman, The Right Hon. Thomas Andrews, D.L.; Secretary, Robert MacIlwaine; Office, County Court House, Downpatrick; Surveyor, James Heron, B.E., Courthouse, Downpatrick.

**Dublin.**—Chairman, P. J. O'Neill, J.P.; Secretary, R. T. Blackburne, J.P.; Accountant, E. M. Cowan; County Surveyor, W. Collen, C.E. Solicitor, W. J. Shannon.

**Fermanagh.**—Chairman, The Earl of Erne, K.P., Crom Castle, Newtownbutler; Secretary, E. Hugh Archdall; County Solicitor, Charles F. Falls, M.A., Enniskillen; Clerk, W. H. West, Enniskillen; Office, Court House, Enniskillen; Surveyor, James Parsons Burkett, Enniskillen.

**Galway.**—Chairman, J. A. Glynn, Esq., B.A.; Secretary, W. Gordon Seymour; Accountant, W. G. Fogarty; Secretary Technical Instruction and Agriculture, W. G. Fogarty; Office, County Court House; Surveyors, James Perry, M.E., Galway, and John Smith, M.E., Ballinasloe.

**Kerry.**—Chairman, D. M. Moriarty, solicitor, Killarney; Secretary, P. M. Quinlan; Office, Court House, Tralee; Surveyor, S. Goodwin; Office, Court House.

**Kildare.**—Chairman, Stephen J. Brown, B.A., J.P.; Secretary, John T. Heffernan; Accountant, Thomas Langan; Surveyor, Edward Glover, C.I.C.E.; Clerk, W. E. Coffey; Treasurer, A. B. Casey.

**Kilkenny.**—Chairman, Joseph Walsh, J.P.; Secretary, George J. Morris; Office, Court House, Kilkenny; High Sheriff, Capt. Lindsay Knox, Bonnetstown Hall, Kilkenny; Surveyor, Alex. M. Burden, C.E., Belle Vue, Kilkenny.

**King's Co.**—Chairman, Henry Egan, J.P., Tullamore; Secretary, Charles P. Kingston; Office, Court House, Tullamore; Surveyor, James Delany, Tullamore.

**Leitrim.**—Chairman, John McLoughlin, J.P.; Secretary, Charles Dolan; Office, Council Chambers, Carrick-on-Shannon; Surveyor, E. O'Neill Clarke; Solicitor, Charles W. Alleyne, Carrick-on-Shannon.

**Limerick.**—Chairman, Patrick Vaughan, J.P.; Secretary, Robert Roche, 82, George Street, Limerick; Surveyor, John Horan, M.E., M.I.C.E.

**Londonderry.**—Chairman, Col. J. Jackson Clark, D.L.; Secretary, Thompson B. Adams;

Office, County Court House, Londonderry; Surveyor, Charles L. Boddie.

**Longford.**—Chairman, John Phillips, Corboy, Longford; Vice-Chairman, T. W. Delany, Longford; Secretary, T. N. Edgeworth, D.L., Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown; Solicitor, John Wilson, Main Street, Longford; County Surveyor, J. W. Gunnis, F.R.I.B.A., Winston, Longford.

**Louth.**—Chairman, Peter Hughes, J.P.; Secretary, Townley F. Filgate; Office, Court House, Dundalk; Surveyor, Patrick J. Lynam, Dundalk.

**Mayo.**—Chairman, Conor O'Kelly, M.P., J.P. Vice-Chairman, William Doris, J.P.; Secretary, J. Clarke, Castlebar; Surveyors, W. P. Orchard, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.; E. K. Dixon, M.Inst.C.E.

**Meath.**—Chairman, John Sweetman; Secretary, Hugh J. Cullen, J.P.; Office, Navan; County Surveyor, J. H. Moore, 63, Eccles Street, Dublin.

**Monaghan.** Chairman, T. Toal, Esq., J.P.; Secretary, D. C. Rushe, B.A.; Office, Court House, Monaghan; Surveyor, W. F. Barry, A.M.I.C.E.; County Solicitor, Henry Murphy, Clones.

**Queen's Co.**—Chairman, P. A. Meehan, M.P., J.P., Maryboro'; Secretary, J. Carey; Office, Court House, Maryboro'; Surveyor, H. V. White.

**Roscommon.**—Chairman, John Fitzgibbon, Castlereagh; Secretary, Michael J. Heverin, B.A., Solicitor, Castle View, Roscommon; Office, County Council Chambers, Court House, Roscommon; Surveyor, Chris. Mulvany, M.Inst. C.E., Garrow House, Athlone; Office, The Court House, Roscommon.

**Sligo.**—Chairman, John O'Dowd, J.P., M.P.; Secretary, William T. Vernon; Office, County Court House, Sligo; Surveyor,

**Tipperary** (South Riding).—Chairman, J. Ernest Grubb, J.P.; Secretary, Michael O'Donnell, J.P.; Office, Court House, Clonmel; County Surveyor, Edward A. Hackett, M.I.C.E.

**Tyrone.**—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G.; Secretary, Claude C. Hamilton; Office, Court House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone; County Surveyors, F. J. Lynam, C.E., and J. W. Leebody, B.E.

**Waterford.**—Chairman, Patrick O'Gorman, Lismore; Secretary, R. G. Paul; Office, Dungarvan, co. Waterford; County Inspector R.I.C., J. R. B. Jennings; Surveyor, W. E. L'Estrange Duffin, C.E.

**Westmeath.**—Chairman, Robert J. Downes; Secretary, \_\_\_\_\_; Sheriff, Charles Brinsley Marlay, D.L.; County Surveyor, Arthur E. Joyce, C.E.

**Wexford.**—Chairman, Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bart., M.P.; Secretary, N. J. Frizelle; Office, Court House, Wexford; County Inspector, Gilbert J. Talbot; Surveyor, Henry Webster, M.Inst.C.E.

**Wicklow.**—Chairman, Edward P. O'Kelly, J.P.; Secretary, Edward N. Wynne, C.E., J.P.; Office, Court House, Wicklow; County Surveyor, Stephen G. Gallagher, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.

#### The Irish Reform Association.

The Land Conference Committee, which was formed in 1902, and had so much to do with the inception of the Land Act, 1903, was in August 1904 dissolved and reconstituted as the Irish Reform Association, with Lord Dunraven, Sir Algernon Coote, Lieut.-Col. Hutcheson Poë, Mr. L. Talbot Crosbie and Col. Everard as a Provisional Organising Committee. The



President is Lord Dunraven, and the Treasurer Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson Poë, C.B.

The objects of the Association, as stated in its articles, are (1) to encourage co-operation amongst all Irishmen, irrespective of creed or class, for the development of the country's resources, and for the promotion of the welfare of the people; (2) to secure for Ireland such effective control of purely Irish affairs as may be compatible with the maintenance of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland and with the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

The Organising Committee reported on Sept. 23rd, 1904, indicating the lines on which devolution might proceed. They proposed:—“(1) The creation of a financial council, partly elected and partly nominated, to make presentments and supervise the expenditure of voted money and of money derived from savings effected in administration; (2) the formation of a statutory body, composed, in accordance with the Scotch model, of members of the Legislature and an extra-Parliamentary panel, and empowered to deal with private Bill legislation, and such other business as Parliament may refer to it.”

#### **The MacDonnell Affair.**

It soon became known that the Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Antony MacDonnell, had assisted Lord Dunraven in preparing the draft of a scheme on the lines of the first report of the Association, and that the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Dudley, was aware of this. The Irish Unionists were very angry about it, and the *Times* (Jan. 28th, 1905), declared that Irish Unionists were convinced, rightly or wrongly, that the aim of Sir Antony MacDonnell's policy was to favour and strengthen the Clericalist and Nationalist elements in the country, to the disadvantage of those who were loyal to the British connexion. Mr. Wyndham stated in the House of Commons early in 1905 that Sir Antony MacDonnell had been censured by the Government because, owing to the misunderstanding which had arisen, he had assisted at the publication of proposals to which the Cabinet objected, which he as Chief Secretary would not have been free to make without consultation with his colleagues, and which therefore Sir Antony was not at liberty to make without first obtaining the approval of his chief. Mr. Wyndham's resignation was announced on March 6th, 1905, and Mr. W. H. Long was appointed to succeed him. The controversy, however, did not end here. In a correspondence with Sir Edward Carson, in February and March 1906, Lord Dudley said that, though he “fully explained to the late Prime Minister the nature of my connection with what you describe as Sir A. MacDonnell's Home Rule scheme, he never conveyed to me any intimation that he or the Government disapproved strongly or otherwise of my conduct.” On Aug. 30th, 1906, Sir A. MacDonnell, in reference to a speech made by Mr. W. H. Long, in which he challenged “people who had got letters” to produce them, wrote to Mr. Long assuming that he was referred to, and said “the time has not yet come for publishing the correspondence connected with the unsuccessful attempt to deprive me of office in 1904-5.” He mentioned also “the refusal of the late Prime Minister to lay the correspondence on the table of the House of Commons.” Mr. Long, on

Sept. 2nd, 1904, said he had satisfied himself completely at the time when he took office as Chief Secretary that Sir A. MacDonnell rightly or wrongly believed that in everything he did he was only carrying out the wishes of the Government. Mr. Wyndham spoke on the subject on Sept. 8th, and on Oct. 12th Lord Lansdowne said at Nottingham, after explaining his connection with the appointment of Sir A. MacDonnell, that the documents already published should suffice, and they did not intend to give any more, but if any one had a document which seemed to establish the charges made against the late Government they would raise no objection to its publication. Mr. Balfour said at Manchester (Oct. 22nd) that neither he nor his colleagues of the late Government tolerated for one instant the idea of a measure of devolution for Ireland, and challenged the possessor of any “compromising letters” to produce them.

#### **Land and Estates Commissioners' Reports, 1905-6.**

The report of the Irish Land Commissioners for 1905-6 [Cd. 3113] showed that the total number of judicial rents fixed under the Land Law Acts during the period from August 1881 up to March 31st, 1906, where the parties applied to have fair rents fixed for a first statutory term, was 360,135 (excluding judicial leases and fixed tenancies). The total rental dealt with was £7,206,078, and the aggregate judicial rent fixed in respect thereof was £5,715,158, an average reduction of 20·7 per cent. The number of cases struck out or dismissed was 70,803, making the total number of cases disposed of 430,938 for a first statutory term.

The number of rents similarly fixed to March 31st, 1906, for a second statutory term, was 120,515. The total rental in these cases for the first statutory term was £2,151,815; and the aggregate judicial rent fixed for the second statutory term was £1,728,600, an average reduction of 19·7 per cent. on first-term rents. The number of cases struck out, withdrawn or dismissed was 17,737, making the total number of cases disposed of 138,252.

The general result of proceedings under the Land Purchase Acts 1881-96, for the period from 1881 to March 31st, 1906, was as follows:—

	No. of Advances to Tenants Issued.	Amount
1881 Act Cash Advances . . . . .	731	240,801
1885, 1888 Acts Cash Advances . . . . .	25,367	9,992,536
1891, 1896 Acts Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock . . . . .	46,921	13,127,524
	72,819	23,360,861

The Commissioners also reported their proceedings under the 1903 Land Act in regard to advances for the purchase of holdings. From the passing of the Act in 1903 to March 31st, 1906, 5300 applications, representing £991,553, were received, of which 4468 applications, involving advances of £826,220, were sanctioned provisionally, and 44 applications for £23,527 were dismissed. (It should be noted that these figures are exclusive of proceedings for the sale and purchase of estates before the Estates Commissioners.) There were actually issued during the same period 3521 loans for £685,318, and these, with advances made to the Congested Districts Board under



the 1903 Act and the 1899 Act, brought the total amount of cash issued to £760,794.

The Estates Commissioners reported in 1906 that in the period from Nov. 1st, 1903, to March 31st, 1906, applications for advances under various sections of the Land Act 1903, as well as in cases of direct sales, came before them in respect of 3596 estates, for which the number of purchasers amounted to 97,245, the purchase money to £35,401,177, of which £125,346 was in cash payments, the balance of £35,275,831 being the sum for which applications for advances were made. Out of the totals above, 3446 estates came under the direct sale agreements, accounting for 86,898 purchasers, and £32,811,564 of the purchase money.

### Home Rule.

The demand for Home Rule was renewed at the meeting of the Nationalist Convention in Dublin, April 21st, 1904. At Glasgow, July 10th, Mr. Redmond said: "The one great fact to the Irish leaders' mind which stood out in the present political situation was that Home Rule was still the be-all and end-all of the Irish policy and programme. . . . The land question might come to a settlement apart from Home Rule, and the finances of Ireland might be put on a better footing, but these could only be valuable because they were stepping-stones to Home Rule."

The proceedings at the Nationalist Convention held in Dublin Dec. 6th, 1905, were attended by about 2500 delegates from branches of the United Irish League, and were made specially interesting by the political situation in England. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this Convention adopts and reaffirms the motion moved by Mr. J. Redmond in the House of Commons on Feb. 20th, 1905—namely, 'That the present system of government in Ireland is in opposition to the will of the Irish people and gives them no voice in the management of their own affairs; that the system is consequently ineffective and extravagantly costly, does not enjoy the confidence of any section of the population, is productive of universal discontent and unrest, and has proved to be incapable of satisfactorily promoting the material and intellectual progress of the people'; that the whole Liberal party, by voting for that resolution, pledged themselves as a party in the most solemn way to undertake at the earliest practicable moment the removal of the monstrous system so condemned, and the substitution in its place of a system of government giving to the Irish people power to manage the affairs of Ireland; and we hereby solemnly assert that no new system of government for Ireland will be accepted as satisfactory or will prove effective except a Legislative Assembly, freely elected and representative of the people, with power to make laws for Ireland, and an Executive Government responsible to that Assembly; and this Convention declares that the Irish National party cannot enter into alliance with or give permanent support to any English party or Government which does not make the question of granting such an Assembly and Executive to Ireland a cardinal point in its programme."

Sir Antony MacDonnell, speaking in August 1906, said: "His firm belief was that the coming year 1907 would see the fruition of many of those hopes which the best Irishmen

had for many years entertained. . . . It would be the fruition of so much that they might make it the fountain and the source from which the whole of their hopes might be fulfilled."

See Session, sect. 11.

### Irish University Education.

A Royal Commission on Irish University Education was appointed June 1901, "To inquire into the present position of higher general and technical education in Ireland, outside Trinity College, Dublin, and to report as to what reforms, if necessary, are desirable in order to render that education adequate to the needs of the Irish people." Its report was published in March 1903. The Royal University, the Commissioners recommended, should be reconstructed as a teaching University with four Constituent Colleges, the three existing Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway, and a new Roman Catholic College situated in Dublin. The Commissioners held that all the chairs in the new College should be open to persons of all denominations, and that the existing Catholic University School of Medicine should form the medical faculty of the College. The endowment and equipment of the College should be on a scale required by a University College of the first rank. The report further recommended the reform of the constitution and government of the Queen's Colleges, with an increase in their powers of self-government, and in the endowment of Queen's College, Belfast. Provision for the education of women was also recommended. There were notes appended by individual Commissioners objecting to the exclusion from the University scheme of both Magee Presbyterian College and the arts students of Maynooth.

Another Royal Commission was appointed in June 1906, and it was understood that it would consider the report of the former Commission and the evidence submitted to it, but would not itself receive further evidence on matters already dealt with, so that its report might be presented at no very distant date. The terms of reference were as follows:—"To inquire into and report upon the present state of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the University of Dublin, including the revenues of the College and of any of its officers and their application, the method of government of the University and of the College, the system of instruction in the College and the teachers by whom it is conducted, the system of University examinations, and the provision made for post-graduate study and the encouragement of research; and also to inquire and report upon the place which Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin now hold as organs of the higher education in Ireland, and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country." The Commission is constituted as follows:—Sir Edward Fry (Chairman), Chief Baron Palles, Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Sir A. W. Rücker, LL.D., F.R.S., H. Jackson, Esq., D.Litt., Douglas Hyde, Esq., LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin, D. J. Coffey, Esq., M.A., Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland, and S. B. Kelleher, Esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

### Commissions on Congestion and Railways.

In July 1906 the Lord Lieutenant appointed a Commission to inquire into the present working of railways in Ireland, including light

railways; and to report how far they afford adequate facilities for the cheap and rapid transport of goods and passengers within the island and to Great Britain; what causes have retarded the expansion of traffic upon the Irish lines and their full utilisation for the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the country; and generally by what methods the economical, efficient, and harmonious working of the Irish railways can best be secured. The Commission is thus constituted: Sir Charles Scotter (Chairman), the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. W. Hutcheson Poë, C.B., Mr. Thomas Sexton, Mr. W. M. Acworth, and Mr. John A. F. Aspinall.

A Royal Commission was appointed in July 1906 to inquire into and report upon—

The operation of the Acts dealing with congestion in Ireland; the working of the Congested Districts Board and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

What areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested require to be dealt with as congested.

What lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion.

What changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migra-

tion of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas.

The Commission is constituted as follows:—The Earl of Dudley, G.C.V.O. (Chairman), Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, Sir A. P. MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Sir J. C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G., Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B., Mr. J. Annan Bryce, M.P., Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P., Mr. Angus Sutherland, and Mr. W. McMurrough Kavanagh. Secretary, Mr. Walter Callan, Assistant Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

**Irish Industries Association, Royal**, for the organisation of exhibitions and sales of Irish cottage-made work. Office, 20, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London.

**Irish Language Society for the Preservation of the**, founded 1877. There is a Chair of Irish established in the Royal University of Ireland, Professorships of Irish in Cork College, Galway College, the Catholic Training College (for teachers), Drumcondra, etc. Irish-speaking Inspectors are sent to the schools; and Irish can be used as a medium for instruction in Irish-speaking districts. Of the Society's books 331,910 have been sold in Ireland. Treasurer, G. N. Count Plunkett, V.P., M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; Secretary, J. J. MacSweeney, R.I.A. Offices, 6, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

## IRON AND STEEL TRADE OF THE WORLD.

The progress of this industry during the last thirty years has been so immense that it may now rightly be deemed to be one of the leading ones of the world, as will be manifest from the statistics given below.

### I. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF IRON ORE.

The 4th edition of Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics" (1893) gives the total tons produced in the world, and the iron ore raised in leading countries approximately as follows:—

Period.	Million Tons Ore.					
	Great Britain.	United States.	Germany.	France.	Spain.	Various.
1801-20 .	17	3	4	6	—	5
1821-40 .	44	9	6	12	1	10
1841-50 .	49	10	7	14	1	15
1851-60 .	90	15	11	12	2	20
1861-70 .	101	27	31	17	4	25
1871-80 .	160	58	54	26	10	30
1881-88 .	116	90	72	22	37	30
For 88 years.	577	212	185	109	55	135
						1273

#### Statistics, 1890—1905.

The total output of iron ore in the world probably amounted in 1904 to about 94,000,000 tons, and in 1905 to about 114,000,000 tons, the principal producers being the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Spain, in the order given, these countries accounting for about 76 per cent. of the total output of the world. The details, both of output and of con-

sumption, in tons of 2240 lbs., for the years and countries named are given in the following table. Of course, where the consumption exceeds the output, the difference is accounted for by imports of iron ore.

#### United Kingdom.

Year	Output in tons.	Tons per head	Consumption in tons	Tons per head
1890	13,781,000	0'37	18,205,000	0'49
1895	12,615,000	0'32	17,059,000	0'43
1900	14,028,000	0'34	20,318,000	0'49
1903	13,716,000	0'32	20,016,000	0'47
1904	13,774,000	0'32	19,861,000	0'46
1905*	14,591,000	0'34	21,910,000	0'51

#### United States.

1890	16,036,000	0'26	17,283,000	0'28
1895	15,958,000	0'23	16,480,000	0'24
1900	27,553,000	0'36	28,400,000	0'37
1903	35,019,000	0'44	35,918,000	0'45
1904	27,644,000	0'34	27,918,000	0'34
1905*	44,054,000	0'53	44,692,000	0'54

#### Germany (including Luxemburg).

1890	11,223,000	0'23	10,549,000	0'21
1895	12,152,000	0'23	11,697,000	0'22
1900	18,659,000	0'33	19,505,000	0'35
1903	20,890,000	0'36	22,741,000	0'39
1905*	23,067,000	0'38	25,414,000	0'42

#### Spain.

1890	5,968,000	0'34	351,000	0'02
1895	5,425,000	0'30	333,000	0'02
1900	8,537,000	0'46	840,000	0'05
1903	8,171,000	0'43	603,000	0'03
1905*	9,244,000	0'49	836,000	0'04

\* Provisional figures.

## France.

Year	Output in tons.	Tons per head	Consumption in tons	Total per head
1890	3,416,000	0'09	4,720,000	0'12
1895	3,621,000	0'09	5,012,000	0'13
1900	3,360,000	0'14	7,079,000	0'18
1904	6,910,000	0'18	7,421,000	0'19

## Belgium.

1890	184,000	0'03	1,634,000	0'27
1895	330,000	0'05	1,837,000	0'29
1900	255,000	0'04	2,329,000	0'35
1904	204,000	0'03	3,076,000	0'43
1905*	210,000	0'03	3,103,000	0'43

\* Provisional figures.

The other countries which produce iron ore are mainly—

Country.	Year.	Tons.	Per head.
Russia . . . .	1904	5,127,000	0'04
Sweden . . . .	1905	4,295,000	0'12
Austria-Hungary	1904	3,191,000	0'07
Canada . . . .	1904	269,898	—
Newfoundland .	1904	589,739	—
Italy . . . . .	1904	402,879	—
Greece . . . . .	1904	407,039	—
Algeria . . . . .	1904	461,204	—
Cuba† . . . . .	1904	380,509	—

† Exports.

## II. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON.

The greater portion of the pig iron produced is now used in the production of steel. According to Mulhall's Statistics, 4th edition (1898), the production of pig iron for the ninety years 1800-1899, in the principal nations producing it, was approximately as follows:—

## Million Tons Pig Iron.

Period.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	Other Countries.	Total.
1800-20 . .	5'7	1'4	1'3	4'8	13'2
1821-40 . .	16'4	3'8	2'5	10'1	32'8
1841-50 . .	18'2	4'2	2'6	8'5	33'5
1851-60 . .	32'5	6'6	4'4	13'6	57'1
1861-70 . .	47'4	11'4	10'3	24'5	93'6
1871-80 . .	65'6	24'2	20'6	31'7	142'1
1881-89 . .	71'2	47'9	33'3	38'7	191'1
For 90 years	257'0	99'5	75'0	131'9	563'4

## Statistics 1890-1905.

The total quantity of pig iron produced in the world in 1904 amounted to about 45,000,000 tons, but in 1905 to over 53,000,000 tons, the chief producers being the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, in the order stated. These countries between them are accountable for about three-quarters of the whole output.

The figures below give, in tons of 2240 lbs., for the countries and years named the total and per head output and consumption of pig iron.

## United Kingdom.

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
1890 . .	7,904,000	0'21	6,825,000	0'18
1895 . .	7,703,000	0'20	6,931,000	0'18
1900 . .	8,960,000	0'22	7,705,000	0'19
1903 . .	8,935,000	0'21	7,999,000	0'19
1904 . .	8,694,000	0'20	8,007,000	0'19
1905* . .	9,593,000	0'22	8,731,000	0'20

## United States.

1890 . .	9,203,000	0'15	9,322,000	0'15
1895 . .	9,446,000	0'14	9,473,000	0'14
1900 . .	13,789,000	0'18	13,554,000	0'18
1903 . .	18,009,000	0'22	18,567,000	0'23
1904 . .	16,497,000	0'20	16,526,000	0'20
1905* . .	22,992,000	0'23	23,154,000	0'28

## Germany (including Luxemburg).

1890 . .	4,576,000	0'09	4,904,000	0'10
1895 . .	5,367,000	0'10	5,445,000	0'10
1900 . .	8,370,000	0'15	8,958,000	0'16
1903 . .	9,857,000	0'17	9,601,000	0'16
1905* . .	10,700,000	0'18	10,481,000	0'17

## Russian Empire (excluding Finland).

1890 . .	888,000	0'01	1,019,000	0'01
1895 . .	1,402,000	0'01	1,527,000	0'01
1900 . .	2,848,000	0'02	2,899,000	0'02
1904 . .	2,930,000	0'02	2,946,000	0'02

## France.

1890 . .	1,930,000	0'05	1,875,000	0'05
1895 . .	1,972,000	0'05	1,888,000	0'05
1900 . .	2,670,000	0'07	2,786,000	0'07
1903 . .	2,795,000	0'07	2,717,000	0'07
1905* . .	3,149,000	0'08	3,054,000	0'08

## Austria-Hungary.

1890 . .	950,000	0'02	995,000	0'02
1895 . .	1,110,000	0'03	1,241,000	0'03
1900 . .	1,433,000	0'03	1,498,000	0'03
1903 . .	1,364,000	0'03	1,373,000	0'03
1905* . .	1,399,000	0'03	1,402,000	0'03

## Belgium.

1890 . .	775,000	0'13	1,006,000	0'17
1895 . .	816,000	0'13	1,026,000	0'16
1900 . .	1,003,000	0'15	1,295,000	0'20
1903 . .	1,196,000	0'17	1,501,000	0'22
1905* . .	1,289,000	0'18	1,762,000	0'25

## Sweden.

1890 . .	449,000	0'09	421,000	0'09
1895 . .	456,000	0'09	402,000	0'08
1900 . .	519,000	0'10	486,000	0'09
1904 . .	520,000	0'10	486,000	0'09
1905* . .	530,000	0'10	467,000	0'09

## Spain.

1890 . .	261,000	0'01	228,000	0'01
1895 . .	240,000	0'01	229,000	0'01
1900 . .	295,000	0'02	280,000	0'02
1903 . .	375,000	0'02	328,000	0'02
1905* . .	377,000	0'02	320,000	0'02

\* Provisional figures.

Very little pig iron is made in other countries than those named above. In Canada, however, it is increasing, and rose from 68,800 tons in '98 to 319,600 tons in 1902; in 1905 it was 468,000 tons. Government bounties on the production of pig iron have been in operation in Canada since 1897, and are to continue in force, though subject to a gradual reduction, until 1907.



## III. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF STEEL.

The aggregate quantity of steel produced from 1850 to 1890, according to Mulhall's Statistics, 4th edition (1899), may be set down approximately as under:—

Period.	Great Britain.	United States.	Germany.	France.	Various.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1850-69 .	2,600,000	700,000	1,300,000	800,000	700,000	6,100,000
1870-79 .	8,300,000	3,800,000	3,100,000	2,200,000	2,100,000	19,500,000
1880-89 .	25,100,000	27,700,000	12,200,000	3,800,000	6,100,000	68,900,000
For 40 years .	36,000,000	32,200,000	16,600,000	6,800,000	8,900,000	94,500,000

## Statistics, 1890-1905.

The total steel production of the world in 1904 may be put at about 36,000,000 tons, and in 1905 at nearly 43,500,000 million tons. The following tables show total production, and production per head, of steel, in tons of 2,240 lbs., in the countries and years named.

Year.	United Kingdom.	Per head.	Russian Empire.	Per head.	Sweden.	Per head.	Germany (including Luxemburg).	Per head.
1890	3,579,000	0'10	369,000	0'003	165,000	0'03	2,196,000	0'04
1895	3,010,000	0'08	857,000	0'007	194,000	0'04	3,899,000	0'07
1900	4,901,000	0'12	2,166,000	0'016	295,000	0'04	6,260,000	0'11
1903	5,034,000	0'12	2,328,000	0'017	313,000	0'06	8,115,000	0'14
1904	5,027,000	0'12	2,657,000*	0'019	328,000	0'06	8,786,000*	0'15
1905*	5,812,000	0'14	1,650,000*	0'011	358,000	0'07	10,067,000*	0'17

Per head.	Austria Hungary.	Per head.	Belgium.	Per head.	France.	Per head.	Spain.	Per head.	United States.	Per head.
1890	492,000	0'012	242,000	0'04	672,000	0'02	74,000	0'004	4,277,000	0'07
1895	733,000	0'017	448,000	0'07	862,000	0'02	85,000	0'005	6,115,000	0'09
1900	1,127,000	0'025	644,000	0'10	1,540,000	0'04	147,000	0'008	10,188,000	0'13
1903	—	—	1,277,000	0'19	1,810,000	0'05	135,000	0'007	14,535,000	0'18
1904	—	—	1,502,000	0'21	2,054,000	0'05	191,000	0'010	13,860,000	0'17
1905	1,180,000	0'025	1,173,000*	0'16	2,076,000*	0'05	238,000*	0'013	19,913,000*	0'24

\* Provisional figures.

A comparison of the total quantity of steel produced, with the total quantity of pig iron consumed for all purposes, shows that for every 100 tons of pig iron consumed for all purposes the United Kingdom produced on an average of the three years 1902-4 about 63 tons of steel, while Germany produced 88 tons, the United States 80 tons, and France about 68 tons.

The quantity of steel produced by the open-hearth process in the United Kingdom is at present about double that produced by the Bessemer process. In Germany, on the other hand, the proportions are reversed, about two-thirds of the total production consisting of Bessemer steel. In the United States also the production of Bessemer steel considerably exceeds that of steel produced by the open-hearth process.

Nearly the whole of the German and American steel is basic steel, whereas most of the steel produced in the United Kingdom is acid steel.

## IV. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

## British Imports and Exports.

The chief imports into the United Kingdom are pig iron (principally from Sweden and Spain); unwrought steel from the United States, Germany and Belgium, and girders, beams, joists, and pillars largely from Belgium. The figures, which are given in tons throughout, are:—

	1899.	1903.	1905.
Pig Iron . . . . .	171,373*	130,280	126,164
Bars, Angles, Rods, and Sections . . .	73,156	186,630	105,960
Unwrought Steel . .	77,290	274,056	603,949
Girders, Beams, Joists, etc. . . . .	95,476	145,329	122,998

\* Includes a small amount of puddled iron.

The Chief Exports from the United Kingdom are:—

	1899	1903.	1905.
Pig Iron . . . . .	1,380,142	1,065,380	982,876
Iron Bars, Angles, &c.	135,965	128,426	134,309
Railroad Iron (Rails)	471,774	604,076	546,569
(Chairs, } Sleepers, etc.) }	118,893	119,398	159,193
Galvanised Sheets .	238,013	352,032	406,815
Tinplates & Sheets	256,373	292,800	354,864
Steel Bars, Angles, etc. . . . .	146,239	156,821	151,879
Steel Sheets . . . .	159,589	161,722*	204,568*

\* Iron and Steel Sheets and Plates.

## German Imports and Exports.

The Chief Imports of Germany are pig iron, scrap iron, and tin plate, mainly from the United

Kingdom, and wrought iron bars, tyres, and ploughshares, mainly from Sweden.

	1901	1903	1905*
Pig Iron . . . . .	263,204	155,802	156,149
Wrought Iron Bars, Tyres, and Ploughshares . . . . .	22,156	25,709	26,501
Tin Plate . . . . .	9,789	16,805	29,205
Cast Iron Wares . . . . .	20,357	9,301	9,603
Malleable Iron Pipes . . . . .	12,005	9,214	13,080

#### The Chief Exports are :—

	1901	1903	1905*
Pig Iron . . . . .	148,029	411,353	374,704
Angle Iron . . . . .	336,943	412,812	398,532
Rails . . . . .	178,668	372,526	280,179
Wrought Iron Bars, Tyres, and Ploughshares . . . . .	324,217	343,321	318,152
Blooms, Puddled Bars, Ingots . . . . .	198,474	627,926	464,910
Rough Plates and Sheets of Wrought Iron . . . . .	251,662	274,450	276,829
Iron Wire . . . . .	151,805	162,850	198,102

#### French Imports and Exports.

The Imports of France are of no great importance. The chief exports are :—

	1901	1903	1905*
Pig Iron . . . . .	95,757	192,211	216,165
Rails . . . . .	37,076	48,083	54,129
Steel Ingots, Billets, etc. . . . .	18,684	141,827	201,123
Heavy Structural Iron and Steel . . . . .	27,107	25,725	48,746
Iron Bars, Angles, etc. . . . .	28,211	27,534	32,436

#### American Imports and Exports.

The chief Imports are :—

	1901	1903	1905*
Pig Iron . . . . .	62,930	599,574	212,465
Steel Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Bars, etc. . . . .	8,164	261,559	14,642
Tin Plates . . . . .	77,395	47,360	65,740

The chief Exports are :—

	1901	1903	1905*
Pig Iron . . . . .	81,211	20,379	49,221
Steel Bars or Rods . . . . .	35,562	40,162	26,359
Billets, Ingots, and Blooms . . . . .	28,614	5,445	237,638
Iron and Steel Rails . . . . .	318,956	39,837	295,023
Steel Sheets and Plates . . . . .	23,923	13,312	67,093
Structural Iron and Steel . . . . .	54,005	30,641	83,193
Wire . . . . .	88,238	108,522	142,609

\* Provisional figures.

**Iron Trade Association, British,** 165, Strand, W.C. President, Arthur H. Heath, M.P.; Secretary, J. Stephen Jeans.

#### ITALY.

##### Ruler.

Italy is governed by Victor Emmanuel III., the third constitutional king. The first was Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, who was declared

King of Italy on March 17th, 1861, by the first Italian Parliament, which assembled in Feb. '61, though it was not until '70 that the province of Rome was occupied by the Italian army and annexed to the kingdom. The second was King Humbert I., who on July 29th, 1902, was assassinated at Monza by the Anarchist Bresci. Victor Emmanuel III. was b. Nov. 18th, '69, and in Oct. '96 was married to Princess Hélène of Montenegro. As Crown Prince of Naples, he visited Queen Victoria with his Princess in '97, and took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. He earned the respect and confidence of the people over whom he rules before he ascended the throne, and his kindness of nature and rectitude of purpose are universally acknowledged. The heir to the throne is Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15th, 1904. A daughter (Yolanda Margherita) was born in June 1901, and another daughter on Nov. 19th, 1902. While in England in 1903, on a visit to King Edward, the King received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University. The annual allowance for the King's Civil List is over £700,000.

#### Government.

Under the Constitution of 1848, as subsequently modified and expanded, the Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 367 members in 1905 (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected by conditional universal suffrage for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. Electors must be over 21, and qualified by a certain standard of education, by payment of at least 19'80 lire in direct taxation, or if farmers of at least 500 lire of rent, or, if in business, of an annual rent varying from 150 to 400 lire, according to the communes in which they live; professors, soldiers who have served under arms for 2 years, and others are qualified to vote. All money bills must be initiated in the Chamber. Senators and deputies are unpaid, but travel free.

#### The Army.

The Italian army consists of the Active Army, the Mobile Militia, and the Territorial Militia. There are 12 army corps, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the district of Rome there are 3. The organisation of the permanent army comprises 96 regiments of line infantry (288 battalions), 12 regiments of bersaglieri (36 battalions) and 7 Alpine regiments (22 battalions). The strength varies considerably, the company having upon a peace strength a maximum of 100 and a minimum of 60, with a mean of 80, known as the *forza bilancia*. Upon this basis there were in 1905-6 13,673 officers, 207,162 men, while the figures of the legal *cadre effective* are respectively 13,860 and 265,901. There are 24 regiments of cavalry (144 squadrons), each squadron having a mean strength of 145 men and 124 horses. There are 24 regiments of field artillery, with 186 6-gun

batteries, but in peace time the battery has only 4 guns. The army also comprises 1 regiment of horse artillery (6 batteries), 1 of mountain artillery (12 batteries), 1 brigade of mountain artillery, with 3 batteries in Venetia, 3 regiments of coast artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of fortress artillery and 5 of engineers, comprising 60 companies of the various branches.

The total war strength of the forces is given as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are almost untrained:—

With the colours, officers and men . . .	248,111
On unlimited leave " " . . .	486,290
Mobile Militia " " . . .	320,170
Territorial Militia " " . . .	2,275,631
Total on a war footing " " . . .	3,330,202

There are about 1250 guns with the Regular Forces and 378 with the Mobile Militia. The year 1905-6 is the sixth and last covered by the provision of 60,000,000 lire for the rearmament of the artillery.

### The Navy.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, responsible to Parliament, with an Under-Secretary of State, relieving the Minister of many of his executive duties. Attached to the Under-Secretary of State's office are four bureaux, dealing respectively with the Personnel, Shipbuilding, Artillery, and the Mercantile Marine. There are also two consultative bodies to assist the Minister, one of which, presided over by the Under-Secretary of State, deals with general questions, and the other is practically a committee on designs. There are three Naval Districts, each administered by a flag-officer. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by conscription; all men following a seafaring life of 20 years of age must serve at sea for 18 months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for 4 years. There are also training-schools for boys.

Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Carlo Mirabello.

Chief Constructor, Colonel V. A. Cuniberti.

The 1905-6 Naval Estimates totalled £5,089,878 (127,246,962 lire), as against £5,087,643 (127,191,089 lire) for 1904-5. The sum to be expended on new construction is £812,400 (20,460,000 lire).

The personnel allowed for in the Budget of 1905-6 is 27,200. The executive officers are divided thus: 1 admiral, 11 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 59 captains, 70 commanders, 72 lieutenant-commanders, 410 lieutenants, 174 sub-lieutenants, and 81 midshipmen.

The strength of ships built, building and projected for the Italian Navy on Nov. 30th was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships, 1st class . . .	14	4	—
do. 3rd class . . .	2	—	—
Armoured cruisers . . .	6	2	2
Protected cruisers:			
2nd class . . .	5	—	—
3rd class . . .	13	—	—
Unprotected do. . .	1	—	—
Torpedo vessels . . .	11	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . .	13	—	4
Torpedo boats . . .	128	20	—
Submarines . . .	4	2	2

The Government dockyards of Italy are at Spezia, Venice, and Taranto.

The vessels under construction were the battleships *Vittorio Emanuele*, *Regina Elena*, *Napoli* and *Roma*, to be completed in 1907; the armoured cruisers *San Giorgio* (laid down 1904) and *San Marco* (laid down 1905), an armoured blockade mine ship of 25 knots, 4 destroyers and 27 torpedo boats. Three submarines were completed in 1906, the *Delfino*, *Glauco* and *Squalo*, and are of the same type as the *Navalo*; the boats under construction are the *Otario* and *Tricheco*. A commission has been established at Cardiff for buying Welsh coal, and a transport, the *Bronze*, of 6000 tons, has been constructed to carry coal to the Italian naval depôts. A new company was formed in Jan. 1906, called the Vickers-Terni Società Italiana d'Artiglieria e Armamenti, for the purpose of supplying guns and equipment to the Italian Navy. A new gun foundry is also to be established at Spezia.

### Local Government, Education, etc.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils, and subdivided into 8275 communes. Each commune is presided over by a syndic (who in the larger communes is elected, in the smaller appointed by the King), and has a municipal council of from 30 to 50 members according to the population. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but the Government has passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. (See separate article on RELIGIOUS BODIES.) Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine (or six and twelve in some communes where facilities exist) in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. There are about 56,000 public primary schools, with scholars numbering in all about 2,950,000. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 21 universities. The chief newspapers are the *Tribuna* of Rome, the Government organ, the *Secolo* of Milan (Liberal), the *Corriere della Sera*, which circulates throughout the north of Italy, and the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ.

### Industries, Railways, etc.

Agriculture is the occupation of nearly one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine, silk and oil are among the other products, and sulphur, zinc, lead and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years, particularly in the last ten or twelve. The chief industries are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief exports are silk, wine, oil, cotton, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores, and cattle. On July 1st, 1905, the Government took over the management of 6690 miles of railway, which were its own property, but which had been leased since July 1st, 1885, to the Mediterranean,



Adriatic, and Sicilian Railway Companies. The indemnity paid to the companies was fixed at rather more than £20,000,000, the money being raised by (1) the State assuming railway companies' debts of £3,400,000; (2) loans of £8,600,000 from various banks, etc.; (3) the issue of special coupons redeemable within forty years to the amount of £8,000,000, the interest in each case being fixed at 3·65 per cent. The Southern Railways Company owned another 1440 miles of line, and in 1906 the Sonnino Government came to an agreement with the company to take them over also, paying about £1,600,000 annually to the company until Dec. 31st, 1966. The arrangement was carried through by the Giolitti administration in July 1906.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 110,646 sq. m.; pop., 1904, 33,346,514. Rome has a pop. of 489,965, Naples 559,369, Milan 520,600, Turin 335,656, Palermo 309,694, Genoa 234,710, and Florence 205,589. Revenue, 1903-4, £75,611,398; 1904-5, £75,201,760; expenditure, 1903-4, £74,258,804; 1904-5, £73,289,828; public debt, 1906, £521,568,629. Imports, 1900, £68,009,000; 1902, £70,729,000; 1904, £76,549,000; exports, 1900, £53,529,000; 1902, £58,896,000; 1904, £63,888,000.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior, Signor Giolitti. — Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni. — War, General Viganò. — Marine, Admiral Mirabello. — Justice, Signor Gallo. — Treasury, Signor Majorana. — Finance, Signor Massimini. — Public Works, Signor Gianturco. — Public Instruction, Signor Rava. — Agriculture, Signor Cocco-Ortu. — Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Schanzer.

Ambassador in London, Marquis di San Giuliano, 20, Grosvenor Square, W. — Councillor, Count de Bosdari.

Consul-General in London, Comm. L. Allatini.

British Ambassador to Rome, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. — Councillor of Embassy, Charles L. Des Graz.

British Consuls. Consuls-General: Florence, Major W. P. Chapman; Genoa, W. Keene; Naples, E. N. Rolfe, M.V.O. Consuls: Milan, J. H. Towsey; Palermo, S. J. A. Churchill; Rome, C. C. Morgan; Brindisi, S. G. Cocoto; Cagliari, R. H. Pernis; Venice, E. de Zuccato.

Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry Del Val.

### Political Parties.

Italian political parties formerly consisted of a Right and a Left, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, have since split up into many different combinations. Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91, but the disastrous state of the country's finances led to his recall in '94 by the unanimous wish of the nation, and he remained in office until the disasters which overtook the Italian forces in Erythra in the early part of '96 brought about his downfall. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme Radicals, led by Signor Cavallotti, and after the general election in March '97 gave Signor Zanardelli and two other Radicals places in the Ministry (Dec. '97).

General Pelloux succeeded him with a Liberal Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti, Zanardelli and Crispi, June 29th, '98, but was compelled to resign in May '99, and formed a new administration, consisting, for the most part, of Conservatives, a curious change. Baron Sonnino, though not in the Ministry, lent it his support. The general election of June 1900 resulted in large gains by the Extreme Left, who secured 101 seats, allocated thus—Radicals 44, Republicans 27, and Socialists 30. The Government secured 300 supporters in the new Chamber, and the Constitutional Opposition about 110. Nevertheless General Pelloux resigned, and a Cabinet of a Moderate Liberal type, under Signor Saracco, succeeded to office. On this falling, in Feb. 1901, an administration was formed by Signor Zanardelli, but in Oct. 1903 he had to retire owing to bad health. M. Giolitti then formed a new Ministry, with Signor Luzzatti as Finance Minister and Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister. The Extreme Left had formed an important section of M. Zanardelli's supporters, but their attitude gradually changed to strong opposition both to him and to M. Giolitti. In Sept. 1904 serious strike riots broke out, at the instigation of the Socialists, and the Premier seized the opportunity to dissolve. The General Election followed in November. The alarm felt at the reign of terror during the riots led to the defeat of the Extreme Left, who only secured 91 seats (including 30 Socialists), as compared with 106 seats before the dissolution. More than four-fifths of the members elected pledged themselves to support the Constitution against Socialist attacks; this four-fifths including the Constitutional Liberals and the Constitutional Opposition under Baron Sonnino. In March 1905 Signor Fortis succeeded M. Giolitti as Premier. See History below.

### History, 1906.

A division was taken in the Chamber on the *modus vivendi* with Spain (Dec. 17th, 1905), and the Government were defeated by 277 votes to 124, the deputies apparently taking the view that the wine industry of the southern provinces would be ruined. Signor Fortis accordingly tendered the resignation of the Ministry to the King, who accepted it (22nd), but charged Signor Fortis to form a new Ministry. This he did (24th), the most notable change being the substitution of the Marquis di San Giuliano for Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister. When Parliament reassembled (Jan. 30th) the new Ministry were given a rather hostile reception in the Chamber, and defeated in a debate on the Ministerial statement (Feb. 1st). They at once resigned (2nd), and Baron Sonnino formed a new Cabinet (8th), drawing his colleagues chiefly from the Centre, but including three representatives of the Left. Count Guicciardini was appointed to the Foreign Office. When the Session opened (March 8th) the Premier explained the Government's railway policy (see above), and said a measure would be introduced to effect the economic improvement of the South and to raise the moral condition of the Southern peasant. The land tax in the Southern provinces, including Sicily and Sardinia, would be reduced by 30 per cent. In regard to the army the two years' service system would be largely extended. As to foreign politics, while remaining cordially faithful to the Triple Alliance, the Government would maintain the

traditional intimacy with Great Britain and sincere friendship with France. On the conclusion of the Algeiras Conference (see Morocco) the German press took rather a reproachful tone towards Italy, accusing her of having supported France; but Count Guicciardini stated on April 24th that the work of the Italian delegate, Marquis Visconti Venosta, had been one of conciliation and mediation.

The eruption of Vesuvius in April completely destroyed the commune of Bosco-Trecase (April 8th), the extent of the lava overflow exceeding anything of the kind during the last 200 years. Naples was crowded with terrified refugees and covered with dust and ashes from the volcano. Other towns, like Torre Annunziata and Torre del Greco, were abandoned by most of the inhabitants, and a number of lives were lost at San Giuseppe. The King and Queen visited the district, and their presence helped materially to allay the panic. King Edward and Queen Alexandra also visited Naples (27th), and went out to Bosco-Trecase and Pompeii, walking on foot to the edge of the lava flow. Their Majesties afterwards visited the Observatory by the funicular railway, and left on April 30th. The International Exhibition at Milan, was opened by the King who was accompanied by the Queen (29th).

The Sonnino Ministry were defeated on a question of procedure in regard to the railway bills (May 17th) and in consequence resigned, the Chamber being adjourned. Signor Giolitti then formed a new administration, and Signor Tittoni resumed his post as Foreign Minister (30th). Signor Luzzatti carried (June 20th) a scheme for the conversion of the 5 per cent. Rentes (amounting to £324,000,000) into a new stock bearing 4 per cent. interest until Dec. 31st, 1906,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. thence for five years, and afterwards  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., with a guarantee that no further conversion should take place before 1920. The redemption of the southern railways was voted by 208 to 21 (July 8th), and the Chamber adjourned for the summer vacation.

### Colonies.

**Erythrea.** The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It has the control of its own administration and finance, under a civil Governor appointed by the King. Italy, Abyssinia, and Great Britain agreed to a modification of the frontiers between the colony, Abyssinia, and the Soudan (May 15th, 1902), and the annexation of Raheita to the colony was announced (19th). Area about 88,500 sq. m., population, which is nomadic, about 450,000. Asmara is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8000 inhabitants. Gold mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway is being built from Massowah to Asmara.

**Italian Somaliland**, in North-East Africa, is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coast-line extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate, also British. Area 100,000 sq. m., population about 400,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes: (1) The Benadir Coast Colony, with a coast-line from the Juba to Merogh. In Jan. 1905 Italy assumed sovereign rights over this territory, paying the Sultan of Zanzibar £144,000 therefor, and undertaking the administration instead of the Benadir Co. Great Britain also leased to Italy five acres of land at Kismayu, with a frontage on the shore, to facilitate trade with Benadir. (2) The Sultanate of Obbia under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast. (3) The Sultanate of the Mijertain, covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Alula.

**Ito, Marquis Hirobumi**, the great Japanese statesman, is issued from the Shoshiiu clan, and was born in '38. In '63 he escaped by stealth to Shanghai in order to visit foreign lands and study Western customs, spending a year in London. Since then he has spent some thirty-four years of his life in office, "always," in his own words, "trying to help and sometimes even to force on measures necessary for the growth of Japan." He was appointed Governor of Hiogo in '68 and Vice-Minister of Finance in '69, afterwards becoming Premier four times. In this capacity he was instrumental in giving a Constitution to Japan. In 1900 he founded the Constitutional Political Association, and soon afterwards became Premier again. In July 1903 he relinquished his connection with party politics to become President of the Privy Council, an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important measures. During and since the Russian war he was sent to Seoul, to settle the relations between Japan and Korea, a task which he satisfactorily accomplished. He visited Europe in '71, '82 and 1901, and was made a G.C.B. in 1902.

**Izvolsky, M. d'**, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a warm supporter of the Franco-Russian Alliance, and favourable to an Anglo-Russian understanding. He is a relative of Count Muravieff, a former Foreign Secretary, entered the Foreign Office at an early age, and was soon singled out for important missions, notably to the Vatican. It was on his initiative that Russia accredited a diplomatic representative to the Holy See. On his return from Rome he was sent to Tokio, and used his best endeavours to prevent a conflict. From Tokio M. d' Izvolsky was transferred to Copenhagen, a post entrusted only to men enjoying the Tsar's special confidence. In 1906 M. d' Izvolsky was recalled to St. Petersburg to succeed Count Lamsdorff as Minister of Foreign Affairs.



## J

**Jameson, Leander Starr, C.B.**, Premier of Cape Colony, Feb. 1904, was b. in Edinburgh in 1853, adopted the medical profession, became M.R.C.S. Eng. '75 and M.D. London '77. In '91 he was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia, and held that post till the famous Raid in Dec. '95, after the failure of which he was tried in London and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony in 1900 to represent Kimberley, and appointed a Director of De Beers in the same year, and of the British South Africa Co. in 1902.

## JAPAN, EMPIRE OF.

*Ruler.*

**Mutsu Hito**, b. Nov. 3rd, 1852. Ascended the throne in '68, and married Princess Haruko in '69. His children are Prince Yoshihito (b. Aug. 31st, '79, proclaimed Crown Prince in '89, and married in 1900 to Princess Sadako, b. June 25th, 1884), and four Princesses. A son and heir, Prince Hirohito, was b. to the Crown Prince on April 29th, 1901, and he has two other sons, Prince Yasuhito (b. June 25th, 1902), and Prince Nobuhito (b. Jan. 3rd, 1905). The Emperor's reign has been marked by great reforms; and the feudal system, which had impeded the general progress of the country, was abolished in '71. Under the rule of the present Emperor, Japan has entered upon an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has given the Japanese a Parliamentary constitution based on European principles. His direction of the operations in the war with China was marked in Dec. '98 by the Diet by a vote of £200,000 from the war indemnity paid by China. The Emperor's Civil List is fixed at £300,000.

*Government.*

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Emperor, Mutsu Hito, being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Privy Council is an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important State matters. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 370, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquises above 25 years of age; (3) persons nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders; (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 369 members, elected

for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

*The Army.*

The Emperor is supreme head of the army, and military affairs are directed through the War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff by the Superior War Council. In order to insure unity of action between the various branches and the Navy, there is a Council consisting of the War Minister, the Naval Minister, the chiefs of the General Staff and the Naval Staff, and the Director-General of Military Training.

The military forces are the Active Army, with the first and second reserves, the National Army and its reserve, some special forces, and the Militia of certain of the islands. The Active Army is available for foreign service, the National Army for home defence, and the Militia for auxiliary operations in more distant parts of the country; but in the war Japan put forth a vast reserve of military strength, and the mobilisation of the reserves enabled her to despatch a force which was estimated at 800,000 men to Manchuria.

Owing to the demands of the war, it became imperatively necessary to expand considerably the numbers of the Active Army, and therefore in April 1905 an Imperial Ordinance declared that the first line of the National Army (Kokumin) and certain other troops should be made eligible to fill vacancies in the ranks of forces in the field (Jobi). A Japanese is liable for military service between the ages of 17 and 40, but is not embodied until he is 20. Previous to the war he served 3 years with the colours (Geneki), 4½ years with the first reserve (Yobi), being 7½ years in all, except that special classes passed 7½ years in the Hoju or recruiting reserve. The 7½ years was followed by 5 years with the second reserve (Kobi), making 12½ years in all. The period of liability to serve was completed in the National Army (Kokumin), which under normal circumstances was only nominal. In 1904 the service with the second reserve (Kobi) was doubled, making it 10 years instead of 5, the age for joining the National Army (Kokumin) thus being 37½ years instead of 32½, the system being made retrospective. A large addition was therefore made to the active ranks in case of war, in which the first and second reserves of the Active Army are available. It was supposed that the actual number thus added to the available forces was 280,000, and out of the addition 26 regiments were organised in 1904. These were the men who formed General Kawamura's army, which operated on the extreme right. The changes of 1905 affect the men of the Active Army and the Reserves, and also those of the second National Army, who formerly served as supernumeraries or in other special categories. All these have now been declared eligible for active service, and the addition made is not less than 300,000, though some deductions might have to be made. The result of these various changes has been to create an available margin of 830,000 men, of



whom 430,000 are fully trained. The scheme of organisation of the Active Army brought the establishment in 1905 to 560,000; and, if the expansion provided for by the special ordinances of 1904 and 1905 are added, it will be seen that Japan can place at least 1,000,000 men in the field, with every facility for maintaining them there.

### The Navy.

The Naval Administration of Japan is under the control of a Minister of Marine, Admiral Saito, and a Vice-Minister. There are also ten heads of Departments: the Bureau of General Affairs, the Bureau of Military Affairs, the Bureau of Personnel, a Medical Bureau, an Accountant Bureau (which also includes supplies), a Bureau of Justice, a Bureau of Naval Education, a Central Department for the Materiel of the Navy, the Hydrographical Office, the Department of Works, the Legal Department (concerned with courts-martial), the Board of Admirals and the Board of Technical Affairs. The two last-named are Committees of Advice. In addition there is the Naval General Staff, of which the President is Admiral Viscount Ito, the Vice-President Sir G. Ijuin; and this staff is divided into three sections, including the Intelligence Department.

The number of officers and men available for active service is about 35,500. There is also a small reserve of some 4,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 7 admirals, 23 vice-admirals, 26 rear-admirals, 99 captains, 146 commanders, 192 lieutenant-commanders, 342 lieutenants, 320 sub-lieutenants, and 268 midshipmen.

The strength of the Japanese Navy in ships built and building on Nov. 30th, 1905, was:—

#### Build. Building.

Battleships, 1st class . . .	11	2
" 2nd class . . .	2	—
Coast defence ships . . .	3	—
Armoured cruisers . . .	9	5
Protected cruisers, 1st class . . .	2	—
" " 2nd class . . .	11	1
" " 3rd class . . .	7	—
Unprotected cruisers . . .	7	—
Torpedo vessels . . .	3	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . .	29	25
Torpedo boats . . .	79	—
Submarines . . .	5	2

The Government Dockyards in Japan are situated as follows:—Yokosuka: one dock takes any ship; two smaller. Kuré: one dock takes cruisers.

The Japanese Minister of Marine in October asked for a grant of 270,000,000 yen (£27,000,000) to be distributed for a ship-building programme over a period extending from 1906 to 1913. A sum of £2,300,000 is to be devoted to new construction and repairs during 1906-7.

The following ships were launched in 1906: Armoured cruisers *Tsukuba* (Jan. 1906) and *Ikoma* (April 1906). The battleships *Katori* and *Kashima* finished their trials and left England for Japan in June 1906. The battleship *Satsuma*, of 19,000 tons, was launched (Nov. 15th), and the *Aki* is to be completed early in 1907. The battleship *Mikasa*, which sank at Sasebo in Sept. 1905, was successfully floated in Aug. 1906. Capt. S. Tochanai, I.J.N., has been appointed Naval Attaché to the Embassy in London. It was reported in October that, as the result of a council of

admirals, a special committee on naval construction had been appointed to investigate the latest designs for warships.

### Local Government, Education, etc.

For local administration the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, and Formosa, for which see below) is divided into 47 prefectures, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The prefectures are subdivided into 60 municipalities and 638 counties, and the counties again into 1125 towns and 12,304 villages, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. The strength of ancestor worship amongst all classes was made very evident during the Russo-Japanese war. In every Japanese home there are shrines or places devoted to ancestor worship, not only of the family ancestors, but of the clan deities and of the Imperial ancestors. The Temple at Ise is dedicated to the worship of the first Imperial ancestor. Elementary education is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are over 27,000 elementary schools, and about 5,200,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the administration of justice there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 49, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio.

The chief Tokio journals are the *Fiji Shinpo*, which has been called the *Times* of Tokio, *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, *Asahi Shinbun*, the *Keizai Zasshi*, and the *Kokumin*.

### Industries, Commerce, etc.

The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and the chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while textile and other manufactures are improving and increasing. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Copper, iron, and silver are also mined.

The length of railways was (1905) 4889 miles, of which 1461 miles were owned by the State. In 1906, in order to ensure the fullest facilities by internal transport and communication for the development of the national resources, the Government decided to purchase all the lines required for general traffic, and introduced a Railway Nationalisation Bill dealing with 32 private companies' lines, and the Seoul-Fusan Bill, dealing with the Seoul-Fusan Railway, in March. Parliament approved the Bill, the only change made being that the House of Peers reduced the number of companies bought out to 17, with an aggregate length of 2812 miles, and extended the period of purchase. In July it was notified that the Government would purchase six of the lines for £25,000,000 before the end of the year. The total cost of purchase was put at £42,100,000, and it was estimated that the loan issued for this purpose would be redeemed within 32 years by means of the profit on the working of the railways, leaving therefore an annual profit of £5,300,000.

A gold standard was adopted in October '97. By treaties concluded with Great Britain and other European Powers in '94, the right of the

Japanese to frame their own Customs policy was acknowledged, though provisional arrangements were made for a period of twelve years. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in '99, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most favoured nation" treatment. Foreigners cannot own real estate, except as members of associations or partnerships constituted conformably to Japanese law.

#### Statistics, etc.

Area (excluding Formosa, the Pescadores, and Sakhalin) is about 147,655 sq. m.; pop., (1906) 48,608,943. The population of the capital, Tokio, is 1,818,655, of Osaka, 995,945, and of Kyoto, 380,568. Yokohama (pop. 326,025) and Kobe (pop. 285,002) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

The island of Formosa lies off the Chinese coast. A Governor-General (M. Sakuma) administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate. Area 13,458 sq. m., pop. (1906) 3,133,005, mostly Chinese. The chief towns are Tamsui at the north and Tainan and Kelung at the south end. The chief products are coal, tea, sugar, rice, and camphor. The camphor industry is carried on by a British firm under contract with the Government. There are 231 miles of railways, and good roads have been also made in all directions.

The Pescadores have an area of 85 sq. miles and a pop. of 55,222.

The island of Sakhalin, south of the 50th degree N. lat., was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the war with Russia. The island is separated from Japan by the narrow strait of La Perouse. Its fisheries are valuable.

The lease of Port Arthur, Ta-lien-wan, and the Kwantung Peninsula, which expires in 1923, was also transferred by Russia to Japan by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905. See details, p. 236. Dalny has been made a free port.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1901-2 . . .	27,435,904	26,685,682
1902-3 . . .	29,734,142	28,922,673
1903-4 . . .	26,022,075	24,959,613
1904-5 . . .	32,746,693	27,705,568
1905-6 . . .	43,370,875	43,373,312
1906-7 . . .	49,470,470	49,570,470

The yen is taken at 2s. The figures for the last two years are those of the Budget Estimates.

The extraordinary expenditure connected with the war with Russia amounted to £198,200,000 in round figures (yen at 2s.), and was met as follows:

Loans and Exchequer bonds	155,500,000
Surpluses and increased taxation . . .	40,700,000
Sales of war material, voluntary contributions, etc. .	2,000,000
	£198,200,000

The public debt outstanding on March 31st, 1906, was officially stated to be as follows (yen at 2s.):

	£
International loans . . .	87,997,081
Foreign loans . . .	97,041,031
Temporary loans . . .	2,200,000
Total . . .	£187,238,112

A sum of about £11,000,000 annually is to be set aside for the redemption and payment of interest on all outstanding war loans, so that they may be paid off by 1939; and a sum of £3,600,000 for the service of the national debt excluding the war debt.

	Imports.	Exports.
1902 . . .	£27,739,232	£26,368,320
1903 . . .	£32,374,250	£29,553,374
1904 . . .	£37,902,567	£32,591,216
1905 . . .	£49,871,587	£32,823,222

The British Empire sent £10,818,438 in 1902, £12,596,363 in 1903, £15,666,000 in 1904, and £22,137,000 in 1905 of the imports, and took £6,452,214 in 1902, £6,910,341 in 1903, £6,953,000 in 1904, and £5,409,000 in 1905 of the exports; the United States sent £4,966,643 in 1902, £4,723,586 in 1903, £5,932,000 in 1904, and £10,646,000 in 1905 of the imports, and took £8,190,433 in 1902, £8,444,727 in 1903, £10,336,000 in 1904, and £9,597,000 in 1905, of the exports; China, £4,143,650 in 1902, £4,640,509 in 1903; and Germany, £2,635,069 in 1902, £2,753,000 in 1903, £2,930,000 in 1904, £4,347,000 in 1905, imports; and £483,571 in 1902, £529,368 in 1903, £418,000 in 1904, £445,000 in 1905, exports.

#### Diplomatic.

Ministry: Prime Minister, Marquis Saionji, G.C.M.G.—*Foreign Affairs*, Viscount Tadasu Hayashi.—*Finance*, Mr. Yoshiro Sakatani.—*War*, Lieut.-Gen. Masatake Terauchi.—*Marine*, Admiral Makoto Saito.—*Justice*, Mr. Masahisa Matsuda.—*Education*, Mr. Nobuaki Makino.—*Interior*, Mr. Takashi Hara.—*Agriculture and Commerce*, Mr. Koki Matsuoka.—*Communications*, Mr. Isatura Yamagato.

Ambassador in London, Baron Jutaro Komura, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*1st Secretary*, Count Mutsu.—*and Secretaries*, Jujiro Satiata, Chozo Koike, Magakuni Tei.—*Attaché*, Tsuneo Matsudaira.—*Chancellors*, K. Nojima, S. Komura.—*Military Attaché*, Colonel Goro Shiba, I.J.A.—*Naval Attaché*, Captain Sejiro Tochinai, I.J.N.

Consul-General in London.—Minoji Arakawa (absent), 1, Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72, Kensington Park Road, W.

British Ambassador at Tokio, Sir Claude McDonald, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.—*Secretary*, H. C. Lowther.—*Consul-General at Yokohama*, J. C. Hall, I.S.O.—*Consuls*, H. A. C. Bonar (Kobe), F. W. Playfair (Nagasaki), E. A. Griffiths (Shimonoseki), A. E. Wileman (Tainan, Formosa), A. M. Chalmers (Tamsui, Formosa).

#### Political Parties.

When the new constitution came into force and the Diet assembled in 1890, the Government was constituted mainly of statesmen drawn from two great clans, the Satsuma and Choshin clans. But the representatives elected to the Diet consisted for the most part of men drawn from two other and rival clans—the Hizen clan under Count Okuma, and the Tosa clan under Count Itagaki. Count Okuma formed and led the Progressive party, and Count Itagaki the Liberal party, both of which advocated the principle of party government, though they would not combine to secure it. This the Government



would not accept, and so they were continually being defeated in the House, which they as often dissolved. Eventually the Government tried a coalition in '95 with the Liberals, the Marquis Ito being Premier; and then for a time, especially during the war with China, the Opposition was quiescent. But after the war, difficulties again manifested themselves. In '98 the Liberals and Progressives at last joined their forces, and the Marquis Ito, who was then in power, at once resigned, and a new Ministry was formed, with Count Okuma as Premier. The experiment, however, failed, and the Marquis Yamagata formed a Cabinet on the old lines of clan statesmen, in Nov. '98, which endured till 1900. In August of that year the Marquis Ito issued a manifesto setting forth the aims of a new party formed by him and termed the Seiyukai, or Constitutional Political Association. He received the support of a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, and was soon afterwards appointed Prime Minister in place of the Marquis Yamagata, who resigned office (Sept. 29th). In June 1901 the Marquis Ito gave way to a Ministry led by Viscount Katsura, and composed mainly of members of the House of Peers unconnected with the two great political parties. The general election in March 1903 resulted in the return of the Seiyukai 183 strong. In July 1903 the Marquis Ito resigned his leadership of the Seiyukai to the Marquis Saionji and accepted the office of President of the Privy Council, Count Matsugata and Marquis Yamagata also being appointed Privy Councillors. When the Diet was opened on Dec. 10th, 1903, the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, read by the President of the Diet and approved by the House, expressed the view that the Ministry were pursuing a policy of opportunism at home and forfeiting opportunities abroad. The Government thereupon dissolved Parliament, and a general election was fixed for March 1st, 1904. Meanwhile the war with Russia broke out. The general election resulted in the return of 134 members of the Seiyukai, 93 Progressives, 132 Independents, and 20 Imperialists. When the Treaty with Russia was made public, in 1905, the Seiyukai, though disappointed, supported it, but the Progressives attacked the Government and called on them to resign at once.

#### **Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 1905.**

An Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan was signed at London by Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi (August 12th, 1905). Its object was: *a*) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India; *b*) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; *c*) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions. If the rights and interests referred to above are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly as to the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests, and will act in common in case of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising,

on the part of any other Power or Powers. Japan's paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, and Great Britain's special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, are mutually recognised. The Agreement remains in force for ten years from August 12th, 1905, and unless denounced twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, it will remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded. For full text of Agreement, see 1906 ed.

#### **Russo-Japanese Treaty, 1905.**

The Russian Government, acknowledged Japan's paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, and engaged neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection, and control which Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea. Japan and Russia mutually engaged: (1) to evacuate simultaneously Manchuria, except the territory affected by the lease of the Liau-tung Peninsula; and (2) to restore to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria in the occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops, with the exception of the territory above mentioned. Russia transferred to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease of Fort Arthur, Ta-lien, and adjacent territory and territorial waters, and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and all public works and properties in the territory, Japan undertaking that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects should be respected. Russia agreed to transfer to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kwang-cheng-tsze) and Port Arthur and all its branches, as well as all coal mines in the said region, belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway. Russia ceded to Japan the southern portion of the Island of Sakhalin, and all islands adjacent thereto and public works and properties thereon. The 50th degree of N. latitude was adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. Russia engages to grant to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas. For full text of treaty see 1906 edition.

On Dec. 22nd, 1905, a Convention with China was signed confirming the transfer and assignments made in the Russo-Japanese treaty, arranging for the withdrawal of the troops, and regulating commercial and railway interests in Manchuria.

#### **History, 1906.**

The Emperor opened the Diet (Dec. 28th, 1905), referring in his speech to the "honourable peace" concluded with Russia, and to the renewal of the alliance with England. The Lower House, in its reply, acknowledged the great increase in the country's responsibilities and its resolve to assist to the utmost in fulfilling them. It also recounted the great successes in peace and war which had rendered His Majesty's reign illustrious. A new Cabinet, under Marquis Saionji, was appointed by the Emperor (Jan. 7th), and it was noted that five of the new Ministers had previously filled



the position of Vice-Minister, and three were leading members of the Seiyu-Kai. An incident that attracted some notice was the reply of General Terauchi, War Minister, to an interpellation calling attention to the organisation of the British Army. The questioner, M. Oishi, declared that it was not developing equally with the British Navy, and asked whether that fact did not indicate the necessity of improvement. General Terauchi replied that under the Anglo-Japanese Treaty the two Powers had to consult one another, but they had not yet entered on any discussion on the subject.

The British cruiser *Diadem*, with Prince Arthur of Connaught on board, arrived at Yokohama (Feb. 19th), and the Emperor in person met the Prince at Tokio station. The next day the Prince invested the Emperor with the Order of the Garter, and received from him the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum. The Order of Merit was given to Admiral Togo and Marshals Yamagata and Oyama (21st). A number of Japanese bluejackets arrived in London (March 24th) to take charge of the warship *Katori*, built at Barrow-in-Furness. They were warmly welcomed, and entertained by the Lord Mayor and others. A Bill for nationalising the railways (details of which are given on p. 234) was finally carried (27th). The Foreign Minister, Mr. Kato, resigned because of objections to the Bill, and was succeeded by Viscount Hayashi, the Ambassador in London, who was himself succeeded as Ambassador by Baron Komura.

Japan Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Secs., W. Crewsden, G. Ukita; Assistant Sec. A. E. Brice.

Jaurès, Jean, is a leading member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and a member of the Socialist party. A relative of the admiral of the same name, he was b. on Sept. 3rd, 1859, at Castres, in the South French department of Tarn. After a distinguished college career, he became Professor of Philosophy, first at Albi, and then at Toulouse. He took the degree of Doctor in '92, and one of his theses for the doctorate dealt with the German scientific socialists Lassalle and Marx. He was first elected deputy in '85. He is editor of *La Petite République*, and has attempted to reunite the different groups of French Socialists. See SOCIALISM. He was much to the fore in the defence of Capt. Dreyfus. Amongst his publications are: "Les Preuves," '98; "Action Socialiste," 1900; "Etudes Socialistes," 1902. He is the general director of a great work, by various authors, "L'Histoire Socialiste," to be completed in 15 vols.

### JEWS.

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year-Book," are as follows: Russia, 5,082,342; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,277; Germany, 586,948; Roumania, about 200,000; Turkey, 282,277; Holland, 103,988; France, 95,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 228,707; Italy, 35,617; Switzerland, 12,264; Serbia, 5729; Greece, 8350; Denmark, 3476; Sweden and Norway, 5000. Total in Europe, about 8,786,120. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 377,410; Africa, 402,622; the Americas, 1,584,022; and Australia, 17,493. There are probably about 11,103,500

Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are now 100,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 140,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 88,000.

In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (Middlesex Street, Bishops-gate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £33,026 in relief during 1905 to 6746 cases; a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are seven large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial congregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebrass* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Synagogues); while sixteen of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (36, Hallam Street, Portland Place, W.). Ministers for these are trained at the Jews' College (Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C.), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.), where the sittings of the Beth Din, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided.

### Ecclesiastical and other Bodies.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler (*q.v.*). The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called Orthodox Jews, while there are "Reform" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (*Sephardim*) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (*Ashkenazim*). A new movement, styled the Jewish Religious Union, was started in 1901, which provides services, largely in English, for those to whom the ordinary synagogue service does not appeal. The services were at first held in the West End only, but an East End Branch was established in Oct. 1903. As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York.

Jews have some special enactments connected with the form and registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other matters likely to affect them, are looked after by the Jewish Board of Deputies (19, Finsbury Circus; Solicitor and Secretary, Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.). In 1905 the Government passed a Bill for regulating the admission of

aliens into this country, the operation of which largely affects Jews, especially those in Russia, whose existence in their native country is rendered almost unbearable by the authorities. The Board of Deputies, while successful in some instances, vainly endeavoured to secure the adoption of amendments tending to mitigate some of the severest stipulations of the Bill. The chief Jewish weekly is *The Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.: Publisher, Solomon Davis).

Until comparatively recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world, and those of eastern Europe and parts of Africa and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "Alliance Israélite" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C.: Secretary, M. Duparc), to remove.

### **The Zionist Movement.**

The Zionist Movement, founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews, (2) the opening of the door to Palestine, (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there, (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established, and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race. Zionist Congresses have been held since '97, with ever-increasing attendances. The British Government in 1903 made an offer of land in British East Africa, on the Uganda Railway between Nairobi and Mau, for the founding of a specially Jewish colony, with self-government, under British control. The proposal was welcomed by most of the leaders, but the majority of the Russian representatives at the Congress voted against it, as deviating from the aim of obtaining Palestine. A commission of three members left in December 1904 for the region, to investigate and report. Their report stated that the territory offered was too small for any considerable settlement of Jews, and that it was chiefly suitable for pastoral purposes. Both on these grounds and because, as stated above, the proposal was regarded as a deviation from the aim of obtaining Palestine, the offer was rejected by an overwhelming majority at the Congress held at Basle in July 1905. In England there are 15,000 Zionists enrolled in 75 associations, while the total number of members enrolled in the movement is 320,000. Sir Francis Montefiore, Mr. L. J. Greenberg, and others are at the head of the movement in this country.

Mr. I. Zangwill, who warmly advocated the acceptance of the offer of land in East Africa, and others who hold the same views, have in consequence of the decision of the Congress formed the Jewish Territorial Organisation, to which many prominent Jews have rallied who are opposed to the purely Zionist Movement.

The Jewish Colonisation Association (Paris, 2, Rue Pasquier) is the trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world, and its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina. The Zionists contend that the money should be used to help their movement.

Joachim, Joseph, the distinguished violinist, was b. near Presburg, in Hungary, in

1831. Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he went to Leipzig in '43, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him. The first of his annual visits to London was in '44, and for many years he was principal violinist of the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts. In '69 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto. Mus. Doc. Cambridge, '77, Hon. D.C.L. Oxford. In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance in public, Herr Joachim was, on March 17th, '89, presented with a magnificent violin. On the sixtieth anniversary of his first appearance in England, his portrait, by Sargent, was presented to him by Mr. Balfour, at a reception held at Queen's Hall (May 16th, 1904).

Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.Sc., was b. in London June 12th, 1858, and ed. at Stockwell Grammar School and King's College, London. After studying painting for some time at the Royal Academy he travelled a good deal, especially in Africa, and was made British Vice-Consul in the Cameroons in '85. Thence he was transferred to the Niger coast and to Portuguese East Africa. He took the leading part in the expedition to Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika which resulted in the founding of the British Central Africa Protectorate, of which he was appointed Commissioner and Consul-General in '91. He was Consul-General of Tunis '97-9, and Special Commissioner of the Uganda Protectorate '99-1901, upon which he published a comprehensive work in 1902. He retired on a pension in 1902, and stood unsuccessfully for Rochester in 1903 and for West Marylebone in 1906. Since 1904 he has interested himself in the commercial development of Liberia.

**Joint Stock Companies.** See 1902 ed. for an article upon the provisions made by the Companies Acts '62-1900 as to the formation of such companies, with a summary of the 1900 Act in particular. A return is compiled annually by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, containing a list, with particulars of capital, etc., of all joint stock companies registered in the United Kingdom during each year, as well as a list of companies dissolved or struck off the register during the same year. On April 30th, 1906, there were on the register in the United Kingdom 40,995 joint stock companies, with a paid-up capital of £2,003,392,001. During 1905 there were 4358 companies registered, with a nominal capital of £119,179,333. The President of the Board of Trade in Feb. 1905 appointed a Committee to inquire what amendments are necessary in the Acts relating to Joint Stock Companies. The attention of the Committee was specially directed to the following questions: (1) The growing practice of issuing companies without a prospectus; (2) The registration outside England of companies carrying on business in England and appealing to English investors; (3) The extension of the provisions of the Act of 1900 with regard to the registration of mortgages and charges to include all mortgages and charges and not only those created since the 1st January, 1901; (4) The amendment of Table A of the Act of 1862. The Committee reported in July 1906. By a majority they recom-



mended that all companies not filing a prospectus before commencing business should be compelled to file a preliminary statement containing similar information to that required by section 10 of the Companies Act, 1900, and that the statement should set forth in substance, *mutatis mutandis*, all the various particulars required to be set forth under paragraphs (c) to (m) inclusive of section 10 of the Companies Act, 1900, as proposed to be amended in the report. The Committee did not think it would be possible or desirable to require foreign companies carrying on business in Great Britain to register or comply with any of the requirements of the Companies Act, 1900, as to prospectuses, or to make deposits here with a view to securing British creditors. But every foreign company, having any place of business in this country, should be required to file in England a verified copy, with a verified English translation, of its charter, statutes or memorandum, and articles of association, with the names of all directors, and with the name of some person, or persons, resident in the United Kingdom, authorised on the behalf of such company to accept service of process of any notices required to be served on such company, and so that the person so registered shall be the only person entitled to commence or authorise proceedings on behalf of such company in any Court in the United Kingdom; and that for default of complying with such requirement a penalty should be imposed. The Committee further recommended that every such foreign company should file with the registrar a verified copy of its annual balance-sheet, with a substantial penalty for default, and when using the word "Limited," and carrying on business in the United Kingdom, should be compelled under penalty to put up its name, with the place of origin, on its business premises. They recommended that the law be amended: (1) By giving power to the Court to relieve any director or promoter from liability for breach of any duty imposed on him by the Companies Acts 1862 to 1900, provided that the breach has been occasioned by honest oversight, inadvertence, or error of judgment on his part; (2) By giving the Court power in an action for negligence or breach of trust against a director to relieve him from his liability on such terms as the Court may consider proper, where the Court is satisfied that he has acted honestly and reasonably. The Committee further recommended that it should be enacted, not only that an annual meeting should be held in each year, but that there

should not be an interval of more than fifteen months between any two annual meetings, and also that there should be a penalty imposed for not holding the annual meeting according to law; that any life assurance company duly making returns for the Board of Trade, under the Life Insurance Act, 1870, should be exempted from compliance with the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act, 1862; that a penalty for omission to file with the Registrar a signed copy of a prospectus before it is issued be imposed; that further provision be made for enforcing the prompt delivery of certificates of titles to shares; that receivers should be required under a penalty to file with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies an abstract of their receipts and payments for each half-year during which the receivership continues.

**Journalists.** The Institute of, established March 9th, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, founded in '84, and incorporated by royal charter in March '90. The Charter, by which journalism is formally constituted one of the professions, directs and declares that the members of the Institute "shall for ever hereafter be, by virtue of these presents, one body politic and corporate." The objects of the Institute include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates for membership; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession"; ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, and the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. There are over 3000 members, organised in 55 districts and sub-districts. The Charter confers upon the Institute power to affiliate branches in India and the Colonies and in foreign countries—a power which has been exercised in the case of the New Zealand Institute of Journalists. The Annual Conference in 1906 was held at Dublin. Mr. F. W. Wilson, F.J.I., of Ipswich, was elected President for 1905-6. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Arthur W. à-Beckett, F.J.I. Legal Advisers, Mr. J. Andrew Strahan, M.A., LL.D., Hon. Counsel; and Sir Albert K. Rollit, Hon. Solicitor; Messrs. Adams & Adams, Solicitors. Auditors, Mr. Arthur J. Cook, A.I.A., and Mr. F. Hinde, F.J.I. Hon. Secretaries, Mr. Joseph Watson, F.J.I., and Mr. F. G. Byles, F.J.I. Secretary, Herbert Cornish, F.J.I. Hall, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

## K

**Katsura, Count Taro**, was b. in 1849 in the province of Choshu, Japan. During the Restoration era, in '67, he distinguished himself as an able subaltern, and some years afterwards was sent to Germany to study army details, and spent several years in that country. In '76, when a colonel, he was again sent to Germany in company with the late General Kawakami, to inspect the German military system. On his return home he was gazetted major-general, was appointed Vice-Minister of the War Office, under General Oyama, and took a prominent

part in the reform of the Japanese army. In '91 he was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and in the following year was appointed to the command of the third division of the army. During the Chino-Japanese war he marched with his division through Korea to Manchuria; and later on served under General Nodzu. For his services he was created a viscount, and two years after promoted to the rank of general. In '98 he was appointed War Minister, and held that post till the downfall of the Yamagata Cabinet in October 1900. He was Premier from



May 1901 till Jan. 1906, covering the period of the war with Russia, and in 1906 was appointed a member of the High Military Council of Japan. Hon. G.C.B. 1905. See JAPAN.

**Kerr, Admiral of the Fleet Lord W. T., G.C.B.**, is the 4th son of the 7th Marquis of Lothian, and was b. Sept. 28th, 1839. Ed. at Radley, he entered the Navy in '53, and has seen much and varied service—in the Baltic '54-5, with the Naval Brigade at Lucknow, in important sea commands, and at the Admiralty. His sea service includes the position of second-in-command of the Mediterranean station '90-92, and the full command of the Channel Squadron '95-7. He was private secretary to the First Lord '85-90, Junior Lord '92, Second Sea Lord '94-5, and Senior Naval Lord '99-1904. Promoted to G.C.B. June 1902. Address, 58, Cromwell Road, S.W.; Melbourne Hall, Derby.

**Kew Gardens.** First formed as a Botanic Garden by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, Dowager Princess of Wales, in 1759; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests 1840. Botanic Garden opened to the public free '41; Arboretum '47. Palm-house built '48; Temperate house '62-99; Jodrell Laboratory for research '76; North (Picture) Gallery '82. Transferred to Department of Agriculture 1903. The Gardens are in close connection with the Colonial Office, and serve as an advanced horticultural school, in which special attention is given to the training of gardeners for colonial and Indian service. Open free to the public every weekday from noon (June to September from 10 a.m.), and on Sunday from 1 p.m. till dusk. Director, Lieut.-Col. D. Prain, C.I.E., F.R.S.; Curator, W. Watson. Office, 197, Kew Road, Kew.

**King's College, London.** Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1903 all religious tests as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were removed, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. The College is a School of the University of London in all the Faculties, and appoints two members of the Senate. There are eight faculties and departments in the College—viz., theology, arts, natural science, engineering, medicine, women's, civil service, and two schools. The College grants, under authority of its Act of Parliament, the diploma of "Associate of King's College." The Department for Women is conducted in Kensington Square; certificates of proficiency are granted on passing the examinations, after a regular attendance of three or more terms. The students of the Evening Classes, which are held in each faculty, from October to March and from April to June, receive certificates. The Civil Service Department and the Strand School prepare for the excise, customs, post office, the navy, and other examinations, and for commercial life; women are also prepared. During the Academical year 1905-6 there were 174 students in theology (108 matriculated), 1182 in arts and laws (60 matriculated), 992 in science and engineering (266 matriculated), 335 in medicine (49 matriculated), also 462 women. In addition to the above 3145 students, 1200 attended the lectures

on Banking, 1412 were in the Civil Service classes, 336 boys attended the school at Wimbledon Common, and 804 the Strand School: total under education, 6897. The whole College is under the supervision of the Principal, Rev. Dr. Arthur C. Headlam.

**Kipling, Rudyard**, was b. in Bombay 1865, and is the son of Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E. He was ed. in England, and in '82 he went out to India and joined the staff of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, for which paper his earlier tales were written. He has depicted Anglo-Indian and military life in "Soldiers Three," "Black and White," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Story of the Gadsbys," "Life's Handicap," etc. "The Naulakha," published in '91, and written in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier, is not of such high merit as the work that is all his own. "Many Inventions," a collection of stories, appeared during '93, and a good deal of verse in various magazines. In '94 "The Jungle Book" was published, followed in '95 by "The Second Jungle Book." A book of verse, "Barrack-Room Ballads," appeared in '92, and in '96 another volume, "The Seven Seas." In '97 he published "Captains Courageous," in '98 "The Day's Work," in '99 "Stalky & Co.," in 1901 "Kim," in 1902 "Just So Stories," in 1903 "The Five Nations," in 1904 "Traffics and Discoveries," and in 1906 "Puck of Pook's Hill." In 1903 a dramatised version of "The Light that Failed" was produced at the Lyric.

### KNIGHTHOOD, ORDERS OF.

In modern days knightships are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Royal Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order.

Knights not belonging to any of these orders are termed knights bachelors.

In 1904 H.M. the King commanded the creation of a Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood, and the issue of Insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Comptroller of which is Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

### The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Originally established by King Edward III. in 1348, and reconstituted in 1837, it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the George, a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the Garter, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet,

and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).  
1884. Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.  
1867. Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.  
1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.  
1902. Saxe-Coburg, Duke of (Duke of Albany).  
1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. Duke of.

1902. Aosta, Duke of.  
1867. Austria, Emperor of.  
1902. Austria, Archduke Francis of.  
1906. Baden, Grand Duke of.  
1866. Belgians, King of the.  
1896. Denmark, King of.  
1877. German Emperor.  
1901. Germany, Crown Prince of.  
1876. Hellenes, King of the.  
1892. Hesse, Grand Duke of.  
1866. Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.  
1891. Italy, King of.  
1905. Japan, Emperor of.  
1906. Norway, King of.  
1903. Persia, Shah of.  
1895. Portugal, King of.  
1902. Portugal, Crown Prince of.  
1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.  
1892. Roumania, King of.  
1893. Russia, H.S.H. Czar of.  
1902. Russia, Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.  
1902. Spain, King of.  
1881. Sweden, King of.  
1905. Sweden, Crown Prince of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS :

1892. Abercorn, Duke of.  
1886. Abergavenny, Marquess of.  
1902. Bedford, Duke of.  
1894. Breadalbane, Marquis of.  
1897. Buccleuch, Duke of.  
1891. Cadogan, Earl.  
1906. Carrington, Earl.  
1897. Derby, Earl of.  
1892. Devonshire, Duke of.  
1899. Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of.  
1883. Grafton, Duke of.  
1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.  
1873. Leicester, Earl of.  
1888. Londonderry, Marquess of.  
1902. Marlborough, Duke of.  
1886. Norfolk, Duke of.  
1899. Northumberland, Duke of.  
1900. Portland, Duke of.  
1905. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.  
1869. Ripon, Marquis of.  
1901. Roberts, Field Marshal Earl.  
1892. Rosebery, Earl of.  
1865. Spencer, Earl.  
1902. Sutherland, Duke of.  
1902. Wellington, Duke of.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.  
Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.  
Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.  
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, C.V.O.  
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Secretary, Colonel D. F. R. Dawson, C.V.O., C.M.G.

**Garter King of Arms.** The holder of this office is, within the College of Arms (see ARMS, COLLEGE OF), above all other officers. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he assists at the introduction of all newly created peers (see PARLIAMENT). The present holder of the office, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, C.V.O., is a son of the late Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., was b. in '47, ed. at Marlborough and Christ's College, Cambridge, became Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms '80, York Herald of the College of Arms '86, and Acting Registrar of the College '99. He is well known as a composer, and succeeded the late Sir A. W. Woods as Garter Principal King of Arms, April 21st, 1904. Office, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.**

Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the badge, the Gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon; motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

**The Sovereign.**

Prince of Wales. D. of Connaught.

D. of Athole.	M. of Tweeddale.
D. of Argyll.	E. of Home.
D. of Buccleuch.	M. of Zeland.
D. of Montrose.	M. of Linlithgow.
D. of Fife.	L. Balfour of Burleigh.
E. of Crawford and Balcarres,	E. of Errol.
E. of Rosebery.	E. of Roxburghe.
	E. of Haddington.

E. of Aberdeen.

Dean, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.  
Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir J. Balfour Paul.  
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Earl of Mansfield.

**The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.**

Established in 1783 by George III. Statutes revised 1905. Consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* There are, at present, 25 K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood, and subjoined is a list of them:—

**The Sovereign.**

The Prince of Wales.	Lord Montague.
Duke of Connaught.	Viscount Wolsely.
Earl of Gosford.	Marquess of Ormonde.
Earl of Listowel.	Earl of Erne.
Earl of Carysfort.	Earl of Kilmorey.
Earl of Dunraven.	Earl of Rosse.
Earl of Howth.	Viscount Iveagh.



**Order of St. Patrick (contd.).**

Earl Roberts.	Marquess of Waterford.
Earl of Lucan.	Earl of Enniskillen.
Earl of Bandon.	Lord de Ros.
Lord Clonbrock.	Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Longford.	Earl of Meath.

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.  
Chancellor, The Chief Secretary.

Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Sir Arthur E. Vicars, K.C.V.O.

Secretary, Major G. Francis W. Lambart, C.V.O.; Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O.  
Usher of the Black Rod, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.

Dublin Herald, Francis R. Shackleton.

Cork Herald, P. G. Mahony, M.R.I.A.

Athlone Pursuivant, H. Claude Blake, M.V.O.

**The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.**

Originally established by King Henry IV. at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

G.C.B. . . Knight Grand Cross Bath.

K.C.B. . . Knight Commander Bath.

C.B. . . Companion Bath.

Members of the first two classes, being knights, are, after knighthood, entitled to the prefix "Sir." The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 55 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 145 for military and 100 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 988, of whom 705 may be for military and 283 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

Dean, The Dean of Westminster.

Registrar and Secretary, Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

Bath King of Arms, Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Charles George Barrington, C.B.

**The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.**

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members:—

G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.

K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.

C.M.G. . . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The first class is limited to 100 members, exclusive of

honorary members and princes of the blood, the second to 300, and the third to 600 members. The Chapel of the Order in St. Paul's Cathedral was dedicated in the presence of the King, the Prince of Wales, and many of the most eminent members of the Order, on June 12th, 1906.

The motto of the Order is *Auspicium melioris ævi*.

Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.  
Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop St. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Chancellor, The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Secretary, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Officer of Arms, Sir W. A. Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

**The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.**

Established by letters patent in 1861 and enlarged in '66, '76, '97, and 1902. Its badge is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards; motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

G.C.S.I. . . Knight Grand Commander.

K.C.S.I. . . Knight Commander.

C.S.I. . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." Of the first class there may be 36, of the second class 85, and of the third (or Companions) 170; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed.

Registrar, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

**The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.**

Instituted Dec. 31st, '77, to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Only the two first of these, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The motto of the order is *Imperatrix Auspiciis*.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

**The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.**

Instituted Dec. 31st, 1877, enlarged Jan. 30th, 1900, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India or Commander-in-Chief in India.



Registrar, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I., Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

### The Royal Victorian Order

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

- |                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Knights Grand Cross . . . .     | G.C.V.O. |
| Knights Commanders . . . .      | K.C.V.O. |
| Commanders . . . . .            | C.V.O.   |
| Members of the Fourth Class . . | M.V.O.   |
| Members of the Fifth Class . .  | M.V.O.   |

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class ranks after Knights Bachelors; the fourth class after Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of Knights.

Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

### The Order of Merit.

Created by King Edward VII. on June 26th, 1902. It is designed to include British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art and science. The badge of the Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

- |                           |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour | Field Marshal Sir Earl Roberts. | [mour. George White. |
| Lord Kelvin.              | Adm. Sir John Fisher.           |                      |
| Lord Lister.              | Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A.  |                      |
| Lord Rayleigh.            | Mr. George Meredith.            |                      |
| Sir W. Huggins.           | Mr. W. Holman-Hunt.             |                      |
| The Rt. Hon. J. Morley.   | Lord Cromer.                    |                      |
| Viscount Kitchener.       | Marshal Oyama.                  |                      |
| Viscount Wolsley.         | Marshal Yamagata.               |                      |
| Admiral Togo.             |                                 |                      |

### The Distinguished Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The statutes of the Order were issued from the War Office on Nov. 6th, '86. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the

Royal Victorian Order. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher E.R. VII., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar, R. H. Brade, Esq., C.B., War Office.

**Koerber, Dr. Ernst von**, ex-Austrian Prime Minister, was born at Trient, in Tyrol, Nov. 6th, 1850, and ed. at the Theresian Academy at Vienna and Vienna University. He obtained his LL.D. degree in '72, but in '74 left the law for the service of the Ministry of Commerce. In '75 he worked out a complete plan for the nationalisation of all Austrian private railway lines, which since then has been almost entirely carried out. Later on he became the real leader in Austrian commercial and railway affairs. Count Badeni, as Premier, called him into the Home Office, and after that Minister's fall he filled successively the places of Minister of Commerce and Home Secretary in the passing Cabinets of Gautsch and Clary, and in January 1900 became Prime Minister. He is an excellent speaker, and a convinced adherent of the parliamentary system. In April 1903 he received from the Emperor the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. His resignation took place at the end of 1904.

**Komura, Baron Jutaro**, appointed in 1906 Japanese Ambassador in London, is about 51 years of age. He was one of a group of 30 young Japanese sent by their Government to Harvard University in '75, and on his return was first given an appointment at the Ministry of Justice and then made a judge, but resigned, and became a translator at the Foreign Office. He had risen to the position of chief translator, when in '94, on the eve of the war with China, the Japanese Ambassador in Peking suddenly fell ill, and Komura took his place. He returned to Tokio with a great reputation as a diplomat; his despatches are held up as models. In 1901 he was sent to Seoul, in '02 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in '03 he was created baron. He was the Japanese plenipotentiary at the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Peace Conference, 1905, and played an important part in bringing about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

### KOREA.

A country embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, under Yi Heui, who succeeded to the throne in 1864, and assumed the title of Emperor in '97. He was made an Hon. G.C.I.E. in Dec. 1900. The existing dynasty was founded in 1392.

Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, and directed her foreign policy. But so many abuses prevailed under this system, that in June '94 Japan stepped in and proposed various reforms, which it was suggested should be jointly carried out by China and Japan. China refused this offer, and eventually hostilities commenced, with the result that the Chinese were driven out of Korea, and a treaty of alliance with Japan was signed in Aug. '94. On the conclusion of the war in '95,

China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged.

Soon after the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, on Feb. 6th, 1904, an Agreement between Japan and Korea was signed Feb. 23rd, 1904. Korea undertook to adopt the advice of Japan in regard to improvement in administration, and the Japanese Government undertook to ensure the safety of the Imperial Household of Korea, and guaranteed the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

By another Agreement, signed Aug. 22nd, 1904, Korea undertook to regulate her finance and her foreign relations according to the advice of a Japanese Financial Adviser and a Foreign Diplomatic Adviser recommended by Japan; and to consult the Japanese Government before making treaties or conventions with other Powers, or granting concessions to or making contracts with foreigners. By the Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan the paramount interest of the latter country in Korea was acknowledged.

A Treaty between Korea and Japan, signed at Seoul Nov. 17th, 1905, provided that Japan, through the Department of Foreign Affairs in Tokio, should control and direct the external relations and affairs of Korea; that Japan should be represented at the Court of the Emperor of Korea by a Resident-General residing at Seoul, and have the right to station Residents at the several open ports and such other places in Korea as it might deem necessary.

#### Government and Statistics.

There is a Cabinet consisting of ten Ministers, whose acts must be ratified by the Emperor. For local administration the country is divided into 13 provinces, and these are further divided into 339 districts. The army consists of about 10,000 men nominally, but was reduced in 1905 to a Palace Guard of about 1500. The Japanese maintain a force of two divisions in the country, with headquarters at Hao-seung and Yongsan.

Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, and tobacco are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. Gold mining is carried on by an American company, which is working the Wonsan deposits, by British subjects near there, and by German, Japanese and Russian concessionaires. Copper, iron, and coal are also found in abundance. There are 620 miles of railways working, and other lines are under construction.

Foreign commerce is carried on at Seoul, the Treaty Ports of Chemulpo, Fusan, Xuensan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Massampo, Songchin, and the inland city of Pingyang—the

bulk of the trade being with Japan. Wiju and Yongampo were in 1904 opened to foreign trade.

Area about 82,000 sq. m., and population estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. Capital, Seoul, pop. 200,000. Imports, 1902, £1,382,351; 1903, £1,859,876; 1904, £2,736,000; 1905, £3,262,541; exports, 1902, £1,365,995, including £516,961 gold; 1903, £1,524,511, including £557,006 gold; 1904, £1,219,000, including £511,000 gold; 1905, £1,236,342, including £531,528 gold. The other chief exports are rice, beans, gersing, and hides.

Japanese Resident-General, Marquis Ito.

British Consul-General, H. Cockburn, C.M.G., at Seoul.—Vice-Consul, A. H. Lay, at Chemulpo.

Kossuth, Franz, son of the great Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, whose mantle has fallen upon him. Leader of the Independence party in the Hungarian Parliament. B. in 1842, he suffered exile with his father, was partly educated in England, and lived in France and Italy. After his father's death in '94 he went back to Hungary, took the oath of allegiance as a Hungarian subject, and soon became leader of those aspiring to national independence. M. Kossuth is neither a social revolutionary nor a fanatic, but a diplomat by temperament. In 1903 he resigned the leadership, but he was soon back at his post, and in '04 he united his opposition forces with those of Count Apponyi, and won the elections in Jan. 1905. When the Coalition came into office in 1906 he became Minister of Commerce (see AUSTRIA - HUNGARY). He married an Englishwoman, who died a few years ago.

Kubelik, Johann, violinist, was b. 1880 at Miehle, near Prague. He received his first musical lessons from his father, a market gardener, and at twelve entered the Prague Conservatoire, where his natural talent, coupled with assiduity, attracted attention. He was very successful at concerts in Austria-Hungary prior to appearing in Feb. 1900 in Berlin with the Philharmonic orchestra. Invited to England by Dr. Richter, he made his *début* at St. James's Hall, June 18th, 1900; married, 1904, the Countess Marianne Csaky-Szell. Started a two-years' tour round the world in the winter of 1905, giving a farewell recital at Queen's Hall, Oct. 7th.

Kyrie Society, The, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, and was formed in 1877. Its work is apportioned between four branches, which undertake, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music and entertainments to the poor; and fourth, to provide them with literature. There are provincial societies at Birmingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool and Nottingham. Hon. Secretary, Miss Lilian James. Office, 2, Manchester Street, W.

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#### LABOUR CO PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION.

The Labour Co-partnership Association was founded in 1884, and seeks "to bring about an organisation of industry based on the principle of Labour Co-partnership: that is to say, a

system in which all those engaged shall share in the profit, capital, control, and responsibility." With this view it seeks (1) in the Co-operative movement to aid by its propaganda and advice all forms of production based on the above principle; (2) in other businesses



to induce employers and employed to adopt schemes of profit-sharing and investment tending in the same direction.

The following figures show the increase in co-partnership businesses, established (with two or three exceptions) by working men:—

	1883.	1893.	1905.
Societies at work . . . . .	15	77	124
*Capital . . . . .	103,436	619,154	1,819,390
Trade . . . . .	160,751	1,115,842	3,664,394
Profits . . . . .	9,931	65,387	188,290
Losses . . . . .	114	2,112	7,395
Dividend on wages Not known		8,225	20,496
* Shares, loans, and reserves.			

Those figures do not take into account the extension of the principle to private businesses or ordinary companies. Figures concerning these are extremely difficult to get and tabulate, because private firms often make secrecy a condition in their partnership schemes, and the absence of a uniform plan in the schemes makes generalisation difficult.

As to the working-class co-partnership businesses, these divide themselves roughly into four classes: 1. The societies which in the main consist of individual shareholders who are in most cases workers for the society, or hope to become so, as the capital and business connection grow. 2. Societies which consist something like equally of—(a) individuals as in Class 1; (b) co-operative store societies which provide part of the capital and a market for much, if not all, of the produce. 3. Societies which are, in the main, federations of other societies, chiefly co-operative stores, but which have Labour Co-partnership provisions in their rules, whereby their employees are entitled to share in the profit and acquire capital. 4. Special societies. This classification is of course imperfect, but is useful as giving a rough idea of how the movement is made up. Grouped in trades, the societies show that there are in Great Britain 16 clothing and textile, 13 agricultural, 19 boot and leather, 18 metal, 29 building and woodworking, 13 printing, and 18 various trades—125 in all.

In the 1906 ed. particulars were given of the co-partnership schemes of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, the South Suburban Gas Company, and of various private firms.

Secretary Labour Co-partnership Association, Henry Vivian. Office, 22, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.

## THE LABOUR MOVEMENT.

### Trade Unions.

At the end of 1904 there were 1148 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 1,866,755. Nearly three-fourths of the total membership is found in the building, mining and quarrying, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, and textile trades. During the three years of declining employment, 1902-4, there was, as in previous periods of depression, a falling off in the membership of many unions. The total decline was from 1,940,874 at the end of 1901 (the highest number recorded) to 1,866,755 at the end of 1904, a fall of 74,119, or 3·8 per cent. The decline was chiefly in the smaller unions, and the labourers' unions suffered most, trade unions of Builders and General Labourers losing in the three years 30,000 members, or 19·4 per cent. of their membership in 1901. The mining

and quarrying group lost 30,000 also, but this represented a fall of only 5·5 per cent. On the other hand, employees of public authorities and shop assistants gained large numbers of members during 1902-4. The total membership at the end of 1904 was higher than in any year during the period 1892-9, the earliest years for which comparative figures are available. The figures 1895-1904 are as follows:—

	Number of Unions.	Membership.
1895 . . . . .	1289	1,415,846
1896 . . . . .	1302	1,503,739
1897 . . . . .	1294	1,624,035
1898 . . . . .	1264	1,661,360
1899 . . . . .	1258	1,821,666
1900 . . . . .	1245	1,928,894
1901 . . . . .	1239	1,940,874
1902 . . . . .	1204	1,926,617
1903 . . . . .	1184	1,904,560
1904 . . . . .	1148	1,866,755
		<hr/>
		1904. 1895.
Building . . . . .	225,481	180,519
Mining and Quarrying . . . . .	501,248	288,726
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding; . . . . .	335,908	269,923
Textile . . . . .	221,694	220,396
Clothing . . . . .	58,525	78,059
Transport . . . . .	154,206	119,855
Other Unions . . . . .	369,693	258,368
		<hr/>
		1,866,755 1,415,846

There were 148 unions at the end of 1904 which included women and girls as members, compared with 149 in 1906; and the number of such members was 125,094, or 6·7 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions. The membership in '06 was nearly as large. The only group which has shown a substantial rise in membership is that of the Shop Assistants' Unions, the membership of which rose from 327 in '06 to 3739 in 1904. Nearly 90 per cent. of the total female members of Trade Unions are found in the textile trades, cotton weaving accounting for 60 per cent., cotton preparing for 18 per cent., and linen and jute manufacture for 8 per cent.

The Board of Trade Report gives special financial details with regard to one hundred principal unions, which include over 60 per cent. of the total membership of all the societies, as follows:—

	1904.	1895.
Membership . . . . .	1,127,529	907,496
Income . . . . .	£2,097,470	£1,541,502
„ per member . . . . .	37s. 2½d.	33s. 11½d.
Expenditure . . . . .	£2,042,165	£1,377,352
„ per member . . . . .	36s. 2½d.	30s. 4½d.
Accumulated funds . . . . .	£4,616,230	£1,711,733
„ „ per member . . . . .	81s. 10½d.	37s. 8½d.

The expenditure for the ten years 1895-1904 amounted to £16,060,000, of which £2,343,000 or 14·6 per cent. was spent on dispute pay; £3,608,000 or 22·5 per cent. on unemployed benefits, £6,658,000 or 41·4 per cent. on sick and accident benefits, superannuation, etc., and £3,451,000 or 21·5 per cent. on working and miscellaneous expenses.

In 1904 there were 228 Trades Councils, with 874,959 members, compared with 166 with



703,322 members in 1895. They are local councils formed by delegates from neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes.

In 1904 there were 93 Federations of Trade Unions with 1,851,378 members, compared with 108 with 1,768,442 members in 1900. Their constituent members are trade unions, but their objects and their areas vary very much. Building trades federations are mostly formed of allied trades, and are local in character. The metal and printing groups are also mainly federations of several trades, but the mining and textile groups are largely formed of federations of unions within the same trade. Federations of several trades often have a rule providing for the settlement of disputes between the societies who are members by submission of the matter to the arbitration of the federation. The Miners' Federation had a membership of 326,000; and the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, 344,000.

The General Federation of Trade Unions was founded in '99. In 1904 it had a membership of 396,226. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination, to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee.

### Trade Union Congress.

The Congress is composed of representatives of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1000 members represented. A Parliamentary Committee of 12 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually. The office of the Parliamentary Committee is in Buckingham Street, W.C., and the secretary is Mr. W. C. Steadman, M.P.

The 39th annual Congress was held at Liverpool on Sept. 3rd, 1906, and five following days. The chairman was Mr. D. C. Cummings, General Secretary of the Boiler Makers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. There were 165 organisations, with 1,484,101 members, represented by 489 delegates. The membership represented nearly 80 per cent. of the total membership of all Trade Unions. The number of organisations represented was eleven more than in 1905, and the total membership was greater by 1458.

Among the principal industrial subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were: Restriction of the hours of labour to 8 per day for miners and for workpeople generally; amendment of the law in relation to trade unions and industrial disputes; amendment of the Mines Regulation Act, the Factory and Workshops Acts, the Shop Clubs Act, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Truck Acts; certificates of competency for persons in charge of steam engines and boilers; the wages and general conditions of labour of Government employees; general old-age pensions; improved housing accommodation for working people; use of Trade Union labels on manufactured goods; nationalisation of mines, railways, and canals; abolition of systematic overtime; compulsory

state insurance; representation of trade unions at Board of Trade and coroners' inquiries; prohibition of importation of alien labour in case of strikes; cheap travelling fares for workpeople; prevention of evictions of workpeople by employers in case of strikes; and danger of employment of foreigners in British mines. A resolution in favour of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was rejected by a majority of 397,000 votes; the majority in 1904 was 486,000, and in 1905 92,000.

The 1907 Congress will be held at Bath.

### Trade Disputes Bill.

The Royal Commission on Trade Disputes and Trade Combinations, appointed in June 1903, reported in Feb. 1906. The majority recommended that an Act should be passed to declare Trade Unions legal associations; to declare strikes (apart from crime or breach of contract) legal; to declare that to persuade to strike—i.e. to desist from working, apart from procuring breach of contract—is not illegal; to declare that an individual shall not be liable for doing any act, not in itself an actionable tort, only on the ground that it is an interference with another person's trade or business; to provide for the exemption of the provident funds of Trade Unions from liability; to protect the central authorities of a Union from unauthorised acts of branch agents; and to alter the Conspiracy Act, '75.

The Liberal Government brought in the Trade Disputes Bill, 1906, dealing with the above points, as to which see SESSION.

### Changes in Rates of Wages.

The Board of Trade Report for 1905 records a decline for the fifth time since '95. The following table shows the number of persons affected by changes in rates of wages in the last ten years, and the amount of such changes:—

Year.	Number Affected.	Net Weekly Rise (+) or Fall (–) of Wages.	
		All Trades.	All Trades.
	Number.		£.
1896 . . . . .	603,000	+	27,000
1897 . . . . .	597,000	+	32,000
1898 . . . . .	1,012,000	+	81,000
1899 . . . . .	1,172,000	+	50,000
1900 . . . . .	1,132,000	+	203,000
1901 . . . . .	929,000	–	177,000
1902 . . . . .	887,000	–	73,000
1903 . . . . .	897,000	–	38,000
1904 . . . . .	801,000	–	39,000
1905 . . . . .	689,000	–	2,000
1906 (10 months) .	919,525	+	43,937

The net result of the changes during the last ten years to the end of 1905 was a rise in the aggregate weekly wage of more than £200,000; the decline of the last five years taken together barely exceeded the rise of the year 1900 alone, but the second half of the year showed an upward movement, and the net result for the year was a fall of about £2000 only. The rise which began in the middle of 1905 continued during 1906, and for the nine months ended September 1906 there was a net increase of £41,413 per week, as compared with a net

decrease of £5949 per week in the corresponding period of 1905. The increase affected all groups of trades except the building and quarrying trades, which registered very trifling decreases.

Most of the changes in weekly rates in 1905 were insignificant. Of the 689,600 persons affected by changes, 250,000 (including 194,000 coal miners) sustained decreases, 319,000 (including 224,000 cotton operatives) received increases, and 120,000 (including 87,000 cotton spinners, etc., who received a bonus for twelve weeks) sustained both increases and decreases, leaving their wages at the same level at the end of the year as at the beginning-

### Strikes and Lock-outs.

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1895-1906 :-

Year.	No. of disputes beginning in each year.	No. of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in each year.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in each year.
1895-9*	793	225,000	7,524,000
1900 .	648	188,538	3,152,694
1901 .	642	179,546	4,142,287
1902 .	442	256,667	3,479,255
1903 .	387	116,901	2,338,661
1904 .	354	86,888	1,454,220
1900-4*	495	166,000	2,913,000
1905 .	358	93,503	2,446,271
1906† .	381	179,971	2,258,000

\* Average for the period of five years.

† The first ten months only.

About one-half of the time lost in 1905 by disputes was accounted for by those in the mining and quarrying industries. Questions of wages were by far the most important causes of disputes, chiefly through demands for advances in wages. The number of persons affected by disputes arising from refusals to work with non-union men and other questions of Trade Union principles comprised about 20 per cent. of the total. Most of the disputes were settled by the parties themselves, or their representatives.

### Conciliation and Arbitration.

In 1905, 66 permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration considered 1726 cases, of which 834 were withdrawn, referred back, or settled independently of the Boards; 614 were settled by the Boards or Committees; 225 by arbitrators or umpires appointed by them; and 53 remained over, under consideration.

Of the 358 disputes referred to above, under strikes and lock-outs, which caused a stoppage of work, 30, involving directly 10,546 workpeople, or 15.6 of the total for all disputes, were settled by conciliation or arbitration. The workpeople involved in stoppages settled by arbitration formed 3.3 per cent. of the total number involved during the year, and the proportion involved in disputes arranged by conciliation 12.3 per cent.

As the result of recommendations made in the report of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1894, the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896, was passed, empowering the Board of Trade, where a dispute had arisen or was apprehended, (a) to inquire into the causes of the dispute, (b) to

induce the parties to confer together with a view to a friendly settlement, (c) to appoint a person to act as conciliator at the request of either party, and (d) on the application of the parties to appoint an arbitrator. Provision is also made for the registration of private boards of conciliation and arbitration, and the Board of Trade is authorised to take steps to secure the formation of such boards where none exist. The Board of Trade has no power to compel a settlement, and therefore the Act has been valueless in the case of large and embittered disputes, like the Engineering, Taff Vale, and Penrhyn stoppages. Nevertheless, it has been successful in settling a number of minor quarrels. From August 1896 to June 30th, 1905, the Board dealt with 181 cases. Of these, 68 were in the building trades, 38 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, and the remainder in other groups of trades. Of the total of 181 cases, 122 were settled under the Act, and 14 others by the parties themselves during the negotiations. In the remaining cases either the Board declined to take action or no settlement resulted from their intervention. Of the 122 settlements, 85 were effected by arbitration and 37 by conciliation, 23 of the latter being arranged by officials of the Department.

### Accidents and Poisonous Trades.

During 1905, 4375 workpeople were reported killed in the United Kingdom by accidents in the course of their employment.

Shipping (including all trading vessels and about half the fishing vessels of 15 tons and upwards) . . . . .	1525
Mines—underground workers . . . . .	1066
“ surface “ . . . . .	128
Quarries—inside workers “ . . . . .	82
“ outside “ . . . . .	14
Railways . . . . .	443
Factories . . . . .	703
Workshops . . . . .	12
Docks, Wharves, and Quays . . . . .	142
Buildings under construction or repair . . . . .	117
Other works . . . . .	29
Under notice of Accidents Act . . . . .	54
Total . . . . .	4375

This gives a mean annual death-rate of 6.56 per 10,000.

Between 1900 and 1905 inclusive the annual number of cases of lead-poisoning fell from 1058 to 592, and the deaths from 38 to 23. Cases of anthrax rose from 37 to 59, and deaths from 7 to 18. Cases of other forms of industrial poisoning fell from 34 to 12, and in 1905 there was one death from phosphorus poisoning. In 1905 the figures were: Lead-poisoning, 23 deaths out of 592 cases; mercurial poisoning, 8 cases, no death; phosphorus poisoning, 3 cases, 1 death; arsenic poisoning, 1 case, no death; anthrax, 59 cases, 18 deaths: making 663 cases and 42 deaths.

### The Unemployed.

Statistics for 1905.

Employment during 1905 showed a considerable improvement compared with the previous year. The mean percentage of unemployed returned by Trade Unions during 1905 was 5.4, compared with 6.5 in 1904, 5.1 in 1903, 4.4 in 1902, and 3.8 in 1901. The average percentage for ten years '96-1905 was 4.04.



The Queen's Unemployed Fund, which finally amounted to £153,635, was formed on the initiation of H.M. Queen Alexandra in Nov. 1905, the Queen herself heading it with £2000. With the exception of £1000 which her Majesty desired should be paid to the Church Army and £2000 to the Salvation Army, and sums "ear-marked" for special objects, the entire proceeds of the fund were paid over to, and disbursed by, the Central Bodies and Distress Committees with the powers of central bodies set up under the Unemployed Workmen Act.

Under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905 (see SESSION, sect. 87, in 1906 ed.), the Local Government Board in Sept. 1905 issued orders establishing local Distress Committees in London and in Boroughs and Urban Districts of over 50,000 population. Distress Committees were also established in a number of municipal boroughs and urban districts with a population of between 10,000 and 50,000, with the Board's consent.

The Central Unemployed Committee for London was constituted to superintend and co-ordinate the action of the local Distress Committees in the City of London and the Metropolitan Boroughs, to collect information, and to establish, take over, or assist labour bureaux or employment exchanges. It controls a Central Fund, consisting of (1) voluntary contributions, (2) a rate of not more than  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (or with consent of the Local Government Board, 1d.) levied on the Metropolitan Boroughs. Relief works were opened in the London area and in the country at Hollesley Bay, Letchworth, etc.

In March 1906 it was decided to establish Employment Exchanges, the complete system contemplated including 26 or 27 local exchanges in different parts of London, with a Central Exchange at 87, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C., serving as a clearing-house for the rest, and as a centre of communication with provincial labour bureaux. Each local exchange consists of an office where workpeople can register their age, address, qualifications, etc., and employers may notify their requirements. This side of the work is quite separate from the work of relief through the Distress Committees. By the end of October there were affiliated to the Central Employment Exchange 20 labour bureaux in London. There were also 23 labour bureaux in London and the provinces not affiliated to the Exchange, and there was evidence that the bureaux were doing valuable work.

### Foreign Labour Statistics.

The third abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics was published in 1906 by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. The information given relates to wages, hours of labour, trade unions, labour disputes, conciliation and arbitration, workmen's insurance and co-operation. The figures indicate that in countries of progressive industrial development trade unionism makes steady and in some cases rapid growth. During the years '99 to 1904 the Social Democratic societies of Germany nearly doubled their membership, and they now embrace more than two-thirds of the organised workers of the country; the Christian societies have made almost equal relative progress; and the Hirsch-Duncker societies, though of less importance numerically, continue to hold their own. In France, too, there has been rapid growth both in the number of societies and in their membership. On the

other hand, in Denmark there appears to have been a noticeable diminution both of societies and members since 1900.

Lamsdorff, Count Vladimir, is a great-grandson of the Lamsdorff who was tutor to Paul I. and played an important part during the reign of Alexander I. B. Dec. 1842. In '66 he entered the Home Office, in '72 was made Second Secretary of the Foreign Office, and in '75 became First Secretary. In '78 he accompanied Prince Gortschakoff to the Berlin Congress, and for some years afterwards was almost constantly in attendance upon Alexander II. After the accession of Alexander III. he was appointed Director of the Chancellerie at the Foreign Office, and again was in constant attendance on his sovereign. When Count Muravieff became Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorff was appointed Assistant Minister, and when his chief died (1900) he succeeded him. He accompanied the Tsar to France (1901), and in 1902 made a tour of the Near East in connection with the Macedonian question. In 1906 he was succeeded by M. Izvolsky.

Land Law Reform Association. This Association advocates amendments of the law to encourage occupiers in improving either houses or agricultural holdings, by giving them absolute security for the results of their outlay; the rating of ground values; more adequate provision of land for small holdings, etc.; healthy and adequate housing for the working classes; abolition of copyhold, the customary tenure, obsolete manorial rights, and the law of primogeniture; the conveyance of land by registration of title, etc. President, Sir Walter Foster, M.P. Secretaries, F. A. Creed and C. E. Hecht, 27, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

### LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Tenancies are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenant for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy



as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so.

For the recovery of rent in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailiff holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '88, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, first having been valued by two sworn appraisers if so required by the tenant or owner of the goods, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant.

Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts.

Somewhat analogous to fixtures are emblements—that is to say, crops resulting from the tenant's cultivation which at the expiration of his tenancy are still uncut and growing. The general rule with respect to these is that the cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour. If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate, and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had. Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year's rent.

The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus

a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid. The tenant who agrees to "keep in repair" a house, without any saving clause, takes upon himself a liability to rebuild or renovate the house if destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by fire, settlement, etc. The tenant who agrees to pay "all rates and taxes," without any saving clause, may thereby become liable for a special rate for making up and paving the road, if it has not been taken over by the local authority.

**Land Nationalisation Society**, established '81. It has for its object the abolition of the present system of private ownership of land and the establishment of a general system of public land ownership. It advocates that all land should be assessed on its true value, not on its rental, and that either the State or local authorities should have larger powers of compulsory land purchase on the basis of the assessment. Embodying these two objects, **The Local Authorities (Taxation and Purchase of Land) Bill** was introduced into Parliament and read a first time on Feb. 5th, 1904, and again in March 1905 and March 1906. The Society's **Yellow Vans** were started in 1890, and are sent out every summer. President, Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Secretary, Joseph Hyder. Offices, 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

**Land Registry.** The Land Transfer Acts '75 and '97, under which registration of title has been compulsory in the County of London since Jan. 1st, '98, will be found summarised in eds. '98-1902. On Dec. 31st, '95, there were 96,816 separate estates on the register. The Land Registry general offices are at 32, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Office hours: Registration 11 to 3; other business 10 to 4. Saturdays, closed at 1. The staff of the Registry includes: Registrar, Charles Fortescue-Brickdale; Assistant Registrars, Hugh Pollock, T. S. Dury, and C. T. Musgrave; Secretary, Guy M. Kindersley; Assistant Secretary, C. W. Heneage; Examiners of Titles, the Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division and Frederick Stallard, Edward Hume, William Seymour Eastwood, and Thomas R. Colquhoun Dill. The Land Registry also contains the Land Charges, Registration, and Searches Department, and the Middlesex Deeds Department. The last-mentioned Department occupies temporary offices in Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane.

**Land Tax.** The land tax in England and Wales is an apportioned tax. It is not charged at the same rate in the pound over the whole country, but each parish is liable to contribute a fixed annual quota. The parochial quotas were fixed permanently and made perpetual in 1798 by the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 60, but subject to redemption. The land tax quota payable is required by law to be raised in each parish by a new assessment yearly and from year to year at an equal rate on the annual value of all lands and tenements, etc., which have not been exonerated from land tax (42 Geo. III., c. 116, s. 180). Such lands and tenements are to be charged "with as much equality and indifference as is possible by a pound rate" (38 Geo. III. c. 5, s. 4). Under the Finance Act, '66, s. 31, the amount assessed may not exceed the amount which would be produced by a rate of 1s. in the £ on the "annual value." For the purposes of sect. 31 of that Act "annual value" is the annual value

as assessed under Schedule A in the Income Tax Act, '42. The assessment of the land tax rests exclusively with the Land Tax Commissioners for each Division, and every person intending to appeal must give notice of his intention in writing to one or more of the assessors. Appeals once heard and determined by the Commissioners are final. If the income of an owner is less than £160 per annum, he can claim exemption from land tax; or the remission of half the tax if his income does not exceed £400. Any person having an estate or interest in lands and tenements (except tenants at rack rent, or holding under the Crown) may contract for the redemption of the land tax charged thereon. By the Finance Act '96 the consideration for the redemption has been fixed at thirty times the amount of the tax. Information as to redemption may be obtained from the clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the division in which the land tax desired to be redeemed is assessed, or (by letter) from the Registrar of Land Tax, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.

**Land Values, English League for the Taxation of.** This League was founded, under the name of the Land Reform Union, in April '83, "to advance the principles laid down by Henry George in 'Progress and Poverty' for the restoration of the land to the people." The League devotes special attention to lantern lectures. Its reports and publications deal with every aspect of the Land Question. Monthly paper, *Land Values*. President, J. H. Whitley, M.P.; Gen. Sec., Frederick Verinder; Office, 376 and 377, Strand, London, W.C.

**Lang, Andrew, M.A., LL.D., hon. D.Lit.,** Oxford, was b. at Selkirk, 1844, and ed. at Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College (first class in classics). Elected a Fellow of Merton '68. He was long on the literary staff of the *Daily News*, is a well-known contributor to periodical literature, and writes "At the Sign of the Ship," in *Longman's Magazine*. His "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," and "Ballades in Blue China," '81, brought him into prominent notice, and "Helen of Troy," "Rhymes à la Mode," and "Custom, Ritual, and Myth," increased his reputation. He is joint translator, with Prof. Butcher, of the "Odyssey," and with Mr. Myers and Mr. Leaf of the "Iliad." He was appointed Gifford Lecturer on Natural Religion at St. Andrews University, '89. Amongst his books are "Lost Leaders" (reprinted from the *Daily News*), "The Life of Lord Idlesleigh," "Essays in Little," "Angling Sketches," "Homer and the Epic," "Ban and Arrière Ban," "A Monk of Fife" (a novel), "Life of John Gibson Lockhart," "Pickle the Spy," a history of the obscure years of Prince Charles, "Modern Mythology," "The Book of Dreams and Ghosts," "The Making of Religion," and "The Disentanglers." Mr. Lang has also edited a charming series of "Fairy Tales" in six books, a "Blue Poetry Book," two books of "True Stories," etc., all for children. Address: 1, Marloes Road, W.

**Lang, Very Rev. John Marshall, C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.,** b. at Glassford, Lanarkshire, 1834. Ed. at home privately, at Glasgow High School, and at the University. Ordained in the Church of Scotland, '56, he became minister of East Parish (Aberdeen), Fyvie, Anderston (Glasgow), Morningside (Edinburgh), and in '73 Barony (Glasgow), where he succeeded Dr. Norman

Macleod. In '93 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly, and was President of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance '97-1900. Principal of the University of Aberdeen in 1900, and an Hon. Member of the Imperial University of St. Petersburg. C.V.O. Nov. 9th, 1906. His works include "Ancient Religions of Central America," "The Anglican Church," "The Last Supper of our Lord," "Life: is it worth Living?" "The Expansion of the Christian Life" (Duff Lecture), and "The Church and its Social Mission" (Baird Lecture). His son, the Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., was during 1901 appointed a residential Canon of St. Paul's and consecrated as Bishop of Stepney. Chanonry Lodge, Old Aberdeen.

**Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G.,** the first French-Canadian Premier of the Dominion, was b. at St. Lin, 1841, and educated for the bar. Called in '64, he rose rapidly in his profession, and in '71 was elected as a Liberal to the Quebec Provincial Assembly. In '74 he was elected to the Federal Assembly, and his high personal character, his undoubted loyalty and attachment to the connection of the colony with Great Britain, together with his great oratorical powers, which have earned for him the title "Silver-tongued Laurier," soon gave him high rank in the Liberal party. On the retirement of Mr. Blake in '91 he was chosen as leader of the Liberal party, and at the General Election of '96 he led his followers to a notable victory. His tariff legislation during '97, giving Great Britain the benefit of preferential trade with Canada, aroused much enthusiasm both in the colony and at home, and he was warmly welcomed when he came to London to attend the Jubilee festivities. He was then appointed a member of the Privy Council and made a G.C.M.G. In 1900 he again secured the approval both of the Dominion and of the Empire by the prompt despatch of Canadian troops to aid the mother country in South Africa, and led his party to another victory at the polls in November. He attended the Colonial Conference and the Coronation in England in 1902. He was again returned to power in 1904. See CANADA.

**Law Association (1817),** 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. Sec., E. E. Barron.

## LAW COURTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

### I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the House of Lords, the Supreme Court of Judicature, with its two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice—and the County Courts. In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain Local Courts of Record, of which the chief are: The Lord Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The Courts having criminal jurisdiction are the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter



Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. Besides these Courts there are certain Ecclesiastical Courts having jurisdiction in matters affecting the churches, church property, and the discipline of the clergy of the Established Church.

### **Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.**

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the body by which appeals to the King in Council are heard. These are appeals from Colonial or Indian Courts, and from Ecclesiastical or Prize Courts in England. It is composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and of such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887; amongst the last of whom are now included the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Brampton, Lord Lindley, Sir Edward Fry, Sir Lord North, and Sir Alfred Wills; Lord James of Hereford and Sir Andrew Scoble, K.C.S.I., are Members of the Committee under sect. 1, and Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E., under sect. 30 of 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 41. By 58 and 59 Vict. cap. 44, it is enacted that if any person being or having been Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada or of a Superior Court in Canada or of any of the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Cape of Good Hope or Natal, is a member of the Privy Council, he shall be a member of the Judicial Committee, but the number of persons being members of the Committee under this Act is not to exceed five at any one time. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., C.J. (South Australia), Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., C.J. (Cape of Good Hope), Sir Henry Strong, late C.J. (Canada), and Sir H. E. Taschereau, late C.J. (Canada) are members of the Judicial Committee under this Act. Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Causes, E. S. Hope, C.B., Barrister-at-Law. Office: Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

### **A List of Judges.**

The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:—Lord High Chancellor: Lord Loreburn. **Court of Appeal:** The Lord Chancellor, Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England), the Right Hons. Sir R. H. Collins (Master of the Rolls), Sir J. G. Barnes (President of the Probate Division), Sir R. Vaughan Williams, Sir G. Farwell, Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy, Sir J. F. Moulton, and Sir H. B. Buckley.

**Chancery Division:** Lord Chancellor, Sir A. Kekewich, Sir M. Ingle Joyce, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir T. R. Warrington, Sir R. Neville, and Sir R. J. Parker.

**King's Bench Division:** Lord Alverstone, Sir W. Grantham, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir W. R. Kennedy, Sir E. Ridley, Sir J. C. Bigham, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart., Sir T. B. Bucknill, Sir J. Walton, Sir A. R. Jelf, Sir R. Bray, Sir A. T. Lawrence, and Sir H. Sutton.

**Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division:** Sir J. G. Barnes (President), and Sir H. Bargrave Deane.

Other Judges are the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, Lords Macnaghten, Davey, Robertson, and Atkinson. **Paid Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:** Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E. **Court of Arches:** Sir Lewis T. Dibdin. **Consistory Court:** Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. **Bankruptcy Court:** Sir J. C. Bigham. **Railway and Canal Commission:** Sir J. C. Bigham, Lord Stormonth-Darling, Mr. Justice Madden, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, and Sir J. T. Woodhouse. As to salaries, see FINANCE, NATIONAL, III., p. 157.

### **I. Civil Courts.**

i. The House of Lords is the final Court of Appeal for England (and also for Scotland and Ireland) in all civil matters. No appeal can be brought to the House of Lords except from a judgment of the Court of Appeal, and in some cases then only by leave of the Court of Appeal. The judges are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary—who are judges appointed to that office at a salary, and who as such become life members of the House of Lords, both in its judicial and legislative capacities—and such members of the House of Lords as have held high judicial office in England, Scotland, or Ireland, which includes ex-lord chancellors and ex-judges of the Supreme Court. To form a quorum for judicial business three of these persons must be present.

ii. The Supreme Court of Judicature consists of two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice. All appeals from a judge of the High Court and all divisions of that court, except on a criminal matter, and from many inferior courts, now go direct to the Court of Appeal. From its decisions an appeal in most cases lies to the House of Lords.

The High Court of Justice now consists of the Chancery Division, the King's Bench Division, and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

iii. The County Courts, have jurisdiction in all claims for debt or damages (with very few exceptions) not exceeding £100. They have exclusive jurisdiction under the Employers' Liability Act '80 and the Workmen's Compensation Act '87 (whatever may be the amount claimed) under the Tithes Act, and also outside the Metropolitan area in bankruptcy. They also have collateral jurisdiction with the High Court in many matters on the Chancery or Equity side, and in Admiralty and Probate. Besides actions that may be commenced in the County Court, many actions commenced in the High Court may be, and commonly are, sent down from the High Court and heard in the County Court. The Debtors Act '69 empowers a County Court Judge to commit to prison, for a term not exceeding six weeks, any debtor who can pay but will not pay. The Court fees payable are 1s. in the £ for each £ claimed on entering the plaint, and 1s. additional, and 2s. in the £ for the hearing, with a maximum of 21s. and 40s. respectively. There is an appeal to the High Court on a question of law, but not of fact, in cases where more than £20 is claimed, but where less than that sum is claimed leave to appeal must be obtained from the judge.

### **II. Criminal Courts.**

i. The Court of Crown Cases Reserved is a statutory Court consisting of at least five judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court,



of which the Lord Chief Justice should be one, and is the Supreme Court of Appeal in all questions of criminal law. It is not a Court of Appeal "of fact." Questions of law can be brought before this Court on appeal from the Central Criminal Court, the Assize Courts, and the Courts of Quarter Sessions, but only if the Court below consents to reserve the point for the decision of the Court.

ii. **King's Bench Division of the High Court.** All proceedings in the nature of appeals on points of law from justices sitting in Petty Sessions come before the King's Bench Division of the High Court, by way of a case stated by the magistrates, or by *mandamus* or *certiorari*.

iii. **The Central Criminal Court** is a special statutory Court for the City and County of London, the County of Middlesex, and some portions of the Counties of Surrey, Kent, and Essex. It takes the place of the Assize Courts for these districts, and is also the Quarter Sessions Court for the City of London. Trials take place on true bills found by a grand jury before two of the judges of the Court and a petty jury.

iv. **The Assizes**, or the Courts of Gaol Delivery and Oyer and Terminer, are Circuit Courts of the High Court of Justice. At these Courts, which sit in the assize town of each county two or three times a year, are tried all criminal cases (except those triable at the Central Criminal Court, Quarter Sessions, or by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction). The Court usually consists of a judge of the King's Bench Division, sitting with a petty jury; but any King's Counsel may, as a commissioner of assize for his circuit, if specially appointed for the purpose, sit instead of a judge.

v. **The judges of County Quarter Sessions** are all the justices of the peace for the county. The chairman is only their spokesman, but on a criminal trial he practically acts in the same way as the judge at the Assizes. The judge of a Borough Quarter Sessions is the Recorder of the borough, who is sole judge, though the other magistrates attend. At Quarter Sessions all criminal cases, except those triable only at Assizes, can be tried. These Courts also hear appeals from summary convictions, where the penalty imposed is imprisonment without the option of a fine; appeals from certain other orders and convictions of justices where an appeal is given by statute; and appeals against rates.

vi. **Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions** (usually called Police Courts) consist of two or more justices of the peace, or a stipendiary or a metropolitan magistrate.

### III. Ecclesiastical Courts.

These are of three degrees of jurisdiction. First, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; second, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—*e.g.*, the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, third, courts of purely secular constitution—*e.g.*, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. The judgments of the Judicial Committee may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The **Archdeacon's Court** is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop; but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory.** Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chan-

cellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted faculties for the alteration, repair and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose. The **Archbishop's Court**, distinguished from the Provincial Court, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. Sir Lewis Dibdin's Court, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonium* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. The Registrar is Mr. F. Hugh Lee, and the Court is held at Church House, Westminster.

The Bishops assembled at Lambeth in January '99 resolved that a Bill for the Reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, drawn on the lines laid down by the Royal Commissioners in '83, should be submitted to the Houses of Convocation. During 1900 and 1901 Convocation considered the subject, and a Joint Committee of both Houses presented a report on July 3rd, 1901. (For the resolutions then adopted see 1905 edition.)

### II. SCOTLAND.

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having civil jurisdiction are (1) The House of Lords, which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as well as in English and Irish cases; (2) The Court of Session, sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main divisions, The Inner House and The Outer House; (3) The Sheriff Courts.

The principal Courts having criminal jurisdiction are (1) The High Court of Justiciary, (2) The Sheriff Courts.

The following is a list of the judges of the Court of Session, or, as they are more properly designated, Senators of the College of Justice:

**Inner House, First Division**—The Lord President (Lord Dunedin), Lord Pearson, Lord McLaren, Lord Kinnear. **Second Division**—The Lord Justice Clerk (Right Hon. Sir John Hay Athole Macdonald, K.C.B.), Lord Kingsburgh, Lord Kyllachy, Lord Stormonth-Darling, Lord Low.

**Outer House, Permanent Lords Ordinary**—Lord Ardwall, Lord Dundas, Lord Johnston, Lord Salvesen, Lord Mackenzie.

#### 1. Civil Courts.

(i) **The House of Lords.** See under England and Wales.

(ii) **The Court of Session** consists of (1) the Inner House, with its two divisions of equal and co-ordinate authority:—The First Division, presided over by the Lord President of the whole Court, and the Second Division, presided over by the Lord Justice Clerk; and (2) The Outer House, consisting of the five Lords Ordinary sitting singly. The Inner House hears appeals from the judgments of the Lords Ordinary, from the Sheriff Courts, and from the Dean of Guild. It also acts as a court of first instance (1) where its *nobile officium* (or equitable power) is appealed to; (2) in actions appropriated to it by custom or by statute.

The **Lords Ordinary** have, generally speaking, original jurisdiction in all Scottish civil actions. In some cases this jurisdiction is exclusive; in other cases it is concurrent with that of the Sheriff Courts (*q.v.*). Where the value of the cause is not greater than £25 the cause cannot be brought before the Court of Session, but

must be determined in one of the inferior courts. An appeal from a Lord Ordinary to a division of the Inner House is termed a **Reclaiming Note**.

The **Bill Chamber** is a department of the Court of Session which acts in some respects as a separate court.

(iii) **The Sheriff Courts**.—These are territorial courts, each sheriffdom consisting of a county or group of counties. The **Sheriff Principal** acts mainly as a judge of appeal from the judgments of his substitutes and as an administrative officer. The **Sheriff-substitute** is the ordinary judge of first instance in the Sheriff Court. He may entertain actions upon contracts or other personal obligations, however great their value, and actions relating to heritable right or title where the subject in dispute is not worth more than £50 a year or £1000 in value, but not actions relating to status. Besides presiding in the ordinary Sheriff Court, the Sheriff-substitute presides in the **Debts Recovery Court** and in the **Small Debt Court**.

In most cases an appeal from the Sheriff-substitute may be made to the Sheriff Principal, and then from him to one or other of the divisions of the Inner House of the Court of Session, or the appeal may be made directly to the latter. The **High Court of Justiciary** (see **Criminal Courts**) is somewhat anomalously the court provided by statute for appeals from the Sheriff Courts under the **Small Debt Act, 1837**.

## 2. Criminal Courts.

(i) **The High Court of Justiciary**.—This is the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland. It is the only competent court for the trial of certain major offences, as treason, murder, etc., and in all cases in which by statute a higher punishment than imprisonment is directed. The High Court also sits as a Court of Appeal from the inferior criminal courts where some error in law or irregularity of procedure is alleged. A jury in criminal cases has fifteen members, and they may give a verdict by a majority. They may find the prisoner "guilty" or "not guilty," or they may find the charge "not proven." When a verdict of "not proven" has been given the prisoner is released, and cannot be tried again for the same offence, even though fresh evidence may have come to light.

(ii) **The Sheriff Courts** have jurisdiction where the offence is committed within the sheriffdom. They may in general try any offence for which the punishment is arbitrary. The greater offences are tried by a sheriff (or his substitute) and a jury. The smaller offences are tried summarily without a jury.

(iii) **Borough Magistrates and Justices of the Peace** have a common-law jurisdiction now confined to petty cases, and a statutory jurisdiction in certain minor contraventions of Acts of Parliament.

## III. IRELAND.

The **House of Lords** is the final Court of Appeal. (See under **England and Wales**.)

As in England, there is a **Supreme Court**, divided into a Court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice, the latter being subdivided into (1) the **Chancery Division** (including the **Landed Estates Court**) and (2) the **King's Bench Division** (including the Courts for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy). The practice in these Courts is

generally similar to that in the English Courts, except as regards Bankruptcy and the Land Courts.

**County Courts**.—These have jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort up to £50, in equity and probate up to £500, and in lunacy up to £700. There is an appeal, in equity, to the **Chancery Division** or to a Judge of Assize; and, in common law, to a Judge of Assize.

**Criminal Courts**.—There are (1) the **Court of Crown Cases Reserved**, and (2) the **Assize Courts**, similar to those in England; also (3) **Courts of Quarter Sessions** (presided over by a County Court judge), with wider jurisdiction than in England, though the more serious crimes are transmitted to the Assize Courts; and, finally, there are (4) the **Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions** for preliminary inquiries and minor offences.

Trial by jury is the rule in the Criminal Courts except petty sessions, and the special courts consisting of two resident magistrates appointed under the **Crimes Act**.

The following is a list of the Judges of the Supreme Court:

**Court of Appeal**.—Rt. Hon. Sir S. Walker, Bart. (Lord Chancellor), Lord O'Brien (Lord Chief Justice), Sir A. M. Porter, Bart. (Master of the Rolls), Right Hon. C. Palles (Lord Chief Baron), Lord Justice FitzGibbon, Lord Justice Holmes.

**Chancery Division**.—Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, D. P. Barton, J. Ross (Land Judge).

**King's Bench Division**.—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chief Baron, W. D. Andrews (Probate and Matrimonial), W. M. Johnson (Admiralty), J. G. Gibson, D. H. Madden, W. Boyd (Bankruptcy), W. Kenny, G. Wright.

## LAW SOCIETIES, ETC.

### Inns of Court.

The **Inns of Court** are as follows:—

**Inner Temple**, Fleet Street. Sub-Treasurer, Sir Henry Lawrence; Clerk, J. H. Milton.

**Middle Temple**, Fleet Street. Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.

**Gray's Inn**, Holborn. Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.

**Lincoln's Inn**, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.

At these Inns students for the Bar are entered. They are governed by Benchers.

### Council of Legal Education.

The **Council of Legal Education** was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend the education and examination of students for call to the Bar. The Council is charged with the education and examination of such students. It offers 12 scholarships of the annual value of £50 each, tenable for 3 years, on condition that the holder pursues a course of legal studies approved by the Council. The scholarship examinations were held in October in 1905, but in future are to be held in June. Chairman, Lord Macnaghten; Clerk, Frederick Dapp. Office, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Director of Legal Studies, Mr. W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., K.C.

### The Bar Council.

**General Council of the Bar**. The Council is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon



as may be deemed expedient. The Council consists of: (1) the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the time being, and every former Attorney General or Solicitor General whilst remaining in actual practice at the Bar; (2) 48 practising barristers elected by the whole Bar (not less than 12 of the Inner Bar and not less than 24 of the Outer Bar), one-half of the total number retiring from office at the time for the close of the election in each year. A statement of the proceedings of the Council is published annually, and copies thereof are supplied to every barrister having an address in the Law List. The Council has received recognition at the hands of the legislature. **Chairman**, Mr. C. M. Warmington, K.C.; **Vice-Chairman**, Mr. W. English Harrison, K.C.; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. T. T. Methold; **Secretary**, Mr. Henry C. A. Bingley; **Clerk**, Mr. C. Worthy. **Offices of the Council**, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

### The Law Society.

The Law Society was established in 1825, and a royal charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 it was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by supplemental charters in '72 and 1903. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members chosen by the Council from among those members of the Society who are members of provincial law societies, and are nominated by various groups of these societies. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the Council. The members of the Society at present number over 8500. Its buildings are situated in Chancery Lane, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of upwards of 47,000 volumes. The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court discharge. It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of solicitors. When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to become a solicitor, beyond evidence of character and of having served under articles for the prescribed time. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary, Intermediate, Final and Honours Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under recent legislation, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking off the names of the offenders from the roll. The committee has never undertaken the duty of prosecuting offenders against the criminal law, and no such duty, express or implied, is cast upon it by charter or statute. The committee, however, places any evidence it obtains at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor. **Secretary**, E. W. Williamson. **Office**, Chancery Lane.

### LAW CASES, 1906.

An attempt is made in the following pages to bring under convenient headings readily recognisable by the layman some of the most important decisions of the legal year. Nearly every branch of law is illustrated; and while the object chiefly in view has been the collection of those decisions that are important to the man of affairs, it is hoped that the collection may be of use to the legal student in summarising the effect of the year's cases.

### Civil Judicial Statistics, 1904.

The following table shows the chief changes mentioned in detail in the Civil Judicial Statistics for 1904:—

	Proceedings begun, 1904.	Appeals, Actions, etc., heard and determined, 1904.
<b>Appellate Courts.</b>		
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council . . . .	95	84
House of Lords . . . .	73	54
Court of Appeal . . . .	705	580
High Court of Justice (Appeals from Inferior Courts) . . . .	417	385
<b>Total Appellate Courts .</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,103</b>
<b>Courts of First Instance.</b>		
<b>High Court of Justice:—</b>		
Chancery Division . . . .	7,131	941
King's Bench Division . . . .	76,996	3,122
Probate Actions . . . .	198	127
Divorce and Matrimonial Suits . . . .	887	771
Admiralty Actions . . . .	571	310
Lunacy . . . .	102	115
Railway and Canal Commission . . . .	97	48
Lancaster Chancery Court . . . .	737	81
Durham Chancery Court . . . .	30	7
County Courts . . . .	1,395,933	489,929
Mayor's Court, London . . . .	10,968	413
Borough Courts of Record, etc. . . . .	23,583	363
Ecclesiastical Courts . . . .	6	4
<b>Total Courts of First Instance . . . .</b>	<b>1,517,239</b>	<b>496,231</b>
<b>Total Proceedings in all Courts . . . .</b>	<b>1,518,527</b>	<b>497,334</b>

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Proceedings begun . . . .	1,410,484	1,458,450	1,518,527
Cases heard and determined . . . .	472,041	487,106	497,334
Percentage of cases heard to cases begun . . . .	33'47	33'40	32'75

NOTE.—In this table bankruptcy and companies' winding-up proceedings are included in the figures for the Courts in which they were



taken. The figures for Lancaster Chancery Court include a few proceedings in companies winding up in the Durham Chancery Court.

The total proceedings in 1903 were 1,458,449, the principal increase being 53,000 in the County Courts, where the proceedings are 4 to every 100 of the population. The percentage of cases heard and determined to those commenced was in 1904 32.75 and in 1903 33.40.

#### **Bills of Sale.**

In *Swanley Coal Co. v. Denton* (Gillespie claimant) it was held by the Court of Appeal, reversing the King's Bench, which in its turn had reversed the County Court Judge, that a bill of sale which included in its schedule the deeds of a leasehold house was not void because the inclusion of the deeds did not create a charge on the house but only on the documents. In the result two judges of the Court of Appeal and the County Court Judge held one way, and three judges of the King's Bench (including the Lord Chief Justice) and one judge of the Court of Appeal the other way.

#### **Company Law.**

On the application of the company Mr. Justice Buckley allowed the names of 1026 persons, who had subscribed for 48,000 shares, to be struck off the register of shareholders of the London Electro-Bus Co. on the ground that they had been induced to take the shares by misrepresentations made in the prospectus of the company. The shareholders whose names were so struck off were repaid by the company the amounts they had paid (*In re London Electro-Bus Co., Ltd.*).

The Court will wind up a company whose assets are covered by debentures if the circumstances render it desirable, although there is not likely to be any surplus (*In re Alfredo Melson Co., Ltd.*), and even if some of the assets will be forfeited by the winding-up order—e.g., a lease of value to the company but containing a clause for forfeiture in the event of winding-up (*In re Crigglestone Coal Co., Ltd.*).

Where the powers of the company are vested in the directors subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the company by extraordinary resolution, the directors are not bound to carry out a resolution of a general meeting carried by a simple majority (*Automatic Self-cleansing Filter Syndicate, Ltd. v. Cunningham*).

In *Ridson Iron and Locomotive Works v. Furness* a company incorporated in England had incurred liabilities in California, where the law makes every shareholder in a company trading there, wherever registered, personally liable for the proportion of the company's debts that his holding bears to the total subscribed capital. It was held by Court of Appeal that an English shareholder was not liable, as he did not by becoming a member authorise the directors to pledge his personal credit.

The House of Lords confirmed the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Ruben and Ludenburg v. Great Fingate Consolidated Co., Ltd.*, that a company is not liable for any loss sustained by the issue by the secretary of the company of certificates forged by him.

In *Peat v. Clayton* the owner of shares in a company had executed a deed of assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, but subsequently refused to execute a transfer of the shares and hand over the certificates to the trustee. The trustee gave

notice of the assignment to the company. The debtor then sold the shares on the Stock Exchange and executed a transfer. The company refused to register the transfer. The trustee of the deed was held entitled to the shares as against the purchaser and the brokers who had bought in other shares and transferred them to the purchaser. In *Hooper v. Herts* the owner of shares executed a blank transfer and handed it with the certificates to Herts, with authority to raise money upon them for his own use. Herts handed them to the plaintiff and requested him to raise a loan on them. The plaintiff raised the money at his own bank in his own name, lodging the transfer and certificates, and handing the money to Herts. The money was not paid when due, and the Bank directed the plaintiff to fill his own name in the transfer, and sent the transfer with the certificates for registration. The owner, Wharton, objected to the registration, and the Company refused registration. The shares fell greatly in value, and it was held by the Court of Appeal, reversing Mr. Justice Kekewich, that the plaintiff could recover as damages the loss he had sustained by the delay in the registration.

In *Ehrmann Bros. Ltd., Albert v. Ehrmann Bros. Ltd.*, the question arose as to the effect of the proviso inserted in the usual order extending the time for the registration of debentures not registered within the statutory period. It was held it did not protect unsecured creditors whose debts were in existence at the time of the registration, unless they obtained an actual charge, or there was a liquidation prior to the registration. Following this case, Mr. Justice Buckley was asked in *In re Cardiff Workmen's Cottage Co., Ltd.*, to add words to the usual order giving protection to unsecured creditors, but refused to do so, holding that as the company could create new debentures that would prejudicially affect the unsecured creditors, they had no equity to be protected against the registration of existing debentures of which they had no knowledge.

If a liquidator disputes the validity of the plaintiff's claim, an action against a company will not be stayed because the company is in liquidation (*Currie v. Consolidated Kent Collieries Corporation, Ltd.*).

A private company borrowed money of its bankers, the permanent director guaranteeing the payment and giving private security. The company, at the same time, resolved to give to the permanent director, whenever called upon to do so, security on its assets by means of debentures. Two months later the company obtained a further overdraft on the same terms, and twelve months later, at the request of the permanent director, issued debentures to him to cover the amount for which he was liable to the bank. The directors, fourteen days later, resolved to call a meeting of shareholders to pass an extraordinary resolution for winding up. Two days later the permanent director registered his debentures, and two days after that the company resolved to wind up. The debenture was held to be a fraudulent preference (*In re Jackson and Bassford, Ltd.*).

#### **Copyright.**

In *Stackman v. Paton* it was held that the copyright of photographs of a school and school groups taken gratuitously, and on the chance of

selling them to the proprietors, belonged not to the photographers but to the proprietors of the school—the permission to take the photographs on the chance of selling some of them to the proprietors was a good consideration, and the proprietors of the school were entitled to use the photographs they had purchased for advertising purposes and for insertion in a list of schools.

In *Macmillan & Co. v. Dent & Co.* the point to be decided was the right to publish sixteen letters written by Charles Lamb to Robert Lloyd between the years 1798 and 1810. Eventually these letters came into the hands of a Mr. and Mrs. Steeds, who, without parting with the actual possession of them, sold the copyright for £250 to Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co., who in their turn granted an exclusive licence to Messrs. Macmillan for the purposes of one of their publications. Later, the defendants purchased the sixteen letters and some others from Mr. and Mrs. Steeds for £250, having been previously informed of the assignment of the copyright. The defendants then published the documents in an edition of Lamb's letters, and by their defence traversed the plea of copyright. Mr. Justice Kekewich's judgment was to the effect that the defendants had no right to publish the letters, because, after their assignment of the copyright, nothing remained to the Steeds but the physical possession of the letters themselves. The Court of Appeal held that the true effect of the agreement was to vest the letters in Smith, Elder, & Co., and that therefore the appellants' case must be dismissed with costs.

#### **Criminal Law.**

Evidence of previous operations and their avowed intention can be given on a charge of procuring abortion (*Rex v. Bond*).

A person who knowingly receives money stolen by a wife from her husband in such circumstances as to make the stealing an offence under the Married Women's Property Act, 1881, is properly charged with a misdemeanour and not with the felony of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen (*Rex v. Payne*).

If a wife's goods are stolen from her husband's house, it is not sufficient to lay them in the indictment as the property of the husband (*Rex v. Murray*).

In *Foss v. Best* two important points of procedure on a case stated were decided. The case was granted by the justices on the application of the prosecutor on their refusal to commit on a charge of embezzlement, the justices holding that the facts did not amount to embezzlement in law. The defendant disappeared, and could not be served with the case. The King's Bench held they had no jurisdiction to hear the case without something equivalent to service on the defendant, and that on a refusal to commit on a criminal charge there is no right of appeal by way of case or otherwise.

#### **Education Acts.**

The important case of *The King v. The West Riding County Council* had not been decided by the House of Lords (Nov. 19th). The Court of Appeal held that the Education Act of 1902 does not compel the local education authority to pay the expenses of religious instruction in non-provided schools, and the authority is entitled to withhold such part of the teachers' salaries as may be deemed fairly referable to

the time occupied in giving religious instruction. This decision was founded on the words of the Act which require the authority to maintain and keep efficient the non-provided schools as public elementary schools. Public elementary schools are efficient for the purposes of the Parliamentary grant if no religious instruction is given. See **EDUCATION**.

Byelaws not making any provision for partial or total exemption from school attendance in the case of a child between 12 and 14 who has obtained a certificate of previous due attendance in accordance with sect. 71 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, prevent such a child being employed whole time in a factory, but do not prevent him being employed half time (*Stevenson v. Geldstraw*; *Stevenson v. Craig*).

In *Crocker v. Plymouth Corporation* it was held that there is no privity of contract between a teacher in a non-provided school and the local education authority, and that the teacher cannot maintain an action against the authority for his salary.

A county council delegated all its powers (except as provided by the Act) to its education committee; the committee delegated to a sub-committee its powers with regard to the appointment and dismissal of teachers, and the sub-committee appointed a section to deal with dismissals. Non-provided school managers applied to the section for approval of the dismissal of their head teacher. On Nov. 25th the section consented, on the 28th the education secretary wrote that "the committee will approve" the dismissal; on the 30th the managers dismissed, on Dec. 9th the sub-committee approved. On Dec. 18th the mistress commenced an action, on Jan. 19th she moved for an injunction; and on the 20th, before the conclusion of the argument, the education committee passed a resolution consenting to the dismissal. On these facts Mr. Justice Buckley gave some very important rulings, as follows:

1. That the effect of the delegation under sect. 17 was that the education committee was, in respect of any powers as to the dismissal of teachers, the educational authority.

2. That to the sub-committee there was delegated power to determine, and not merely to report to the committee upon, the question whether consent to dismissal should be given.

3. That the section was only a subordinate body, the duty of which was to consider and report to the sub-committee, and the action of which required the sub-committee's approval; and therefore that the consent of the education authority had not been obtained at the time of the dismissal.

4. That, if consent to dismissal was required, it was not a condition precedent to dismissal, but if given subsequently operated as a ratification of dismissal with the provisional consent of the section.

5. That the effect of sect. 7 was that, unless the education authority intervened, the power to appoint and dismiss teachers rested with the managers.

6. That if the education authority intervened, the managers must either yield to that authority's wishes, or disqualify the school for maintenance from public funds; and

7. That the requirements of the Act as to consent were operative only as between the managers and the education authority, and gave no right to the teacher.



It would appear to be a further effect of the judgment that if the managers of a non-provided school fail to comply with the requirements of any of the conditions and provisions contained in clauses (a) to (e) of sub-sect. 1 of sect. 7 of the Act of 1902, compliance with any requirement cannot be enforced by mandamus or otherwise—the only consequence of the failure being that the local education authority is released from its obligation to maintain the school out of public funds.

### Husband and Wife.

The important case of *Paquin, Ltd., v. Beauclerk*, in which the House of Lords confirmed the Court of Appeal, decided that in a case where a wife contracts with her husband's authority and as his agent and in her married name, it is immaterial whether the other party knows or does not know she is a married woman, or whether they intend to trust the husband or the wife—the husband alone is responsible, and the wife cannot be sued, although she has separate estate.

A South Dakota divorce obtained by an English wife against a domiciled New Yorker on grounds not recognised by the courts of the State of New York or of England, but which divorce would be treated as good by the courts of New York, will be good in England (*Armitage v. Attorney-General*; *Gillig v. Gillig*).

A husband who cannot obtain a divorce owing to his own misconduct cannot obtain damages against a co-respondent (*Cox v. Cox and Warde*).

A wife who has obtained a separation order from the justices cannot subsequently obtain a divorce on the ground of desertion and adultery (*Dodd v. Dodd*).

### Income Tax.

Allowance must be made every year for the actual wear-and-tear of plant for the current year, and where a shipowner owning a fleet of the average age of 31 years had had during that period 96 per cent. of the value allowed for depreciation, in addition to all actual repairs, he was still entitled to the actual depreciation of the 32nd year (*John Hall, junr., & Co. v. Rickman*).

The *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.*, were held by the House of Lords liable to income tax, although a company registered in Cape Colony, because it had an office in London from which the real control was exercised (*The De Beers Mines, Ltd. v. Howe*).

The House of Lords also held, confirming the Court of Appeal, that an hotel company is not entitled to deduct from its assessable income damages and costs in an action brought against it for the negligence of one of its servants (*Strong & Co. of Romsey, Ltd., v. Woodfield*).

In *Ashton v. Attorney-General* it was held that a gas company cannot pay its maximum dividend *ex* income tax. The dividend plus the income tax on it must not exceed the maximum.

Alimony under a deed of separation is payable less income tax, even if the deed is entered into as the result of a compromise in court; but alimony given by the court has to be paid in full (*In re Barry's Trusts*; *Barry v. Smart*).

### Landlord and Tenant.

Where, as a condition of granting a licence to assign, the lessor required the assignee to enter into new covenants with him to observe

the covenants of the lease, the Court of Appeal held this was not a breach of the Conveyancing Act, 1892, sect. 3, and that the assignee could be sued on his covenants (*Waite v. Jennings*).

A covenant by a lessor to repair any part of the building is a covenant to repair on notice and not otherwise (*Torrens v. Walker*).

An agreement for a tenancy at a yearly rate, determinable by three calendar months' notice in writing, is a yearly tenancy determined by three months' notice to expire at the end of any year of the tenancy (*Lewis v. Barker*).

A tenancy for one year, "with an option of a lease of the same after the aforesaid time at a rental of £30 per annum," gives to the tenant exercising the option a tenancy for at least one further year, and possibly for life (*Austin v. Newham*).

### Licensing Laws.

A number of points of practice under the Licensing Act, 1904, were decided.

A seven years' licence may be provisionally granted for a new building to be erected, and will date from the final order of the justices approving the building (*Rex v. Johnstone, Ex parte Cobold*).

The granting or refusing of a "provisional" licence is a judicial act, and can be reviewed by *certiorari*. A "provisional" licence must not be granted if there is a proper objection to the renewal of the licence apart from redundancy, but the licence should be refused (*Rex v. Woodhouse*).

At the hearing before the compensation authority, the counsel for the licensee may ask questions in cross-examination as to the conduct of adjoining houses not referred to quarter sessions, with a view to showing they are really the redundant houses (*Morgan v. Aylesford Justices*).

There is no appeal from County Borough Sessions to the County Sessions on a refusal to renew (*Rex v. Southampton Justices*); and in the same case it was held that the County Borough "quarter sessions"—that is, the whole body of the justices—had power to state a case, the proceedings being judicial.

In *Rex v. Leeds* it was held that in a county borough where no rules have been made with the approval of the Secretary of State for the appointment of a committee or defining a quorum, at least a majority of the whole body of justices not disqualified must be present and adjudicate at every meeting of the compensation authority.

The most important case was *In re Ashby's Cobham Brewery Co.*, decided by Mr. Justice Kennedy on appeal from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue as to the proper method of calculating the compensation. The valuation approved was as follows:—

Value of freehold premises when licensed, 18 years' purchase of	£	s.	d.
rent, £20	360	0	0
Add value of beer trade on profits earned: 169 barrels at 12s. 6d. per barrel, and 10 years' purchase	1393	15	0
Add for spirit trade	18	15	0
Depreciation of trade fixtures	25	0	0
	1797	10	0
Deduct value of freehold of premises when licence taken away	300	0	0
Amount of compensation	£1497	10	0

The principles settled were that the value of the licence in the case of a tied house is to be ascertained by adding to the capital value of the premises calculated on the rent actually paid the capital value of the profit made by the brewer on the beer sold, but adding nothing for the tenant's profits and deducting the freehold value of the premises when unlicensed. The profit per barrel of course will depend on the actual profit of the particular brewer, and the quantity of beer sold is to be an average for a fair number of years—in practice three. Nothing is to be included in the valuation in respect of the tenant's interest, but a sum is to be added for depreciation of trade fixtures.

Where a brewery sends out beer by carmen who have orders to supply only the beer previously ordered by the customer and take the money for it, the officer of the brewery holding the licence cannot be convicted of having sold beer where he was not authorised to sell it if the drayman sells a crate of beer to a person who has not previously ordered it, as such a sale is not within the scope of the drayman's employment (*Boyle v. Smith*).

In *Elias v. Dunlop* it was held that a grocer having two shops, at one of which he held a licence and at the other not, was liable to be convicted of selling without a licence if he took an order at the shop where he did not hold the licence and supplied the beer from the other shop where he did.

### Local Government.

A borough treasurer, who was a banker and received no remuneration, was restrained from charging interest on an overdraft by the Corporation where the Corporation had exhausted all its borrowing powers before making the overdraft, the overdraft being an unauthorised borrowing (*Attorney-General v. de Winton*).

A highway presumably includes all the land between the hedges; and a local authority which sought to make up an ancient highway which had been widened by filling in a ditch as a new road under the last paragraph of sect. 150 of the Public Health Act 1875 failed, the County Court judge holding as a fact, and being upheld by the King's Bench, that the ditch was part of the highway (*Chorley Corporation v. Nightingale*).

A local authority owning an infectious hospital is not liable for damages because its duly qualified doctor discharges a patient before such patient has ceased to be in a condition to cause infection. They perform their duty by employing a duly qualified doctor (*Evans v. Liverpool Corporation*).

An illegitimate child can acquire a settlement for itself by residence before sixteen (*Woolwich Union v. Fulham Union*).

The period of six months' absence from the meetings of a local authority to vacate the seat runs from the first meeting in such period from which the member absented himself, and not from the last meeting at which he was present (*Kershaw v. Shoreditch Borough Council*).

A contract of an urban authority under the Public Health Act 1875 is not void because it does not contain any penalty clause. The provisions of the Act on this head are directory only (*Soothill Upper Urban Council v. Wakefield Rural District Council*).

A local authority that causes damage by pouring sewage into a channel too small for the purpose, although originally large enough, is guilty of negligence, and liable to the owner

for any damage so caused to private property (*Hawthorn Corporation v. Kammlink*).

In *Wolfenden v. McCulloch* it was held that where the milk was deficient in butter fat owing to the interval that had been allowed to elapse between the milkings the justices were not bound to convict.

It is not necessary for the sanitary inspector of a London borough to have the express authority of the Council to prosecute on a charge of "having in his possession unsound meat for the purposes of sale." A private person can prosecute, and so therefore can an inspector without authority; and if he purports to act on behalf of the Council, these words can be struck out of information and summons as surplusage (*Giebler v. Manning*).

A percentage added to the costs of road repairs in the Metropolis for expenses of supervision, etc., cannot be recovered by the local authority (*Ballard v. Wandsworth Borough Council*).

A mews or private courtyard, when once paved under order of the local authority, has to be kept in repair by the owner; but the authority cannot require him to adopt some new form of pavement (*Harrison v. New Street Mews*).

In *Hornsey Corporation v. Birkbeck Freehold Land Society* it was held that a local authority has no jurisdiction under sect. 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to charge a proportion of the expenses of making up a street on the owners or occupiers of premises which, though fronting, adjoining, or abutting on the street, are outside the boundary of the local authority.

### Master and Servant.

Where an engine and driver are let out, the hirers having the control of the driver and directing him what to do, the driver is in the employment of the hirers so as to render them liable for his negligence, and the owner of the engine and employer of the driver is not liable (*Dewar v. Tasker*).

In *Devonald v. Rosser & Sons* a rollerman employed in tin-works for many years and paid by piecework, one of the terms of the employment being that the engagement could only be determined by 28 days' written notice, was held by the Court of Appeal to be entitled to be found a reasonable amount of work during the currency of the notice.

(See also under *Workmen's Compensation*.)

### Money Lending.

In *Carringtons, Ltd., v. Smith*, 75 per cent. per annum was held a not unreasonable rate of interest on a loan of £150 to a director of a company with an income of £1000 a year, and possessed of furniture and pictures of considerable value made without security, except two bills for £72 and £150, repayable by 6 and 12 monthly instalments. The borrower was pressed for money, but not actually threatened by his creditors with proceedings.

In *Bonnard v. Dott* it was held that an unregistered money lender cannot only not recover his loan, but that the borrower can recover from him any securities he has lodged with him.

### Negligence.

In *Clark v. London General Omnibus Co.* a father brought an action under Lord Campbell's Act 1846 and at common law claiming damages for loss occasioned by his daughter being killed while riding a bicycle by one of the defendant



company's 'buses. He claimed (a) funeral expenses, (b) travelling expenses incurred to recruit the health of himself and his wife owing to the shock, (c) the damage to the bicycle, and (d) loss of his daughter's services. The jury found for £14 under head (a), and £6 under head (c), but nothing under the other heads. The Court of Appeal set aside the verdict, and held that the father had no remedy.

In *Bullock v. London General Omnibus Co.*, it was held that where a plaintiff brings an action against two parties contributing to an accident, not knowing which defendant is liable, and it is held that only one of them was negligent, the Court may in a proper case add the costs of the successful defendant which it directs the plaintiff to pay to the damages recoverable by the plaintiff against the other defendant.

### Property.

A company owning leaseholds went into liquidation, and transferred its assets to a new company, which paid the purchase money and took possession of all the assets, including the leaseholds, but did not take an assignment of the leaseholds. The old company was then dissolved, in pursuance of sect. 143 of the Companies Act 1862. The Court appointed a "new trustee" under the Trustees Act 1893, sect. 25, to convey the leaseholds to the new company. (*In re No. 9, Bomore Road.*)

A forged transfer confers no title on the transferee acting in good faith for valuable consideration, and the transferee, on the register being rectified by restoring the name of the true owner, has no claim to compensation. A solicitor forged a transfer of a registered charge, and handed it with the charge certificate to a transferee for value. He registered the transfer, but his name was removed from the register without compensation. (*Attorney-General v. Odell.*)

On conviction for felony the whole of the felon's property, real and personal, passes to his administrator appointed under the Forfeiture Act 1870, with power to sell and convey, but the administrator cannot bar an estate tail. The felon, however, himself can, as the barring of an entail is not an act of alienation. (*In re Gaskell and Walter's Contract.*)

A power contained in a contract for sale to rescind on account of any requisition which the vendor declines to answer, must not be exercised arbitrarily. It is arbitrary to refuse to give the date of birth of a child, evidence of whose birth is a necessary part of the title, if the vendor has ready means of obtaining it (*Quinion v. Home*), and it is unreasonable to rescind in order to avoid payment of compensation for some variation in the description. (*In re Jackson v. Hayden's Contract.*)

### Registration Law.

A very important case, leading to many interesting decisions in the Registration Courts, and considerable additions to the roll of Parliamentary and municipal electors, was *Kent v. Fittall*, in which the Court of Appeal held that it is not conclusive against a person living in another's house, being an occupier, that the landlord lives on the premises. Previously this had been regarded as a conclusive test between "lodgers" and "occupiers." The importance to the voter is that if he is an occupier he can vote at a municipal election while a lodger cannot, and he can

carry on his qualification from one place in the same town to another by means of the "successive occupation" qualification.

### Trade.

In *Kemp v. Baerselman*, Kemp, who was a cake manufacturer, contracted with the defendants that they should supply him with all the eggs he wanted in his business. He sold his business to a company, and purported to assign the contract to them. The defendants refused to supply the company. The contract was held to be a personal contract and not assignable.

In *Diestal v. Stevenson* a contract for the sale of coal to be delivered in Germany provided a penalty of 1s. a ton on the portion unexecuted. Default was made, and the plaintiff claimed to disregard the 1s. penalty "as a penalty," and not agreed or liquidated damages, and to claim the actual damage, which exceeded 1s. a ton. The Court, however, held that on the true construction of the contract the 1s. a ton was to be treated as liquidated damages. And in *Fye v. British Automobile Commercial Syndicate, Ltd.*, it was held that the paying of a deposit on the making of a contract did not necessarily make the amount deposited liquidated damages, but the Court must decide what was the true intention of the parties.

An auctioneer is not a trader, and a partner in a firm of auctioneers has therefore no implied authority to bind the firm by accepting a bill of exchange in the firm's name (*Wheatley v. Smithers*).

In the case of *In re Brindley ex-parte Taylor, Sons & Co.*, Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy expressed the opinion that a clause in a deed of arrangement allowing the trustee to pay in full or otherwise than by dividends any creditor or creditors who should decline to execute or assent to the deed was improper, as providing a means of bribing a creditor to assent to the deed, and might go far towards invalidating the deed altogether.

A commercial traveller's commission is part of his salary, and as such a good preferential debt in bankruptcy (*Re Klein ex-parte Goodwin*).

A creditor who has so acted that he cannot avail himself of a deed of arrangement as an act of bankruptcy can, if he is not actually bound by the deed, file a petition founded on some other available act of bankruptcy, and so avoid the deed (*In re Mills ex-parte Mills*).

A very important point was decided in *Ponsford, Baker & Co. v. Union of London and Smiths Bank*. The plaintiffs, a firm of stockbrokers, were declared defaulters on the Stock Exchange, and so committed an act of bankruptcy. The bank knew of this, and refused to allow the plaintiffs and the official assignee of the Stock Exchange to redeem securities they held, on the ground that for three months after an act of bankruptcy of which they had notice no one could make a good title to redeem except a trustee in bankruptcy. The Court of Appeal, reversing Mr. Justice Buckley and the case of *In re Lawford and Lawrence* (1902), held that this was the correct view of the law, but that the official assignee should be allowed to redeem if he gave an undertaking to hold till the bankruptcy or the expiration of three months from the act of bankruptcy.

One of two partners without authority signed a deed assigning book debts in his partner's name as well as his own. It was held a good

equitable assignment, on the ground that an assignment of book debts was within the authority of one partner (*In re Briggs & Co.*).

In *Bannatyne v. D. and C. MacIver* it was held, where the manager of the London branch of a country firm, who had the right to draw on the London banking account, borrowed money and used part of it in paying the firm's debts, although the firm had supplied him with the necessary money, and appropriated the firm's money to his own uses, that the lender was entitled to recover from the firm so much of the money lent by him as was actually used in paying the firm's debts.

Goods delivered to a tradesman on the terms of a memorandum in the following words: "On approbation, on sale for cash only or return; goods had on approbation or on sale or return remain the property of (the merchant) until such goods are settled for or charged," are not goods on sale or return within sect. 18, rule 4 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893; the property remains in the merchant, and he can maintain an action for them against the pledgee of the tradesman (*Weiner v. Gill*, *Weiner v. Smith*).

### Wills.

A gift of an annuity to be bought by the executors carries with it a right in the annuitant to have the sum necessary to purchase the annuity instead of the annuity, and if the annuitant dies before the purchase is made, his executors can claim to be paid the amount that would have had to be paid for the annuity at the date of the testator's death (*In re Robbins*—*Robbins v. Legge*).

A testator made a will in '96 and a codicil in '98, the effect of which was to give his estate to his wife for life and then to his children. In 1905, the day before his death, he signed in the presence of two witnesses, who duly attested the signing, a document containing only the words, "All for mother." It was proved and admitted that "mother" meant the widow. The widow, who was executor with her son of the first will and codicil, proved them in common form, and subsequently sought to have the probate set aside and the document "All for mother" admitted to probate. This was done, administration being granted to her of the estate, worth about £7000, with the document which was held to be the last will, revoking the earlier one attached. (*Thorn v. Dickens*.)

In *In re Loveland*—*Loveland v. Loveland*, the testator had married his niece in Scotland, the marriage being void and the children (if any) illegitimate. By his will, made before the birth of any child, he gave his estate to his niece by name for life, and then in trust for all her children living at his decease. A child was subsequently born, and it was held that her child took, although illegitimate.

In *In re Correllis*—*Freeborn v. Napper*, the testator was a member of a family all of whom were illegitimate, the father and mother never having married. They lived, however, as a family, and always treated one another as lawful relatives. A bequest to nephews and nieces was held to cover all the children of these natural brothers and sisters, although not named.

A legacy to a creditor is by the general rule a satisfaction of the debt; and in a case where a testatrix gave a legacy of £400 to a sister to whom she owed £150, on which interest was

payable and had been paid up to the date of death, it was held that the rule applied, although the sister was executrix and the debt carried interest, while the legacy for one year would not (*In re Rattenberry*—*Ray v. Grant*).

In *Sampson v. Sampson*, Mr. Justice Kekewich held that under the statutory power to appoint new trustees the appointor cannot appoint himself. Trustees are bound to deduct income tax from annuities, and if annuities are paid in full they can be called upon to reimburse the trust estate (*In re Sharp*—*Rickett v. Rickett*).

### Workmen's Compensation.

A farm carpenter who at times assisted in harvesting, etc., may be an agricultural servant (*Smith v. Coles*).

Employment on a gas main at some distance from the gas works is not employment in or about the gas works (*Spacey v. Dowlais East Coke Co.*).

The laying of a telephone wire under a tramway was held to be work of "alteration of a railroad," although the lines were not disturbed, and only the road on the outside of and between the double track, but not between the lines of each track (*Adams v. Shaddock*).

In *Rogers v. Cardiff Corporation* the workman employed by the Corporation to keep the overhead equipment of a tramway belonging to them in order was injured while walking along the line from one place where he had carried out repairs to another some distance off where he was to do repairs. The Court held the whole tramway was an engineering work, and the workman recovered compensation.

In *Tullock v. Waygood & Co.* the repair of a hydraulic lift, the workman making use of the machinery of the lift itself for the purpose, was held to be an "engineering work"; but the erecting of a machine, if no mechanical power is used for its erection, is not (*Murphy v. O'Donnell*).

Unloading rails at a distance of 700 yards from the actual operation of relaying a tramline is not work on, in, or about an engineering work (*Buck v. Dick, Kerr & Co.*).

An employé of a firm of shipwrights employed on repairs to a ship in a dry dock cannot recover from his employers unless they have the "occupation" of the dock (*Burden v. Gregson*).

It is serious and wilful misconduct to disobey a written rule made under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, although the workman disobeying may not have known of the rule, and in doing what he did was following the usual custom (*Dotson v. United Collieries, Ltd.*). But it is not serious and wilful misconduct to use a lift which the workmen were forbidden to use except under special conditions (*Johnson v. Marshall*).

In a Scotch case a father whose average weekly earnings for four weeks were £145.11d. was held not in part dependent on a son who gave him 10s. a week (*Arrol & Co. v. Kelly*). In *Osmond v. Campbell* the widow was in part dependent, she earning something for herself, and the county court judge gave her £150. She would have been entitled to £155 os. 6d. if wholly dependent. The Court of Appeal upheld the decision.

The claim need not be in writing. The arbitrator can decide on the facts and admissions, whether a claim was made or not (*Lowe v. Myers*); but in Scotland it was held



that it must be for a definite amount (*Maver v. Park*).

If a workman bringing an action under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, loses, and asks to have his compensation assessed under the Workmen's Compensation Act, this is a final election, and he cannot obtain a new trial of his action or appeal from the judgment (*Neale v. Electric and Ordnance Accessories Co.*).

**League of the Empire.** The objects of the League are to further friendly and educational intercourse between schools and other educational institutions of the Empire, and to bring about a large co-operation between the different classes, as also between the different countries of the Empire for their mutual benefit. The League is officially recognised by the Education Departments of many of the Colonies, and has held an exhibition of the schools of the Empire at the Crystal Palace. *Hon. Sec., Mrs. Ord Marshall. Office, Caxton Hall, Westminster.*

**Legal Tender.** The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts:—

Of the	{	Gold coins . . .	up to any amount.
Royal	{	Silver coins . . .	£2.
Mint.	{	1d. and ½d. coins . . .	1s.
	{	½d. coins (farthings) . . .	6d.

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change.

**Legion of Honour, The.** Instituted by Napoleon when First Consul of France (May 1802), and intended as a reward for military and civil services. There were originally four grades—Grands Officers, Commandants, Officers, and Légionnaires (see ed. '87). On the coronation of Napoleon I. the Grand Officers were divided into two classes. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III. in '52, and now it includes the following grades in order: Grands Croix, Grands Officers, Commandeurs, Officers, and Chevaliers. The President of the Republic is the Grand Master of the Order. Membership of the Order is for life.

**L'Entente Cordiale**, founded in 1898, has about 580 members. Its objects are to maintain and perpetuate friendly social intercourse between the two nations. Two scholarships, enabling elementary scholars to spend a month in France, are offered for competition; and two scholarships are open to University students on condition that they go through a course at a French University. *President, Lord Colebrooke. Chairman, A. Barton Kent, Esq., 31, Marlborough Place, N.W.; Hon. Sec., W. H. Sands, Esq., 6, Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.*

**Liberator Relief Fund.** This Fund was started in Dec. 1892 to relieve the widespread misery caused by the disastrous failure of the Balfour group of companies. The total to which the Fund has attained is £131,269, of which more than £113,000 has been expended, the balance being invested for the permanent relief of the most aged and needy sufferers. Income, 1905, by subscriptions and donations, £4374 10s. 7d.; payments, £6148 10s., in 2015 grants to 1050 sufferers, five-sixths of whom are aged and afflicted widows and spinsters. *Secretary, Rev. J. Stockwell Watts. Office: 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.*

## LIBERIA.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. Liberia was founded in '22 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freedmen. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for two years, the House of Representatives (14 members) for two years, and the Senate (9 members) for four.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land, and forbidding foreigners to trade in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There has been much inter-tribal warfare, also, in the interior, but a conference was held at Monrovia in 1904, at which all the important chiefs signed a declaration of peace. There are magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the West African Gold Concessions Company. The chief products are palm oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

Area about 35,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, including about 20,000 civilised Americo-Liberians, the rest being natives. Capital, *Monrovia*, pop. 5000.

Revenue, 1900, £40,000; expenditure, £40,000. Imports, 1901, £120,000; exports, £99,000. In '71 a debt of £100,000 was contracted in England, on which no interest was paid. Under an arrangement made in '99, the service of the debt, with reduced interest, has been resumed; and in 1905 it stood at £96,197, including £18,747 arrears of interest.

*President, Arthur Barclay* (elected May 1903), took office Jan. 1904.

*British Consul, Captain C. Braithwaite Wallis*, at Monrovia.

*Consul-General in London* (and acting *Chargé d'Affaires*), *Henry Hayman*.—*Consul, S. de Stein*, 3, Coleman Street, E.C.

**Liberty and Property Defence League,** The (motto "Self-help *versus* State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. Federated with the League are about 220 Defence and Protection Societies, representing the chief industries in the kingdom. *Chairman, Earl of Wemyss. Central offices, 25, Victoria St., S.W.*

## LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The special feature of the British library system has been the work done under the Public Libraries Acts. These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. A consolidating Act was carried in '92. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries, to be maintained by a rate not exceeding 1d. in the £.

The libraries in the County of London, established under the Public Libraries' Acts, contain about 1,000,000 volumes, and issue between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 volumes annually.

Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the **British Museum** (*q.v.*), which is only exceeded in extent by the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris. It possesses over 2,000,000 volumes and 100,000 MSS. and charters. It is entitled under the Copyright Acts to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (600,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.), and the Cambridge University Library (550,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (430,000 vols. and 3000 MSS.), and the library of Trinity College, Dublin (238,000 vols. and 2000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals.

The **Library Association**, founded '77, incorporated by Royal Charter '98, now numbers over 600 members, including chairmen and members of committees and the chief librarians of the country. A list of the municipal and other libraries in the United Kingdom, as well as the principal libraries of the British Colonies, is published in the "Year-Book" of the Library Association, published by the Association at Whitcomb House, Whitcomb Street, Pall Mall East, price 1s. net. **President**, Sir William Bailey; **Hon. Secretary**, L. Stanley Jast, Whitcomb House, Whitcomb Street, Pall Mall East.

### **Special Libraries in London.**

The more important special libraries in London are as follows:—

**Admiralty** (45,000 vols.). Librarian, Mr. Ferdinand Brand.

**Bethnal Green Free Library**, London Street, Bethnal Green, E. (36,000), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

**Bishopsgate Institute**, Bishopsgate Street Without (40,000), 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

**Chemical Society**, Burlington House, W. (18,000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Librarian, F. W. Clifford.

**Church House**, Dean's Yard, Westminster (25,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

**College of Preceptors**. Offices: Bloomsbury Square (10,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**Colonial Office** (23,000).

**Corporation Library**, Guildhall (112,000), 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**Cripplegate Institute**, Golden Lane, E.C. (43,000), Lending and Reference Libraries, News and Magazine Rooms, Boys Library, Technical Classes, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Institute Manager, H. W. Capper.

**Dr. Williams' Library**, Gordon Square, W.C. (about 50,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

**Dyce and Foster**, Victoria and Albert Museum (35,000).

**Foreign Office** (75,000).

**Geological Society**, Burlington House (20,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**Gray's Inn** (15,000).

**House of Commons** (42,000).

**House of Lords** (50,000), open only to Peers.

**India Office Library**, Whitehall, S.W. (66,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Assistant Librarian, T. W. Arnold.

**Inner Temple** (58,000).

**Institution of Civil Engineers**, Great George Street, S.W. (58,000), 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

**Institution of Electrical Engineers**, 92, Victoria Street, S.W. (6000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**Lambeth Palace Library**, Lambeth (30,000 and 2000 MSS.), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays excepted. Closed in September.

**Law Society**, 100-113, Chancery Lane, W.C. (46,000), 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Aug. 12th—Sept. 30th).

**Lincoln's Inn**, Sir Matthew Hale's MSS. and 55,000 printed books. Librarian, A. F. G. Etheridge.

**London Institution**, Finsbury Circus, E.C. (100,000), open to subscribers.

**London Library**, St. James's Square, S.W. (220,000), 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

**Middle Temple** (40,000).

**Museum of Practical Geology**, Jermyn Street, S.W. (60,000), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., November to February; 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during remainder of year; Mondays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to dusk.

**National Art** (60,000).

**Patent Office**, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C. (100,000), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

**Royal Society**, Burlington House (80,000), 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 1 p.m.

**Royal Asiatic Society**, 22, Albemarle Street, W. (16,000), 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

**Royal Astronomical Society**, Burlington House (14,000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

**Royal College of Physicians**, Pall Mall East (25,000), 12 noon to 6 p.m.

**Royal College of Surgeons**, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields (55,000), 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

**Royal Colonial Institute**, Northumberland Avenue (65,000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**Royal Geographical Society**, 2, Savile Row, W. (40,000), 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**Royal Institution**, 21, Albemarle Street, W. (60,000), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

**Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society**, 20, Hanover Square, W. (52,000), 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., except August and Bank Holidays.

**Royal Society of Literature**, 20, Hanover Square, W. (4000), 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**Royal Statistical Society**, 9, Adelphi Terrace (40,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., 1 p.m. during recess.

**Royal United Service Institution Museum**, Banqueting House, Whitehall, S.W. (40,000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (summer), 4 p.m. (winter).

**Russell Institution** (18,500).

**St. Bride Foundation Institute**, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (26,375), 10.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Librarian, F. W. T. Lange.

**St. Paul's Cathedral** (10,750).

**Sion College**, Victoria Embankment, E.C. (100,000), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

**Society of Antiquaries** (42,000).

**Victoria and Albert Museum**, Science (90,000).

**University College**, Gower Street, W.C. (110,000), 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during term; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. during vacations.

**University of London** (60,000), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian, L. W. Haward, M.A.

**War Office** (80,000). Not open to the public.

**Westminster Chapter Library**, Westminster (12,000), only open to general readers by permission of the Dean.



## LICENCES, GENERAL.

(See FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM for the revenue from Licence Duties.)

	£	s.	d.
Armorial bearings (annual) . . . . .	1	1	0
" if used on carriage . . . . .	2	2	0
Auctioneer's (annual) . . . . .	10	0	0
Banker's . . . . .	30	0	0
Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses . . . . .	2	2	0
" four wheels for one horse . . . . .	1	1	0
" less than four wheels . . . . .	0	15	0
" hackney carriages . . . . .	0	15	0
" Motors or motor drawn—			
1 to 2 tons . . . . .	2	2	0
2 to 5 tons . . . . .	3	3	0
Distiller's (annual) . . . . .	10	10	0
Dog (Great Britain) . . . . .	0	7	6
Ecclesiastical lecturer . . . . .	0	10	0
" building for divine service and chapel for solemnisation of marriages . . . . .	0	10	0
Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st to expire July 31st following . . . . .	3	0	0
" After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following . . . . .	2	0	0
" After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st . . . . .	2	0	0
" For fourteen days continuous . . . . .	1	0	0
Gun. To expire July 31st . . . . .	0	10	0
Hawker's (annual) . . . . .	2	0	0
House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year . . . . .	2	0	0
Male servants (annual) . . . . .	0	15	0
Marriage—special . . . . .	5	0	0
" not special (see MARRIAGE REGULATIONS) . . . . .	0	10	0
Medicines (patent), dealers in (annual) . . . . .	0	5	0
Pawnbroker's (annual) . . . . .	7	10	0
Pawnbroker's, trading in plate, irrespective of weight, an additional . . . . .	5	15	0
Pedlar's . . . . .	0	5	0
Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver in one article . . . . .	2	6	0
" 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver and upwards . . . . .	5	15	0
Refiners of gold and silver (annual) . . . . .	5	15	0
Sweets, dealers in (annual) . . . . .	5	5	0
" retailers of . . . . .	1	5	0
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in (annual) . . . . .	0	5	3
" " " manufacturers of, from . . . . .	5	5	0
Wine retailers or grocers (annual) . . . . .	2	10	0

## LICENSING STATISTICS.

The number of licensed premises in England and Wales in 1905 was 124,571, made up thus:

Full Victuallers' Licences . . . . .	66,466
Beerhouses . . . . .	31,876†
Refreshment Houses . . . . .	935
Off Licences—Shops, etc. . . . .	14,327
" Beerhouses, etc. . . . .	10,967
Total . . . . .	124,571

The number of Registered Clubs was 6554.

Wine and Spirit Dealers' Retail Licences, 1661.

\* The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £30.

† Of these 14,054 were known to be "ante '69."

The number of convictions for drunkenness in 1905 was 207,171, and the number of persons convicted was 184,620, though this figure cannot be taken as strictly accurate. Of the total 88,742 were known to have been not previously convicted, and 44,964 to have been previously convicted persons. There were 415 committals to inebriate reformatories, and 469 persons were black-listed.

There was published in 1906 a blue-book, "Licensing Statistics, 1905," in which the above figures were combined to show the proportions they bore to one another for every district in England and Wales. The totals give the following results:—

Licensed Premises—On . . . . .	30'5	} per 10,000 of the population.
" Off . . . . .	7'8	
Registered Clubs . . . . .	2'01	
Convictions for drunkenness 63'7		}

The number of licences the renewal of which was refused in England and Wales in 1905 was 108 "on" and 23 "off"; there were 78 appeals to Quarter Sessions, with the result that the net number of licences refused was 80 "on" and 21 "off."

The number of licences the renewal of which was not applied for in England and Wales in 1905 was 532, including 226 "on" and 306 "off" licences.

The number of new licences granted in 1905 was 47 "on" and 192 "off."

**Lifeboats.** The Royal National Lifeboat Institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and was founded 1824. It has 284 lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Total number of lives saved since institution more than 45,000. During the past fifty years the self-righting boats have been launched more than 9,000 times on service, and have saved upwards of 16,000 lives. Those boats have been capsized altogether 59 times while out on service, but only on 30 of those occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting 42 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats on Dec. 9th, '86, and the Kingstown lifeboat on Dec. 24th, '95), amounts to 150, including 15 shipwrecked persons. The 135 lifeboatmen lost represent about 1 in 1000 of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsets were at the rate of 1 in each of the 171 service launches. Secretary, Charles Dibdin, 20, Charing Cross Road, W.C. La Société Centrale de Sauvetage des Naufragés is the French Society, established in 1865. It has its head office at Paris, and its operations embrace the entire coast of France, besides Algeria and Tunis. It has 101 lifeboats. Sec., Lieut. Emile Duboc.

**Lighthouse Administration, Royal Commission on.** In Aug. 1906 the King appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the Lighthouse Administration of the United Kingdom, constituted as follows: The Right Hon. G. W. Balfour (Chairman), Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Colonel I. J. C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., Vice-Admiral W. H. Henderson, Mr. M. A. Ennis, and Captain C. Bigham, C.M.G. (Secretary). Offices, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, S.W.

The terms of reference are: "To inquire into the existing system of management of the lights, buoys, and beacons on the coast of the United Kingdom by the three general light-

house authorities, and as to the constitution and working of these authorities, and to report what changes, if any, are desirable in the present arrangements."

**Limitations, Statutes of.** These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it, unless, as regards certain statutory offences, a limit is fixed by any particular Act. Redress from a trustee for such a breach of trust as to constitute a fraud may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time. An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. Part payment of a debt, or payment of interest, is sufficient to prevent the Statute from running, as is also a written document or letter admitting the debt or promising to pay it: either of these will enable a creditor to sue even after the 6 years has passed since the date of debt being contracted. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued. Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying; but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to 1 year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult.

**Literature, Royal Society of, 20, Hanover Square, W. Secretary, Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A.**

### LLOYD'S.

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd towards the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. Besides being a shipping news centre, Lloyd's began to be used as the centre of Marine insurance,

and this business rapidly increased. In 1773 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, took rooms on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71, notwithstanding considerable opposition. The objects were described as being (1) the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society, (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight, and (3) the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information. To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains an extensive system of signal stations for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. An inquiry office is also maintained, where the relations of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "Lloyd's List," various works are now published by the Corporation for the benefit of the mercantile and shipping communities, such as "Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Index" (a record of the movements of shipping throughout the world, published every Thursday), "Lloyd's Calendar" (an annual publication containing information of value to officers of the mercantile marine, yachtsmen, and others), and "Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels" of the principal steamship lines of the world, etc. Then a "Captains' Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of losses is kept in the "Loss Book."

The medal of the Society is presented by the Corporation of Lloyd's, as an honorary acknowledgment, to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea; and the Medal for Meritorious Services is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes. In 1803 "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war. This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's, the chairman being Mr. Herbert de Rougemont, a member of the Committee of Lloyd's.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport risks at least £5000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The aggregate amount thus placed at the disposal of the Committee of Lloyd's is very large, but in no way represents the total capital possessed by the underwriting members of Lloyd's. The Committee have also recently adopted a system under which a separate guarantee, applicable only to claims on fire policies, and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is required from members on their admission, and members who engage



in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, have generally furnished similar guarantees. They are also required to pay an entrance fee and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16 16s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay an annual subscription of £7 7s. and associates one of £5 5s. See MERCANTILE MARINE.

Secretary, Captain Edward Fitzmaurice Inglefield, R.A.

### LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the primary object of the classification of vessels. It is the recognised authority on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a committee of 59 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, elected at the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 14 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture, engineering, and the iron and steel industry. Branch Committees of the Society are established on the Mersey and on the Clyde. Rules are published annually embodying the best current practice, and are kept abreast of the latest developments and improvements in the construction of ships and engines. In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100A1, and for wooden vessels by A1. It is from the latter character that the phrase "A1 at Lloyd's" is derived, which is used to express a state of perfection.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it controls the testing of anchors and chains at all the public proving-houses in the country. During the year ended June 30th, 1906, over 471 miles of chain cable and 8664 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of assigning freeboards to vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the load lines of 13,585 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also conducts the testing of steel used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated period 981,920 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

It is a distinctive characteristic of Lloyd's Register that it is in no sense carried on with any purpose of pecuniary profit, all fees being exclusively devoted to the operations of the Society for the public advantage. To indicate the extent of these operations, and also the confidence of the shipping community at home and abroad in the Society's classification, it may be stated that, although application for

a class is entirely a voluntary matter, at the end of June 1906, 10,065 vessels of 19,059,362 tons were classed in the Society's Register Book, and 510 vessels of 1,191,912 tons were building at home and abroad under the supervision of a surveying staff which includes at present nearly 300 officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the last 8 years, ending June 30th, 1906, 10,302,089 tons of new vessels have been classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was established in 1824 by the amalgamation of the two rival registers of shipping which then existed—viz., the "Green Book," founded in 1760 by a Committee of Underwriters, and the "Red Book," founded in 1798 by a Committee of Shipowners. Lloyd's Register issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky Register Book, containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1906-7 edition of the Register Book contains 30,094 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. A Register of Yachts is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of about 7100 yachts of all nationalities, including about 500 classed with the Society. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of about 3400 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete statistical returns quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See MERCANTILE MARINE. Offices: 71, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

### LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. The L. C. of C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and 44 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good commercial library, and through its Statistical and Information Department inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues certificates of origin for goods exported to Russia, Italy, France, Turkey, Canada and Spain, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for Switzerland, Spain, Roumania and Russia. Under the scheme of Commercial Education, on which the Chamber has been engaged for 16 years past, the sixteenth examination for junior commercial certificates, and the twelfth examination for senior commercial education certificates took place during 1905, when 5118 candidates presented themselves, of whom about 50 per cent. were successful. There is an Employment Department. The Chamber of Commerce Journal is issued monthly, price 6d. President, Thomas F. Blackwell, Esq. Office, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. Secretary and Editor, Mr. Kenric B. Murray.

## LONDON, ADMINISTRATION OF.

- I. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.  
 II. LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.  
 III. CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF  
 LONDON.

- IV. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.  
 V. METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.  
 VI. METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

## I. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116'93 miles. The Council consists of 19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors (but in Oct. 1906 the Council adopted a recommendation in favour of the increase of the membership from 137 to 200). The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county.

The last election, the sixth, took place on Saturday, March 5th, 1904. There were elected, 83 Progressives, 34 Conservatives and Unionists members, and 1 Independent. As compared with the state of parties before the election, the Progressives lost 1 seat, the Conservatives and Unionists gained 3 seats and the Independents lost 2 seats. There were elected in 1901, 84 Progressives, 32 Conservatives and Unionists (as the Moderates were renamed), and 2 Independents, as against 70 Progressives and 48 Moderates in '98, 59 Progressives and 50 Moderates in '95, 84 Progressives and 34 Moderates in '92, and 71 Progressives and 47 Moderates in '89.

There were 66 contested elections, and 2 uncontested, the latter being at Deptford and Greenwich. Out of a total of 699,363 voters on the register in the 56 contested divisions, 319,631, or 45·7 per cent., voted, as compared with 40·8 per cent. who voted in 1901.

*Members of the Council.*

The members elected on March 5th, 1904, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council. The figures in brackets after the name of the division give the number of voters in those divisions. The number of electors in 1904 was 731,370; in 1905, 742,397; and in 1906, 742,238. The list has been corrected up to Nov. 25th, 1906.

Battersea (17,961). \*Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P. (P.), 5513; \*Mr. W. Davies (P.), 5502.

Bermondsey (12,406). \*Dr. G. J. Cooper, M.P. (P.), 3221; \*Mr. A. A. Allen (P.), 3215.—Dr. G. J. Cooper, M.P., having resigned, Dr. A. Salter was elected in March 1906.

Bethnal Green, North-East (9003). \*Mr. Edwd. Smith (P.), 3265; \*Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P. (P.), 3251.

Bethnal Green, South-West (8849). \*Mr. J. Branch, M.P. (P.), 2490; \*Mr. T. Wiles, M.P. (P.), 2458.

Bow and Bromley (12,008). \*Mr. W. W. Bruce (P.), 3420; \*Mr. B. Cooper (P.), 3388.

Brixton (13,392). \*Mr. F. Dolman (P.), 3170; \*Mr. Lewen Sharp (P.), 3120.

Camberwell, North (14,836). \*Mr. H. R. Taylor (P.), 3670; Mr. R. Bray (P.), 3563.

Chelsea (15,285). \*Mr. J. Jeffrey (P.), 4224; \*Mr. E. J. Horniman, M.P. (P.), 4143.

City of London (25,477; four seats). \*Mr. Alderman Alliston (C. and U.), 4907; Sir T. Brooke-Hitching (C. and U.), 4858; The Hon. Rupert Guinness (C. and U.), 4799; \*Mr. Stuart Sankey (C. and U.), 4606.

Clapham (23,435). \*Lieut.-Col. Rotton (C. and U.), 5910; \*Mr. T. Penn Gaskell (C. and U.), 5764.

Deptford (18,037). \*Mr. Sidney Webb (P.) and \*Mr. R. C. Phillimore (P.), unopposed.

Dulwich (14,681). \*Mr. G. A. Hardy, M.P. (P.), 4347; Mr. T. Gautrey (P.), 4275.

Finsbury, Central (9,711). \*Capt. the Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill (P.), 2361; Mr. A. B. Russell (P.), 2338.

Finsbury, East (6672). \*Mr. J. A. Baker, M.P. (P.), 2336; Mr. T. E. Harvey (P.), 2190.

Fulham (24,870). \*Mr. P. Lawson (P.), 6207; \*Mr. T. Davies, M.P. (P.), 6179.—On Mr. Lawson's resignation Mr. Cyril Cobb (M.) was elected in Oct. 1905, with 4395 votes.

Greenwich (15,056). \*Mr. R. S. Jackson (P.) and \*Mr. F. W. Warmington (P.), unopposed.

Hackney, Central (10,571). \*Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P. (P.), 3534; \*Mr. A. J. Shephard (P.), 3476.

Hackney, North (16,408). \*Mr. G. Lampard (P.), 4372; \*Mr. J. E. Sears, M.P. (P.), 4189.

Hackney, South (15,196). \*Mr. E. Browne (P.), 4318; \*Mr. A. Smith (P.), 4316.

Haggerston (7571). \*Rt. Hon. Lord Monkswell (P.), 2479; \*Mr. J. Stuart, M.P. (P.), 2456.

Hammersmith (17,413). \*Mr. J. Brandon (C. and U.), 3501; \*Mr. E. Collins (C. and U.), 3494.

Hampstead (14,592). Mr. N. Hanhart (C. & U.), 3252; Mr. J. T. Taylor (C. and U.), 3213.

Holborn (12,282). \*Sir H. Bliss (C. and U.), 2670; \*Capt. G. Swinton (C. and U.), 2649.

Hoxton (9366). \*Mr. H. Ward (P.), 2436; Mr. Graham Wallas (P.), 2361.

Islington, East (13,150). \*Sir A. M. Torrance, M.P. (P.), 4413; Mr. A. A. Thomas (P.), 3914.

Islington, North (14,252). \*Dr. T. B. Napier, M.P. (P.), 3876; \*Mr. W. C. Parkinson (P.), 3858.

Islington, South (9,930). \*Mr. Howell J. Williams (P.), 2536; Aldmn. G. Dew (P.), 2437.

Islington, West (10,520). \*Mr. W. Goodman (P.), 2904; \*Mr. G. H. Radford, M.P. (P.), 2874.

Kennington (12,062). \*Mr. Stephen Collins, M.P. (P.), 3394; \*Sir J. Williams Benn, M.P. (P.), 3388.

Kensington, North (13,196). \*Mr. Walter Pope (P.), 3232; \*Mr. H. L. Jephson (P.), 3203.

Kensington, South (13,993). \*Mr. R. A. Robinson (C. and U.), 3538; The Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger (C. and U.), 3519.—Lord Chelmsford (formerly Hon. F. Thesiger) having resigned, Lieut.-Col. Colville was elected in Oct. 1905.

Lambeth, North (8176). Mr. Jabez Williams (C. and U.), 1152.—Mr. Frank Briant (P.) was elected on Dec. 16th, 1905, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. Wightman.

Lewisham (26,793). \*Mr. J. W. Cleland, M.P. (P.), 6297; The Hon. A. L. Stanley, M.P. (P.), 5946.

Limehouse (7209). \*Mr. A. L. Leon (P.), 2381. Mr. Bawn (P.) died in Oct. 1906, and the vacancy was not filled in view of the 1907 election.



**Marlybone, East** (8852). Lord Ludlow (C. and U.), 2848; Mr. W. C. Bridgeman (C. and U.), 2779.—Mr. Bridgeman resigned in Nov. 1904. At the bye-election the Earl of Essex was returned, the figures being: The Earl of Essex (U.), 1822; Mr. T. Wheeler (P.), 514.

**Marlybone, West** (11,405). \*Mr. John Lewis (P.), 2708; Mr. W. Bailey (C. and U.), 2509.

**Mile End** (6311). Mr. G. J. Warren (P.), 2125; \*Mr. B. S. Straus, M.P. (P.), 2121.

**Newington, West** (10,475). \*Mr. J. Piggott (P.), 3244; \*Mr. J. D. Gilbert (P.), 3237.

**Norwood** (15,661). \*Mr. N. W. Hubbard (P.), 4328; \*Mr. G. Shrubbsall (P.), 4233.

**Paddington, North** (12,368). \*Sir Melvill Beachcroft (C. and U.), 3346; Mr. J. Stephens (C. and U.), 3120.

**Paddington, South** (8729). \*Mr. H. A. Harben (C. and U.), 2608; \*Mr. H. P. Harris (C. and U.), 2589.

**Peckham** (14,711). \*Mr. C. Goddard Clarke, M.P. (P.), 3935; \*Mr. F. W. Verney, M.P. (P.), 3871.

**Poplar** (10,394). \*Mr. W. Crooks, M.P. (P.), 3565; \*Sir J. McDougall (P.), 3169.

**Rotherhithe** (10,308). \*Mr. A. Pomeroy (P.), 3108; \*Mr. H. J. Glanville (P.), 3029.

**St. George** (3902). Mr. H. Gosling (P.), 1350; \*Mr. J. Smith (P.), 1263.

**St. George, Hanover Square** (12,499). \*Mr. H. J. Greenwood (C. and U.), 3144; The Hon. Lord Leigh (C. and U.), 3113.

**St. Pancras, East** (9384). \*Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P. (P.), 2751; Mr. E. Barnes (C. and U.), 2731.

**St. Pancras, North** (9217). Dr. Beaton (P.), 3045; \*Mr. D. S. Waterlow, M.P. (P.), 3023.

**St. Pancras, South** (6941). Major Houghton Gastrell (C. and U.), 1927; Mr. F. Goldsmith (C. and U.), 1808.

**St. Pancras, West** (9059). \*Sir W. Collins, M.P. (P.), 2889; \*Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington (P.), 2769.

**Southwark, West** (8886). \*Mr. T. Hunter (P.), 2285; \*Mr. Edric Bayley (P.), 2283.

**Stepney** (5849). \*Mr. W. C. Steadman, M.P. (P.), 2004; Lord Malmesbury (C. and U.), 1960.—Lord Malmesbury resigned in March 1905, and Mr. A. O. Goodrich (C. and U.) was elected in his place.

**Strand** (10,369). \*Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (C. and U.), 2403; Lord Elcho (C. and U.), 2312.

**Walworth** (8299). \*Mr. R. Spokes (P.), 2484; Rev. Canon Jephson (P.), 2425.—Mr. R. Spokes died on March 22nd, 1906, and the Rev. Canon Jephson resigned in May 1906. At the consequent by-election Mr. J. A. Dawes (P.) 1927 and Mr. Charles Jesson (P.) 1879 were elected.

**Wandsworth** (38,850). Mr. W. J. Lancaster (C. and U.), 8526; Mr. W. Hunt (C. and U.), 8342.

**Westminster** (9931). \*Mr. R. W. Granville-Smith (C. and U.), 2006; Mr. C. Y. Sturge (C. and U.), 1955.

**Whitechapel** (5413). Mr. H. H. Gordon (I.), 1616; \*Mr. W. C. Johnson (P.), 1326.

**Woolwich** (20,066). Rev. L. Jenkins Jones (P.), 6982; Mr. F. Chambers (P.), 6869.

The Aldermen are as follows:—

Retiring in 1907.

H. Torrens Anstruther.  
R. W. Bell.  
C. W. Bowerman.  
W. H. Dickinson.  
Dr. Forman.  
E. Spicer.  
Lord Welby.  
Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon West.  
W. B. Yates.

Retiring in 1910.

A. Fowell Buxton.  
Rev. J. Scott Lidgett.  
Isaac Mitchell.  
Sir F. Mowatt.  
W. E. Mullins.  
W. S. Sanders.  
Lord Sandhurst.  
R. Strong.  
W. W. Thompson.  
E. White.

Chairman of the Council, Mr. Evan Spicer.  
Vice-Chairman, Mr. Henry Ward.  
Deputy-Chairman, Dr. E. B. Forman.

### The Council's Officers.

Clerk, G. L. Gomme.  
Deputy-Clerk, J. Bird.  
Chief Engineer, Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.  
Valuer, Andrew Young.  
Solicitor, Seager Berry.  
Deputy-Solicitor, E. Tanner.  
Comptroller, H. E. Haward.  
Deputy-Comptroller, E. Doggett.  
Statistical Officer, E. J. Harper.  
Medical Officer of Health, Sir Shirley F. Murphy.  
Chemist, Dr. F. Clowes.  
Public Control, J. Ollis.  
Parks and Open Spaces, Lt.-Col. J. J. Sexby.  
Manager of Works, G. W. Humphreys.  
Chief Officer Fire Brigade, Capt. J. de Courcy Hamilton, R.N.  
Manager Tramways, A. L. C. Fell.  
Manager Steamboat Service, R. A. Owen.  
Clerk Asylums Committee, H. F. Keene.  
Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett, M.A., D.C.L.  
Assistant Educational Adviser, Dr. F. Rose.  
Executive Officer (Education), R. Blair, M.A.  
Assistant Executive Officer, B. M. Allen.  
Architect (Education), T. J. Bailey.  
Medical Officer (Education), Dr. J. Kerr.  
Superintending Architect, W. E. Riley.  
Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess.  
Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.

### The New County Hall.

On April 18th, 1905, the Council approved a scheme for securing a site on the south side of Westminster Bridge for the purposes of new offices, at an estimated cost of £1,700,000, being £600,000 for the site of about 5½ acres, or 248,776 sq. feet, £1,056,000 for the building, and £44,000 for the necessary embankment. The voting was 83 in favour of the scheme and 21 against it. The site is bounded on the west by the river, on the south by the approach to Westminster Bridge, on the east by Belvedere Road, and on the north by the premises occupied by the Council's Works Department. Together with the land occupied by the Works Department, the site covers an area of about 7½ acres. The Establishment Committee reported that the existing offices of the Council comprised 529 rooms, occupied by 1665 officers (Dec. 1904)—excluding the staff engaged at the Education Stores, Clerkenwell Close, 404 located in the main building and 1261 in out-offices. The estimated rent of the Council's existing offices was £38,765. The charge on the county, which an expenditure of £1,700,000 would involve, was estimated at £84,000 a year, decreasing by about £935 a year as the debt was paid off. The London County Building Act, 1906, empowered the Council to acquire such of the necessary property on the site as may not be purchased by agreement. The Council on July 26th, 1906, decided to have a competition for obtaining designs for the new building, and that the competition should be open to architects of any nationality.

### **The Council's Work.**

The Council meets weekly, but the greater part of its real administrative work is done by its Committees. Included in the work, besides the duties imposed upon it by the Local Government Acts, are the control of the Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Canehill, Claybury, Heath, Manor, and Horton Lunatic Asylums, and villa colony for epileptics at Ewell (the number of insane persons for whose care the Council was responsible was 18,540 in 1906); the great Housing Schemes for the people displaced by the clearance of insanitary areas and street improvements, the control of the Tramway Systems purchased by the Council, the direction of the London Fire Brigade, of the Parks and Open Spaces of London; and under the 1903 Education Act the Council is the authority for all public education in the county.

The net capital expenditure on the Council Tramways in South London up to March 31st, 1906, was £3,070,828. During 1905-6 the receipts were £782,210 and the expenditure £561,755, showing a surplus revenue on working of £220,455. After paying £175,133 for interest and sinking fund charges, £8000 on account of income tax, and carrying £35,000 to the renewals reserve fund, a net surplus of £2319 was carried to the appropriation account. The number of passengers carried was 164,818,560, an increase of 31,679,475 as compared with the previous year.

The net capital expended on the Northern System to March 31st, 1906, was £1,118,166. In regard to the lines leased to the North Metropolitan Tramways Co. and the Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd., the net revenue was £60,952, out of which debt charges of £35,695 were paid, leaving £25,256 net profit.

The Aldwych-Angel line was opened on Feb. 24th, 1906, and the surplus on working for the five weeks to March 31st was £317; the proportion of debt charges was £1060, leaving a deficiency of £742.

The General Tramways Revenue Account showed a deficiency balance of £25,573 carried to the Appropriation Account, which opened with a surplus balance from 1904-5 of £29,088, and closed with a surplus balance of £31,249.

In 1904 the Council obtained Parliamentary powers to establish a steamboat service on the Thames, and 30 steamboats were placed on the river by the time the service was formally opened by the Prince of Wales on June 17th, 1905. The net aggregate estimated expenditure to March 31st, 1906, was £293,136. The revenue to March 31st, 1906, was £41,315, and the working expenses were £72,466. To the deficiency £31,150, must be added the debt charges of £18,945, giving a total deficiency of £59,095. The number of passengers carried from June 24th, 1905, to March 31st, 1906, was 3,683,792, and the number of circular tickets used on tramcars was 178,798. In May 1906 the Council entered into an arrangement with the Thames Steamboat Co. (97), Ltd., that during the summer the Council should run on the section of the river between Chelsea (Cadogan) and Greenwich, and the Company on the section above Chelsea. The Council's service was suspended for the winter on Oct. 2nd, 1906.

### **London Fire Brigade.**

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been

more than quadrupled, and many alterations have been made in the constitution of the force, which now consists of 79 land stations, 16 street stations, 3 floating stations, and 1 floating repairing depot, 1 hose-cart station, 1 hose-and-ladder-truck station, 18 fire-escape stations, 5 steam fire engines on barges, 81 land steam fire engines (including 4 motor steam fire engines), 12 manual engines, 73 horsed escapes, 48 miles of hose, 90 hose carts, 4 hose-and-ladder trucks, 7 hose tenders, 1 first-aid motor, 1 motor tractor, 2 fire floats, 4 steam tugs, 9 barges, 7 skiffs, 112 manual fire escapes, 26 watch boxes, 1079 officers and men, 36 men under instruction, 12 pilots, 189 coachmen, and 318 horses (hired). The area protected by the Brigade is about 117½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. Each station is connected by telephone with at least one other station of the brigade, and each superintendent's police station is in telephonic communication with a fire station. In addition several fire stations are connected with exchanges of the National Telephone Company and the General Post Office, and a large number of public buildings and business premises have by the Council's permission been placed in direct telephonic communication with the nearest fire station in each case. Every land station has a system of fire alarms fixed in the public thoroughfares, and the total number of these alarms is about 1180. The cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1905-6 (including pensions) was £247,691 12s. 11d. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contributed £34,606 5s. 6d., the Government £10,000, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £9681 15s. 5d. The balance, £193,403 12s., was raised from the ratepayers. The report of the chief officer of the brigade for the year 1905 shows a decrease in the number of fires of 105 as compared with those in 1904. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 5676. Of these 880 were false alarms, and 1285 were calls for chimneys on fire. Chief Officer, Captain J. De C. Hamilton, R.N. (Retd.); Divisional Officers, Mr. Sidney G. Gamble, C.E., and Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N.; Assistant Divisional Officer, Mr. A. R. Dyer. Headquarters, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

### **Statistics.**

The area of the administrative county is 77,518.6 acres; the population 4,536,429. In 1901 there were 571,768 inhabited houses, 24,093 occupied only during the day, and 15,971 empty, giving a total number of houses, 611,837.

The assessable value of the County was on April 6th, 1906, £43,477,771 15s., a penny rate producing £181,157.

The revenue in 1905-6 (excluding tramways, working-class dwellings, and other revenue-producing undertakings) was: ordinary, £4,522,473 (including £2,886,178 from rates), education £4,754,997 (including £3,123,548 from rates), total £9,277,470; and the estimated revenue in 1906-7 is: ordinary, £5,387,546 (including £3,018,256 from rates), education £5,404,298 (including £3,441,990 from rates), total £10,791,844.

The expenditure in 1905-6 was: ordinary, £4,590,195, education £4,647,093, total £9,237,288;



and the estimated expenditure in 1906-7 is: ordinary, £5,710,247, education £4,395,396, total £10,106,643.

The estimated expenditure in 1906-7 may be summarised as follows:—

	£
Interest on debt . . . . .	2,226,314
Redemption of debt . . . . .	1,254,728
Grants to Local Authorities . . . . .	638,327
Establishment and Pensions . . . . .	306,575
Judicial and Coroners . . . . .	77,000
Main Drainage . . . . .	271,090
Fire Brigade . . . . .	254,045
Parks . . . . .	131,625
Pauper Lunatics . . . . .	100,575
Education (excluding debt charges £780,736) . . . . .	4,396,396
Miscellaneous . . . . .	449,963
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£10,106,643</b>

The Council's rates have been as follows:—

1889-90 . . . . .	12½d.	1900-1 . . . . .	14½d.
1890-91 . . . . .	13½d.	1901-2 . . . . .	15d.
1891-92 . . . . .	11½d.	1902-3 . . . . .	15½d.
1892-93 . . . . .	12½d.	1903-4 . . . . .	16½d.
1893-94 . . . . .	13d.	1904-5 {	Ord. 17'750d. Ed. 8'125d. (½ year's charge)
1894-95 . . . . .	14d.		
1895-96 . . . . .	15d.	1905-6 {	Ord. 17d. Ed. 18d.
1896-97 . . . . .	15d.		
1897-98 . . . . .	14d.	1906-7 {	Ord. 17d. Ed. 19d.
1898-99 . . . . .	14d.		
1899-1900 . . . . .	13½d.		

The gross debt was £74,513,000 on March 31st, 1906; but deducting loans due, Council properties and other assets, the net debt was £45,234,000, including Education debt of £11,691,768.

## II. LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should be formed for London. The first board was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act (Nov. '70).

By the London Education Act, 1903, the Education Act 1902 was, with some modifications, applied to London; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the London County Council as the Education authority on May 1st, 1904. The scheme drawn up by the Council, approved by it Jan. 26th, 1904, and approved by the Board of Education March 14th, provided for the appointment of an Education Committee, consisting of 43 members, and including (a) the chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy-chairman for the time being of the Council; (b) 35 members of the Council; and (c) five women selected by the Council. In addition to the said 43 members, the Council appointed, as members of the first Committee, 5 members of the London School Board.

### Members of the Committee.

The Education Committee is constituted as follows:—

### Members of the Council (38)—

Evan Spicer (Chairman of the Council).	Harris, H. P.
Hy. Ward (Vice-Chairman of the Council).	Harvey, T. E.
E. B. Forman (Deputy-Chairman of the Council).	Jones, Rev. L. J.
Allen, A. A.	Lampard, G.
Barnes, E.	Lancaster, W. J.
Bayley, E.	Leon, A. L.
Beaton, Dr. R. M.	Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott.
Bray, R.	Mitchell, I.
Cobb, C. H.	Mullins, W. E.
Collins, E.	Pope, W.
Collins, Sir W. J.	Radford, G. H.
Dawes, J. A.	Russell, Arthur B.
Dew, G.	Sanders, W. S.
Dickinson, W. H.	Shepherd, A. J.
Gautrey, T.	Stuart, James
Goldsmith, F.	Sturge, C. Y.
Guinness, Hon. R.	Taylor, J. T.
	Thomas, A. A.
	Thompson, W. W.
	Wallas, G.
	Webb, Sidney.

### Women (5)—

Adler, Miss N.	Homan, Mrs..
Bryant, Dr. Sophie.	Lawrence, Miss Susan.
Eve, Miss Margaret.	

In Nov. 1906 the General Purposes and Education Committees of the Council recommended a considerable delegation of the Council's powers of educational administration to the Education Committee, and the Council adopted the recommendations (Nov. 13th). The Council will accordingly retain for its own decision questions of expenditure, of building new schools, taking over non-provided schools, the settlement of curricula, and generally all matters involving new principles, and will delegate to the Council administrative action as to the staffing, curricula, and management of schools, colleges, etc.; the award of scholarships; the appointment and control of teachers; and the enforcement of educational bye-laws. The Council also decided that the meetings of the Education Committee, which had been private hitherto, should be open to the Press and the public as from Nov. 21st, 1906.

### London's Educational Progress.

The educational progress of London since '70 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period:—

### COUNCIL SCHOOLS.

	Rate at end of each Triennial Period.	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	—	—	—	—
1873	·89	58,581	59,606	40,481
1876	3'0	146,074	146,031	114,380
1879	5'15	219,291	233,480	185,518
1882	6'15	280,275	295,833	238,205
1885	8'0	357,298	364,140	290,099
1888	8'37	407,636	420,914	328,578
1891	10'7	428,035	450,981	347,857
1894	10'2	468,300	488,038	390,812
1897	12'34	512,025	520,877	421,960
1900	13'37	546,483	536,019	439,744
1903	14'66	572,649	549,667	475,510
1904	15'18	579,030	550,329	485,343
1905	16'0	588,703	554,646	493,975
1906	16'0	599,407	557,229	495,901

## NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS.

	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	261,158	221,401	173,406
1873	282,936	259,543	195,662
1876	287,116	259,436	199,605
1879	271,314	235,084	182,728
1882	263,617	223,297	174,723
1885	262,175	211,711	168,712
1888	262,022	207,887	162,349
1891	258,329	210,516	162,525
1894	257,652	226,163	177,579
1897	256,806	227,568	178,257
1900	220,987	219,921	174,702
1902	218,376	215,359	175,330
1903	217,088	213,207	177,974
1904	215,121	210,141	177,884
1905	213,023	205,323	175,149
1906	147,100	192,477	165,163

**Subjects of Instruction.**

The general subjects of instruction in all schools include :

(a) English language—correct pronunciation, reading aloud, recitation, writing, oral and written composition, and grammar.

(b) Arithmetic—oral and written.

(c) Knowledge of the common phenomena of the external world—formation of the habit of intelligent and accurate observation, and its application, with simple experiments, to the daily life and surroundings of the scholars.

(d) \*Geography—physical features of the earth, and specially of the British Isles and the British Dominions.

(e) \*History—great persons and events in English history, and the growth of the British Empire.

(f) Drawing—from actual objects, memory and brush drawing, and hand and eye training.

(g) Singing—by note, with proper breathing.

(h) Physical exercises—according to an approved system.

(i) Plain needlework—for girls.

For older scholars.—For boys: manual instruction in woodwork and metalwork. For girls: cookery, laundry-work, household management, and cutting out garments.

One or two subjects, other than those named above, are in many cases taught to older scholars. As a rule, these extra subjects are one or more of the following: algebra, Euclid, mensuration, mechanics, chemistry, animal physiology, hygiene, botany, Latin, French, German, bookkeeping, and shorthand.

Part of the instruction for infants is given by means of appropriate and varied occupations. Bible instruction also is given.

**Teachers, Defective Children, Evening Schools, etc.**

Taking advantage of the Elementary Education Act, '91, which came into operation on Sept. 1st, '91, all the day-schools under the control of the School Board were made free. The number of teachers employed in L.C.C. schools at Lady-day 1906 was 12,749. The number of teachers (excluding pupil teachers and probationers) in non-provided

schools at Lady Day 1906, was 4651. Efficient instruction is provided for blind and deaf children; and under the powers of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, arrangement have been made, where necessary, for the admission of such children into suitable homes or institutions. There are also special arrangements for the instruction of physically and mentally defective children, and for the physically defective in separate centres. The number of teachers employed in the L.C.C. schools for blind, deaf, and mentally and physically defective children at Lady-day, 1906, was 402.

Advantage has been taken of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with felony, etc., to send such cases to industrial schools (a) under voluntary management, or (b) under public management. There are 51 of the former schools and 8 of the latter: (1) two industrial schools for boys, one at Feltham and one at Mayford; (2) an industrial school for girls at Isleworth; (3) a home for little boys at Clapham Park; (4) two truant schools for boys, one at Homerton and the other at Highbury; and (5) day industrial schools (mixed) in Drury Lane, Brunswick Road, Poplar, and Ponton Road, Nine Elms.

Evening schools are held in every part of the Metropolis. The total number of pupils admitted in the session 1905-6 was 153,379; number enrolled first week of session 1906-7, 77,806. The subjects taught are classed under the following heads: Elementary English, commercial, languages, science and art; Euclid, etc.; vocal music; cookery, laundry-work, etc.; manual training, wood-carving and metalwork. Instruction in some form of physical exercises is given in every school; in the summer months swimming is taught; and the libraries of the schools are open for the free use of the students. A small sessional fee is charged.

The expenditure on maintenance account in the financial year 1905-6 was £4,683,982, and the revenue from Government grants, etc., amounted to £1,638,979.

**Higher Education.**

The Technical Education Board of the London County Council, to which the London County Council delegated its powers under the Technical Instruction Acts, was formed in '83, and consisted of 20 members of the Council, 3 of the London School Board, 3 of the City and Guilds of London Institute, 3 of the London Trades Council, 2 of the London Parochial Charities, 1 each of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters and of the National Union of Teachers, and 2 members appointed by the Council—total, 35. The work of this Board is now entrusted to the Education Committee.

The total maintenance expenditure for the year in respect of technical institutions, polytechnics, evening schools, etc., amounted to £656,113. Of this expenditure the sums of £63,542 and £115,260 were granted in aid of secondary schools and polytechnics and technical institutions respectively. Against this expenditure receipts must be set as follows:—

\* Not required in infants' schools.



	£	s.	d.
Exchequer contributions	184,711	12	6
Parliamentary grants, secondary schools, etc.	118,129	0	0
Students' fees . . .	10,369	14	6
Miscellaneous . . .	6,489	11	7
	<u>£319,699</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>

The net expenditure on higher education, therefore, amounted to £336,413 2s. 2d.

The work of the Council in regard to Higher Education may also be stated by giving a list of the institutions aided or conducted by the Council: viz., 5 University Schools; 10 Polytechnics; 12 Institutions conducted by the Council; 8 Technical Institutes conducted by separate governing bodies; 6 Schools of Art; 4 Evening Classes in Science, Art, and Technology; 28 Secondary Boys' Schools; 29 ditto Girls' Schools; 8 Mixed Schools; and 22 Domestic Economy Schools and Classes.

### III. CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two wards of Cripplegate Within and Without (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors must in each case be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one of the City companies or guilds (see p. 297), and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 20th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall; to be eligible he must have served as Sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. A poll, to be taken by ballot, may however be demanded, if necessary. The names of the two selected aldermen are then submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second. The Lord Mayor elect is presented to the Lord Chancellor to receive the assent of the Crown to the election; he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov. 8th, and on Nov. 9th he is escorted by the citizens in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the Lord

Chief Justice and again sworn. The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alderman has in rare instances been re-elected for a second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not half cover his expenses while in office. He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public or benevolent objects, and to take part in many important ceremonies: to open schools, distribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress; and by night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence, or to preside at Charity Festivals. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council; he presides at the justice-room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and of several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

The present Lord Mayor is Alderman Sir William Treloar (*q.v.*). The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E., Mansion House.

The Sheriffs are Alderman Thomas Boor Crosby, M.D., and Mr. W. H. Dunn.

The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councilmen. At a bye-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, for which a new home is being provided in the new Sessions House on the site of the Old Bailey.

The Aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present.

The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police, lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '98, the Commission being dissolved. To cope with this new work a Public Health Department was formed by the Corporation.

The Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) presents the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor and to the Lord Chief Justice, is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and

attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. The necessary confirmation was of course given by the Crown in the case of Sir F. Fulton, who was appointed in 1900.

The Chamberlain (the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P., who was Lord Mayor in 1902, salary £2500) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell.

The Common Serjeant (Mr. Bosanquet, K.C., salary £2500) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder.

The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Mr. James Bell, salary £2000) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only.

The Remembrancer (Mr. Adrian Pollock, salary £1500) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters.

The Sword Bearer (Mr. Winzar) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official.

### **London Livery Companies.**

There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 77. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. An asterisk is prefixed to the names of the twelve principal companies. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the companies was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £300,000. The total rent of the real property is about £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments.

On May 28th, '84, a Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the foundations and objects of the companies, issued a report, in which it recommended that the companies should be placed by Act of Parliament under such restrictions as regards the alienation of their real and personal estate as would remove all danger of the loss of any portion of their property; that the accounts of the companies

should be open to public inspection; that no future admission to the livery of a company should confer the parliamentary franchise; the appointment of commission which should undertake the allocation of a portion of the corporate incomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and, should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies. A dissenting report was, however, issued by three members of the Commission. No action has since been taken on this report.

The following is a list of the Companies, with the number of members, income where it is known, Clerk and Hall or Office:—

Apothecaries, 150; A. Mowbray Upton, Water Lane, E.C.  
 Armourers and Brasiers, 93, £8,000; Marshall Pontifex, 81, Coleman Street, E.C.  
 Bakers, 144; F. C. Lingard, 16, Harp Lane, E.C.  
 Barbers, 120; F. C. Lingard, Monkwell Street, E.C.  
 Basketmakers, E. Whitley Smith, 91, Cannon Street, E.C.  
 Blacksmiths, 89; W. H. Garrett, 6, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.  
 Bowyers, 27, £660; H. E. Griffith, 11, St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street, E.C.  
 Brewers, 54, £2500; William Higgins, Addle Street, E.C.  
 Broderers, 33; George William Barber, J.P., 13, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.  
 Butchers, 157; H. J. V. Philpott, Bartholomew Close, E.C.  
 Carmen, 32, £70; H. W. Capper, Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.  
 Carpenters, 150, £17,180; J. Hutton Freeman, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.  
 Clockmakers, 74; H. C. Overall, Guildhall, E.C.  
 \*Clothworkers, 179, £60,000; Sir Owen Roberts, M.A., D.C.L., 41, Mincing Lane, E.C.  
 Coachmakers, 96, £960; Thos. Henry Gardiner, Noble Street, Falcon Square, E.C.; and 8, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.  
 Cooks, 76; G. C. Sherrard, M.A., 34—36, Gresham Street, E.C.  
 Coopers, 187; H. P. Boyer, 71, Basinghall Street, E.C.  
 Cordwainers, 111; C. H. W. Mander, 7, Cannon Street, E.C.  
 Curriers, 64; E. H. Burkitt, The Hall, 6, London Wall.  
 Cutlers, 105; W. C. Beaumont, 4, Warwick Lane, E.C.  
 Distillers, 37; T. G. Vickery, Guildhall, E.C.  
 \*Drapers, 260; Sir William Sawyer, Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street.  
 Dyers, 85; G. F. Sutton, 10, Dowgate Hill, E.C.  
 Fanmakers, 90, £450; S. Chester, Esq., 90, Cannon Street, E.C.  
 Farriers, 97; W. E. Baxter, 9, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.  
 Felt-makers, 65; A. Peachey, 17, Salisbury Square, E.C.  
 \*Fishmongers, 338, £58,692; J. Wrench Towse, Fishmongers' Hall.  
 Fleethers, 20, £100; Beaumont Shepherd, 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.  
 \*Founders, 181, £1,830; Arthur Hughes, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.  
 Framework Knitters, £190; John Woodhouse J.P., 45, Ludgate Hill, E.C.  
 Fruiterers, 86; John Eagleton, 40, Chancery Lane, W.C.



Gardeners, 47, £45 15s. 4d.; E. A. Ebbelwhite, 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.  
 Girdlers, 90, £4,300; W. D. Smythe, 39, Basinghall Street, E.C.  
 Glass-sellers, 35; R. H. Evans, 58, Gracechurch Street, E.C.  
 Glaziers, 80; W. J. B. Tippetts, C.C., 11, Maiden Lane, E.C.  
 Glovers, 66; A. W. Burn, 2, Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.  
 Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, 103; W. E. Baxter, 9, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.  
 Goldsmiths, 150; Sir Walter S. Prideaux, Goldsmiths' Hall.  
 Grocers, 287; R. V. Somers-Smith, Princes Street, E.C.  
 Gunmakers, 34 (on Livery); F. T. Aston, 46, Commercial Road East, E.  
 Haberdashers, 341, £58,000; J. Hamilton Townend, Gresham Street, E.C.  
 Horners, 100, £100; T. Howard Deighton, C.C., 44, King William Street, E.C.  
 Innholders, 80; J. A. Druce, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.  
 Ironmongers, 37; R. C. Adams Beck, Fenchurch Street, E.C.  
 Joiners, 111, Livery; H. L. Bedford, St. Sepulchre's Church, E.C.  
 Leatherellers, 152, £23,000; W. Arnold Hepburn, St. Helen's Place, E.C.  
 Loriners, 393; C. F. J. Jennings, 27, Walbrook, E.C.  
 Masons, 31; R. L. Hunter, 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.  
 Mercers, 197; Sir J. Watney, 4, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.  
 Merchant Taylors, 304; E. Nash, 30, Threadneedle Street, E.C.  
 Musicians, 96, £400; T. C. Fenwick, 16, Berners Street, W.  
 Needle-makers, 62; J. King Farlow, 3 & 4, Crooked Lane, King William Street, E.C.  
 Painters, 148; T. Pritchard, Little Trinity Lane, E.C.  
 Patten-makers, 40, £87; Charles Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.  
 Pavors, 16; W. P. Neal, Pinners' Hall, Old Broad Street, E.C.  
 Pewterers, 108; C. W. Sawbridge, 15, Lime Street, E.C.  
 Plasterers, 46; A. F. Mott, 22, Bedford Row, W.C.  
 Playing-card Makers, 150; W. Hayes, Guildhall, E.C.  
 Plumbers, 147; W. R. E. Coles, 1, Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.  
 Poulterers, 117, £1,300; H. W. Liversidge, Library Chambers, Temple, E.C.  
 Saddlers, 99; John W. Sherwell, 141, Cheap-side, E.C.  
 Salters, 178; S. W. Luard, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.  
 Scriveners, 51; J. C. Wootton, 2, Finsbury Circus, E.C.  
 Shipwrights, 200, £450; Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S., 11, Temple House, E.C.  
 Skinners, 228, £44,000; E. H. Draper, B.A., Dowgate Hill, E.C.  
 Spectacle-makers, 300, £1,000; Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S., 11, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.  
 Stationers, 279; C. R. Rivington, Stationers' Hall, E.C.  
 Tallow-chandlers, 112; M. F. Monier-Williams, 4, Dowgate Hill, E.C.  
 Tin Plate Workers, or Wire Workers, 110,

£18 17s. 8d.; E. A. Ebbelwhite, 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.  
 Turners, 176; W. M. Shirreff, 53, Gresham House, E.C.  
 Tylers and Bricklayers, 75; Mr. Arthur Bird, 6, Bedford Row, W.C.  
 Upholders, 32; W. H. C. Crump, 17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.  
 Vintners, 209; Charles Lomas, Upper Thames Street, E.C.  
 Wax-chandlers, 37; T. R. Bridgwater, Gresham Street, E.C.  
 Weavers, 95, £1,157; Charles A. Bannister, 70, Basinghall Street, E.C.  
 Wheelwrights, 154; J. B. Scott, 32, Coal Exchange, E.C.  
 Wire Workers. (See Tin Plate Workers.)  
 Woolmen, 25; P. C. C. Francis, M.A., 19, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

### City of London Police.

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The total strength of the force in 1905 was 1056, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 3 chief inspectors of districts, 1 chief detective inspector, 15 district inspectors, 20 station inspectors, 9 detective inspectors, 74 sergeants, 12 detective sergeants, and 865 constables.

The detective department consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 9 inspectors, 12 sergeants, 33 constables, and 24 plain-clothes patrols. In addition to the above, 50 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £135 per annum for each man. The force has also a surgeon, receiver, chief clerk, and several assistant clerks.

The Police area is divided into three districts, each containing two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by five district inspectors and six station inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £155,000 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of 6d. on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, Mr. Frank Francis.

Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

### IV. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The London Government Act, '99, divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council.

The following is a list of the boroughs, with the number of aldermen and councillors assigned to each:—

Boroughs.	Alder- men.	Coun- cillors.
Battersea . . . . .	9	54
Bermondsey . . . . .	9	54
Bethnal Green . . . . .	5	30
Camberwell . . . . .	10	60
Chelsea . . . . .	6	36
Deptford . . . . .	6	36
Finsbury . . . . .	9	54
Fulham . . . . .	6	36
Greenwich . . . . .	5	30
Hackney . . . . .	10	60
Hammersmith . . . . .	6	36
Hampstead . . . . .	7	42
Holborn . . . . .	7	42
Islington . . . . .	10	60
Kensington . . . . .	10	60
Lambeth . . . . .	10	60
Lewisham . . . . .	7	42
Paddington . . . . .	10	60
Poplar . . . . .	7	42
St. Marylebone . . . . .	10	60
St. Pancras . . . . .	10	60
Shoreditch . . . . .	7	42
Southwark . . . . .	10	60
Stepney . . . . .	10	60
Stoke Newington . . . . .	5	30
Wandsworth . . . . .	10	60
Westminster . . . . .	10	60
Woolwich . . . . .	6	36

The first election of councillors took place on Nov. 1st, 1900; the second on Nov. 2nd, 1903; and the third on Nov. 1st, 1906.

The changes in the constitution of the Councils are shown in the following table:—

Majority.	Nov. 1st, 1900.	Nov. 1st, 1903.	Nov. 1st, 1906.
Moderate (or Con- servative) . . . . .	17	12	23*
Progressive . . . . .	8	13	3†
Non-Party . . . . .	3	2‡	2†
Labour . . . . .	—	1	—

\* Municipal Reform majorities.

† Hackney (22 Progressives, 20 Independents, 18 Municipal Reformers), and Stoke Newington (30 Independents).

‡ Battersea, Bethnal Green, Hammersmith.

§ Hampstead and Stoke Newington.

The strength of parties on the Councils elected in 1903 and 1906 was as follows:—

	1903.	1906.
Moderates or Municipal Reformers . . . . .	594	959
Progressives . . . . .	616	272
Independents . . . . .	103	97
Independent Conserva- tives . . . . .	9	—
Labour . . . . .	40	34

In 1903 47·3 per cent. of the electors voted, and in 1906 48·62 per cent.

### Qualifications of Electors.

The elections of borough councillors in London are conducted by ballot in the same way as Parliamentary elections, and are regulated by rules issued by the Local Government Board. The persons qualified to vote at the election of Borough Councils are the "parochial electors," that is to say, the persons on the register "for the purpose of borough elections." All persons qualified to vote at a Parliamentary and County Council election in London can

vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since '94. A woman is not eligible for the office of councillor. The Mayor of a London Borough is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising or carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

### Rates and Accounts.

One important change effected by the '99 Act was the abolition of overseers of the poor throughout the whole of London except the City. The Council of each borough are the overseers of every parish within their borough (sect. 11), and their powers and duties are exercised by the borough councils. The principal duties of overseers related to the making and collection of the poor rates and the preparation of the valuation lists, and these duties are now performed by the councils. The town clerks have the powers and duties of the overseers as regards the preparation of lists of voters and jury lists. The Council levy but one rate to meet all central and local expenses—the general rate—but this is likely to vary in every parish within a borough, by reason of the parish remaining the final unit of rating. The general rate includes the poor rate, and is assessed, collected, and levied as if it were the poor rate. Precepts for money issued by any authority in London must be sent to the borough council at their office. The rates collected in a London borough are levied in one demand note, which is to show the rateable value of the premises, the rate in the pound, the period for which the rate is made, the purposes for which it is levied, and the amount required for each purpose. The accounts of every borough council, and of any committee appointed by them, and of their officers, are audited by district auditors appointed by the Local Government Board. The auditor has power to disallow items in the accounts, or make a surcharge on the councillors who authorised any illegal payment. Sums disallowed or surcharged must be paid over to the borough treasurer, unless an appeal be made to the Local Government Board against the auditor's decision. The Board has power to remit any disallowance or surcharge. The accounts are audited yearly for the period ended March 31st. The form in which the various accounts of the council are kept is prescribed by the Local Government Board. Where the whole of a Poor Law Union is within one borough, or where the borough comprises the whole of two or more unions, the council appoints the Assessment Committee, and the town clerk is the clerk to that committee.

### V. METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 699·42 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metro-



politan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The Thames police are selected from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam launches. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The strength of the force for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1905 (latest returns) is 17,210, consisting of 31 superintendents, 546 inspectors, 2239 sergeants, and 14,394 constables.

The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

Commissioner, Sir E. R. Henry, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. Assistant Commissioners, Sir A. C. Bruce, Major E. F. Wodehouse, and M. L. Macnaghten, Esq.; and five Chief Constables.

The Metropolitan Police Force is divided into two groups. The uniform branch is responsible for the general policing of the Metropolis, the preservation of order, and the prevention of crime. The Criminal Investigation Department is more immediately responsible for the detection of crime.

The staff of the latter is distributed between a central office at New Scotland Yard and the divisions, where the work is carried on under the charge of a local inspector immediately responsible to the divisional superintendent.

The Convict Supervision Office registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and other criminals under police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of '71. This office is in a position to do much practical good by assisting, in co-operation with various recognised private organisations, for the benefit of discharged prisoners who are desirous of leading an honest life.

The Criminal Identification Department maintains registers, available to all police forces, containing information as to the antecedents of all the more troublesome criminals released from prison. The means of identification adopted is the Finger Print system, which in July 1902 superseded the less accurate Bertillon method of identifying by corporal measurements. The Finger Print system of identification has answered every expectation, and it is being rapidly adopted on the Continent, in America, and in the Colonies.

Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the Executive Branch, and the Public Carriage and Lost Property Branch.

The financial administration is under the control of the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, A. R. Pennefather, Esq., C.B., who is appointed by the Crown, and has the direction of contracts of every description, the management of all police buildings, buys the sites of and erects new buildings, and all the property of the police force is vested in him. He is also the receiver for the Metropolitan police courts, and the police court buildings are vested in him. The income of the force for the year 1905-6 was £2,278,971, and of the pension fund £256,808.

The rateable value of the Metropolitan area for 1905-6 was £50,959,879. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1905-6 was £1,483,676.

### A Royal Commission.

A Royal Commission was appointed (July 1906) to inquire into the duties of the force. It is constituted thus: Sir D. Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (Chairman), Messrs. C. A. Whitmore, Rufus Isaacs, K.C., M.P., and W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; Secretary, Mr. J. S. T. Leslie.

## VI. METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

The Metropolis Water Act, 1902, constituted a Water Board, called the "Metropolitan Water Board," for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the undertakings of the eight Metropolitan water companies—viz., the New River, East London, Southwark and Vauxhall, West Middlesex, Lambeth, Chelsea, Grand Junction, and Kent.

The Water Board consists of 66 members appointed by the county councils and other authorities within the water area, as follows: London County Council, 14; City of London, 2; Westminster, 2; the other Metropolitan boroughs (27), one each; West Ham, 2; the county councils of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey, 1 each; the urban districts of East Ham (now a borough), Leyton, and Walthamstow, 1 each; the combined urban districts of Buckhurst Hill, Chingford, Loughton, Waltham Holy Cross, Wanstead and Woodford, 1; the combined urban districts of Beckenham, Bromley, Chislehurst, Penge, Bexley, Dartford, Erith, and Footscray, 1; the urban districts of Tottenham and Willesden, 1 each; the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Acton and Chiswick, 1; the urban districts of Brentford, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Hanwell, Heston and Isleworth, Sunbury, Teddington, and Twickenham, 1; the urban districts of Edmon-ton, Enfield, and Southgate, 1; the urban districts of Hornsey and Wood Green, 1; the boroughs of Kingston and Wimbledon, and the urban districts of East and West Molesey, Esher and the Dittons, Ham, Surbiton, Barnes, the Maldens and Coombe, 1; the Thames Conservators and the Lea Conservancy Board, 1 each. The chairman and vice-chairman are elected by the Water Board, either from the members, or from outside the Board, and are unpaid.

The first election of the Water Board took place early in 1903, under regulations issued by the Local Government Board, and the members then elected held office till June, 1907.

Chairman, Sir R. Melville Beachcroft.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. John Glass.

Clerk, Mr. A. B. Pilling.

Comptroller, Mr. F. E. Harris.

Chief Engineer, Mr. W. B. Bryan, M.Inst.C.E.

Director of Water Examinations, A. C. Houston, M.B., D.Sc., Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories, 20, Nottingham Place, W.

Central Office: Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

District Officers: Kent District—A. Smith, Brookmill Road, Deptford, S.E.; New River and East London District—G. R. O. Williams, 173, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.; Southwark and Vauxhall and Lambeth District—F. Coffee, 30, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Receiving Offices: City Receiving Office—6, Broad Street Place, E.C.; Chelsea Receiving Office—41, Commercial Road, Pimlico, S.W.; Grand Junction Receiving Office—Camden Hill Road, Notting Hill, W.; Lambeth Receiving Office—Brixton Hill, S.W.; West

Middlesex Receiving Office, 19, Marylebone Road, N.W.

On June 24th, 1904, the undertakings of the Companies, with the exception of the New River Company, passed to and vested in the Water Board, who also took over all the debts and liabilities of the Companies, including their debenture stock. The appointed day in regard to the New River Company was postponed until July 25th, 1904, by the Local Government Board.

A Court of Arbitration to decide the amount of the purchase-money and various other questions arising between the Water Board and the Companies, was appointed by the Act, and consisted of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, Sir Hugh Owen, G.C.B., and Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B. The Court commenced their sittings for hearing the claims of the Water Companies in October 1903. The Companies claimed sums amounting to about £60,000,000, including the debenture stocks transferred.

The awards to the several companies were :

East London . . . . .	£3,900,000
New River . . . . .	5,967,123
Grand Junction . . . . .	3,349,500
West Middlesex . . . . .	3,524,000
Lambeth . . . . .	4,301,000
Southwark and Vauxhall . . . . .	3,603,000
Chelsea . . . . .	3,305,700
Kent . . . . .	2,712,000
Staines Reservoirs Joint Committee . . . . .	—

£30,662,323

The Arbitration Committee of the Board reported, Dec. 9th, 1904, that the total of the award in cash payable to the Companies under the awards of the Court of Arbitration would amount to £30,662,323, representing, on the respective bases on which the stock had been issued, £33,564,281 in 3 per cent. water stock.

The Capital Debt of the Board on March 31st, 1906, was :—

Metropolitan Water (A) Stock . . . . .	£6,060,165
(B) . . . . .	34,118,849
Redeemable Debenture Stocks . . . . .	7,217,838
Mortgage Loans . . . . .	37,500

£47,434,352

The Finance Committee estimated the revenue for the year ending March 31st, 1907, at £2,814,510; and the expenditure at £2,765,017.

The total quantity of water supplied in 1905-6 was 79,572,570,244 gallons; in 1904-5 it was 80,201,618,919 gallons. The average daily supply was in 1905-6 218,007,041 gallons; in 1904-5 219,730,463 gallons. The average estimated population supplied in 1905-6 was 6,747,196, and the supply per head per day was 32·31 gallons.

## LONDON CITY AND GUILDS INSTITUTE.

The City and Guilds of London Institute was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry, and received the grant of a Royal Charter from H.M. the late Queen Victoria. The Institute consists of Members elected by the contributing bodies in proportion to their subscriptions, a Council, and an Executive Committee. Patron and Visitor, H.M. the King; Chairman of Council,

Lord Halsbury; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; Treasurer, S. S. Gladstone, Esq.; Hon. Sec., Sir John Watney; Assist. Sec., Mr. A. L. Soper. Head Office, Gresham College, E.C. The total income amounts to about £45,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads :—

(1) The City and Guilds' Central Technical College at South Kensington, a college for higher technical education in which advanced instruction is provided in those kinds of knowledge which bear upon the different branches of industry. It is a "School of the University of London," and qualifies students to become mechanical, civil, electrical and chemical engineers, technical teachers, principals, superintendents, and managers of chemical and other manufacturing works. The building and equipment cost £140,000, and it was opened in '84.

(2) The City and Guilds' Technical College, Finsbury, is an intermediate college, with which have been incorporated the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools in '79, and the City School of Art. The college includes day classes and evening classes. It fulfils the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age; of a supplementary school for those who are already engaged in workshops; and of a preparatory school for the City and Guilds' Central Technical College. It was opened in '83; the building and equipment has cost about £65,000.

(3) The South London School of Technical Art, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in modelling, drawing and painting from the life, and house decoration.

(4) The Department of Technology, the object of which is to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country, and, by the publication of carefully prepared syllabuses for the guidance of the committees and teachers of these classes, by annual examinations, and also by an organised system of inspection, to place the teaching on a sound educational basis. The examinations are held during the month of May in over sixty different subjects.

(5) The Leather Trades' School, in Bethnal Green Road, is entirely an evening school for apprentices and others engaged in boot and shoe manufacture, conducted by a joint committee of the Institute, the Leathersellers' and Cordwainers' Companies, and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

**London Court of Arbitration.** for the settlement of trade and commercial difficulties (established '92.) The procedure is as follows :—An agreement of reference is signed, on payment of a fee of £1 is. at the London Chamber of Commerce by those wishing to settle any commercial dispute. Option is then given to the parties either to refer the case to a single arbitrator, to three arbitrators with a majority vote, or to two arbitrators and an umpire; or, if desired, the Court of Arbitration will nominate an arbitrator, or arbitrators, to deal with the question in dispute. The arbitrator, or arbitrators, or umpire, has power to examine witnesses on oath, and to call for any documents necessary. Any party to an arbitration who so desires may be represented by a barrister or solicitor. The Court has prepared



a model clause for insertion in trade contracts providing for the submission of disputes arising in connection with such contracts to the Chamber. A moderate scale of fees to be charged for arbitrators and umpires is arranged, yet high enough to secure the services of the best experts in the City. In ordinary cases the minimum is put at £2 2s. for the first hour and £1 1s. per hour subsequently. The Office of the Court, where all information can be obtained, is at the London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated), Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

### LONDON ELECTRIC LINES.

Among the features in the electric railway development of 1906 was an announcement by the chairman of the London & North-Western Railway Co. (Lord Stalbridge), at the meeting of Aug. 10th, that, in order to meet the problem of suburban traffic, the Company had determined to construct an electric railway from Euston to Watford and neighbourhood, partly alongside of and partly under the present main line, with a loop and local station under Euston Station, to serve not only the existing suburban stations, but several additional stations along the proposed route. He said that by going under Euston Station with a loop they would decrease rather than increase the suburban traffic passing through the present Euston Station, and be able to afford communication with the City and South London, and Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railways. This was not a competitive scheme in any way, but was an endeavour to meet existing difficulties.

During the session the London Outer Circle Railway Bill, which was for an electric line 32½ miles long through the suburbs on the north of London, from Feltham to West Ham, with a capital of £6,000,000, occupied a Commons Committee for several days, but was rejected on June 21st. Another Commons Committee granted an extension of time for the completion of the Cricklewood, Marble Arch, and Victoria line. The promoters of the Hammersmith, City and North-East London Railway Bill were permitted to suspend the measure until next session. Some details of the "tube" railways now working and in course of construction are given below.

**Baker Street and Waterloo.**—This line, when completed, will have 12 stations, and extend from Paddington in the north to the Elephant and Castle in the south. On March 10th the portion lying between Baker Street and Kennington Road was opened to traffic (8 stations). The equipment is quite modern, there being up and down tunnels and lifts for passengers. In the total length of between 5 and 6 miles communications have been, or will be, made with many other lines, particularly with the Waterloo terminus. A further portion to the Elephant and Castle was opened on Aug. 5th. Speaking at the half-yearly meeting on Aug. 8th, the chairman (Mr. T. J. Hare) said the average receipts per passenger worked out at 1'85*d.*, and during the period under review they had carried 3,006,276, of whom 430,283 were workmen. The directors (who had begun with a 2*d.* ordinary fare throughout) had determined to adopt the system of varying fares. It was expected that the Edgware Road section would be opened by the end of the year.

**Central London.**—The line is 5½ miles long, starting at Shepherd's Bush, and proceeding

under Uxbridge Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, and Cheapside, to the Bank. The fare is 2*d.* any distance, and 2*d.* return for workmen in the early morning. There are 13 stations on the route. At the half-yearly meeting of the company on Feb. 7th, 1906, Sir Henry Oakley, chairman, presiding, dividends were declared at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. There were losses of working-class and Sunday traffic in the half-year, and the accounts showed a decrease of £1760 in revenue from all sources, and a decrease of £1269 in working expenses. The average receipt per passenger was 1'85*d.* against 1'86*d.* Similar dividends were declared for the half-year ending June, when the accounts showed another falling off in passengers, there having been 22,336,489 carried, against 23,037,435 for the corresponding half of 1905. The receipts per head averaged 1'86*d.*, as before. At the meeting on Aug. 1st, Sir H. Oakley said that the backbone of their traffic had not been affected, and the Board had not thought it expedient to reduce their fares to meet either District Railway or motor competition. They were watching the effects of the experiment on the Baker Street line.

**City and South London.**—At the meeting on Feb. 6th, 1906, the dividend declared for the half-year was at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, as previous year. For the half-year ending June the dividend was at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, against 2; and the chairman (Mr. Stuart Wortley, M.P.), in congratulating the shareholders on the increase at the meeting on July 30th, said the extension to Euston was being carried out satisfactorily. £1561 more money had been earned, but there was a decrease of £910 from season tickets.

**Great Northern and City.**—This line, which was opened on Feb. 14th, 1904, is 3½ miles in length, and runs from Finsbury Park to Moorgate Street, with intermediate stations at Drayton Park, Highbury, Essex Road, and Old Street. The tunnels differ from the usual electric railway tunnel in that they are about 16 ft. in diameter, large enough to take the heaviest G.N. suburban trains, and of course widen out at the stations, where there are lifts. The whole-distance fare is 2*d.*, with intermediate 1*d.* fares. During the half-year ending December 1905 there were 7,383,383 passengers (all told), against 5,920,641 in the corresponding half. In the half-year ending June 1906 the number was 8,087,740, against 7,527,634 (all told), and at the meeting on Aug. 31d it was stated that the working cost was between 49 and 50 per cent., including the payment of rates and taxes.

**Great Northern, Piccadilly, and Brompton.**—This line is one of the undertakings of the United Electric Railways Company of London. The others are the Metropolitan District, the Baker Street and Waterloo, and the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead (which it is expected will be opened in the spring of 1907). The new railway, which it was announced would be opened by the end of 1906 or beginning of 1907, is 9 miles long. When the Charing Cross "tube" is completed, it will connect with it at Leicester Square and with the "Bakerloo" at Piccadilly Circus.

**Metropolitan.**—For the half-year ending Dec. 1905 the dividend on the ordinary stock was at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, against 3 per cent. for the corresponding period; while that for the six months ending June 1906 was

at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. against  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . At the meeting on July 26th, Sir C. McLaren, M.P. (chairman) said the electrification of the line was not quite finished; he also referred to motor-bus competition. An increase in the fares for the interchange traffic with the District line (see below) was announced in August.

**Metropolitan District.**—The electrification was not completed till Dec. 1905, and the dislocation during the half-year resulted in a large increase of expenditure, although 2,220,631 more passengers were carried. In order to pay the fixed charges, and £1 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum on the Four-per-Cent. Guaranteed Stock, £26,613 was charged to capital. For the six months ending June 1906 the net revenue account showed a deficiency of £39,984, this sum, together with £9375 dividend at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on the Four-per-Cent. Guaranteed Stock, being charged to capital account. The report foreshadowed an increase of fares, which was emphasised at the meeting of Aug. 16th by the new chairman (Sir G. Gibb), who made the following remarkable statements: "In the first half of 1899 the number of passengers carried was 23,107,266. In the last half of the present year the number was 32,759,662, being an increase of 41.8 per cent. In the same period the gross passenger receipts have fallen from £212,433 to £205,694. In other words the Company have carried more than 9,500,000 passengers in six months for nothing. The average receipt per passenger has declined from 2.19d. to 1.49d." Several revisions were made, and caused some commotion.

**Waterloo and City.**—The length of the line is 1 mile 4 furlongs 6.80 chains. The South-Western Company guaranteed a 3-per-cent. dividend. For the half-year ending Dec. 1905 a dividend at the rate of  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum (as before) was declared. For the half-year ending June 1906 the dividend was at the rate of 3 per cent., the same as for the corresponding period. During the session an Act was passed transferring the line to the South-Western Co., which offered in exchange for each £100 Waterloo and City ordinary stock either £67 South-Western ordinary, £105 Three-and-a-half-per-Cent. Preference, or £110 Three-per-Cent. Debenture Stock.

**London Institution,** Finsbury Circus, E.C. Principal Librarian and Sec., R. W. Frazer, LL.B.

**London Mendicity Society,** 9, Red Lion Square, W.C. Sec., Sir Eric A. Buchanan, Bt.

**London Parochial Charities.** The parochial charities of the City of London are now administered by a number of trustees, nominated by various bodies, who are as follows:—Nominated by the Crown, Messrs. C. J. Drummond, W. H. Fisher, the Rev. R. H. Hadden, E. Bond, and the Earl of Lytton; by the Corporation, Sir J. Savory, Bart., Messrs. C. T. Harris, C. J. Todd, and T. H. Ellis; by the London County Council, Messrs. Evan Spicer, Sidney Webb, Edric Bayley, and Sir W. J. Collins; by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Messrs. C. A. Whitmore and A. H. A. Morton; by the University of London, Sir Philip Magnus; by University College, Sir Richard Farrant; by King's College, Sir O. Roberts; by the City and Guilds of London Institute, Mr. L. B. Sebastian; by the Bishopsgate Foundation, Rev. T. Gear; by the Cripplegate Foundation, Mr. H. J. Felton. During the last few years

over £170,000 out of the funds of the trust have been devoted to the securing of open spaces, while about £33,000 a year is given in support of the various Polytechnics in the Metropolis. The foundation is the largest for charitable purposes in the kingdom. The annual income now is £98,500. Offices, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. Clerk, Mr. H. Howard Batten.

**London Police Courts and Magistrates.** City: Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor or an Alderman. Guildhall, presided over by one of the Aldermen, in rotation, for a week at a time. Metropolitan: Bow Street, Covent Garden: Sir A. De Rutzen, R. H. B. Marsham, and E. N. F. Fenwick, Esqs. Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road: J. R. W. Bros and E. C. T. d'Eyncourt, Esqs. Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane: A. A. Hopkins and C. K. Francis, Esqs. Great Marlborough Street: G. G. Kennedy and G. L. Denman, Esqs. Marylebone, Seymour Place: A. C. Plowden and G. Paul Taylor, Esqs. Tower Bridge (Tooley Street, E.C.): John Rose and Cecil M. Chapman, Esqs. North London, Stoke Newington Road: E. S. Fordham, Esq. Thames, Arbour Square, Stepney: F. Mead and J. Dickinson, Esqs. Westminster, Vincent Square: Horace Smith and H. Curtis Bennett, Esqs. Old Street, E.C.: A. R. Cluer and H. C. Biron, Esqs. West London (West Kensington), Vernon Street: R. O. B. Lane, K.C., and E. W. Garrett, Esqs. South-Western, Lavender Hill: Hon. John de Grey, Esq. Greenwich and Woolwich: E. Baggallay and A. Hutton, Esqs. West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford: R. A. Gillespie, Esq.: and the Borough Justices. Hours of Sitting: Mansion House, 12 to 2; Guildhall, 10 to 4; Greenwich, 10 to 1.30; Woolwich, 2.30 to 5. All other Courts, 10 to 5.

**London Reform Union.** Inaugurated Oct. '92. A non-party organisation having branches in many of the Metropolitan parliamentary constituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. The Union is in general agreement with the progressive policy of the London County Council. It has instituted an annual "Citizen Sunday" in London, and does much educational work. Chairman Mr. F. W. Maude, J.P.; Treasurer Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; Sec. Mr. F. W. Galton. Offices, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.

**London Salvage Corps.** This corps was first established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Metropolitan Board of Works, when the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1904 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 2777; outside, 139; total, 2916. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 11 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 21 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, and 8 coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: Com-



mercial Road, E., Supt. Pennock; Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. Cahill; Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. Allen; Upper Street, Islington, Supt. Paskins; and Watling Street, City. The Headquarters of the Corps are (during the rebuilding of the Watling Street station) at 34, Queen Street, E.C., Supt. Allison being in charge, and the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Fox, resides there.

**Lord Chamberlain.** The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. Theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown do not, even in the foregoing places, require the Lord Chamberlain's licence. One copy of every new play, prologue, or epilogue,—or new addition to an old play, prologue, or epilogue,—intended to be produced at any theatre in Great Britain, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced. An account of the theatre where, and the time when, it is to be acted or produced, must be signed by the manager. In the event of its being disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, it must not be presented. It is lawful for the Lord Chamberlain to disallow it, if he considers it fitting for him so to do, "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace." A fine of £50 may be levied on any person who presents a piece either before it has been allowed, or subsequent to its being disallowed, while the licence of the theatre where it was presented becomes void. The Examiner of Stage Plays is Mr. George Alexander Redford.

**Lord Great Chamberlain.** A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person. The office is hereditary, and at present is held by Lord Cholmondeley.

**Lord's Day Observance Society,** 20 Bedford Street, W.C. Sec., Rev. Frederic Peake, LL.D.

**Loubet, Emile,** ex-President of France, was born at Marsanne, in the department of the Drôme, where his father was a farmer, on Dec. 31st, 1838. He became a barrister, practising at Montélimar, and steadily rose step by step from the Municipal Council of Montélimar to the Presidency of the Republic,

passing through the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate *en route*, and having held the offices of Mayor of Montélimar ('70), President of the Consul-General of the Drôme ('83), Minister for Public Works ('87), Prime Minister (Feb. to Dec. '92) and President of the Senate '92. It was the Panama affair which caused the fall of his Ministry, but he was in no way implicated. As President of the Senate he was kept more or less outside of parties, though he was known to be a Moderate with Radical tendencies. On the sudden death of President Faure, in Feb. '99, he was elected (18th) by a large majority to succeed him, and held office till 1906. His uprightness, patriotism, and simplicity of demeanour made him the most popular President France has ever had. He was visited at Paris by the King of Sweden, the Queen-Dowager and Queen of Holland, the King of Belgium, the King of Greece, the Czar and Czarina, the King of Portugal, the King and Queen of Italy, the King of Spain, and King Edward VII.; and himself paid visits to the Czar at St. Petersburg, to King Edward VII. at Windsor, and to the Kings of Italy, Spain, and Portugal. He married in '69, his wife being the daughter of an ironmonger of Montélimar. There are three children.

## LUNACY STATISTICS, UNITED KINGDOM.

The figures given below are taken from the last published reports of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales, and for Scotland, and His Majesty's Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland.

The number of lunatics, and the proportion per 10,000 of the population in the three kingdoms, were as shown in the following table on Jan. 1st in each of the years named:

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1859	36,762 18'67	6,015 19'8	—
1869	53,177 23'93	*6,975 *21'5	—
1879	69,885 27'54	†8,878 †24'8	‡12,982 ‡25'0
1889	84,340 29'65	11,664 29'5	16,026 33'7
1899	105,086 32'96	14,979 34'5	20,863 46'3
1904	117,199 34'71	16,415 35'9	22,794 51'6
1905	119,829 35'09	17,241 36'3	22,996 52'2
1906	121,979 35'31	17,450 36'3	—

\* Average 1866-70. † Average 1876-80. ‡ 1880.

In regard to Ireland, the Census Commissioners for 1901 estimated that there were then 3868 lunatics and idiots at large, besides those under care. This would make the total on Jan. 1st, 1905, 26,864.

As to sex, the figures are as follows:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Males ..	56,264	8,458	11,900
Females	65,715	8,992	11,096
	121,979	17,450	22,996

There are three classes into which the insane may be divided, particulars of which are given on the next page.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Private	9,802	2,549	902
Pauper	111,256	14,850	21,935
Criminal	921	51	159
	121,979	17,450	22,996

As to forms of insanity, the statistics (in England and Wales) of institutions other than idiot establishments, show that on the average of the five years 1900-4 there were of the total admissions—

5.4 per cent.	suffering from congenital insanity,
40.7 " "	" " mania (all forms),
30.5 " "	" " melancholia
	(all forms),
4.1 " "	" " delusional insanity,
6.6 " "	" " general paralysis,
12.7 " "	" " dementia (all forms).

The Commissioners attributed to hereditary influence and congenital defects a large proportion (19.2 amongst males and 25.0 amongst females) of the cases coming before them; and 22.5 per cent. of the cases amongst males, and 9.2 per cent. amongst females were put down to alcoholic intemperance.

A Royal Commission was appointed in August 1904 to consider the existing methods of dealing with idiots and epileptics, and with imbecile, feeble-minded, or defective persons not certified under the Lunacy Laws; and, in view of the hardship or danger resulting to such persons and the community from insufficient provision for their care, training, and control, to report as to the amendments in the law or other measures which should be adopted in the matter. In Nov. 1906 the Commission were directed also to consider the working of the Commission in Lunacy, the Masters in Lunacy, and the Lord Chancellor's Visitors in Lunacy, and report if any amendments in the system were needed. The Commission consists of the Marquis of Bath (Chairman), Mr. W. P. Byrne, C.B., Mr. Charles Hobhouse, M.P., Mr. Fredk. Needham, M.D., Mr. H. D. Greene, K.C., M.P., Mr. C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C., the Rev. H. N. Burden, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Mr. C. S. Loch, and Mrs. Pinsent.

In England and Wales the total cost of the buildings and land for County, District and County Borough Asylums up to Jan. 1st, 1904, amounted to £19,167,418. The total average weekly cost per head for the year 1903 was 14s. 2d., including 10s. 2d. maintenance and 4s. in respect of interest on loans, etc. The money was provided thus: Rates, £1,592,232; patients' payments, £289,163; Parliamentary grants, etc., £745,802.

In Scotland the land and buildings up to May 15th, 1903, cost £2,276,318. The average weekly cost per head for the year ended May 15th, 1903, was 15s. 10d., being 9s. 11d. maintenance and 5s. 11d. interest, etc. Of the receipts, Government grants amounted to £63,165; patients' contributions, £13,100; rates, £231,496.

In Ireland the land and buildings up to Jan. 1st, 1904, cost £2,998,631. The average weekly cost per head for the year ended March 31st, 1903, was 11s. 13d., being 8s. 10d. for maintenance and 2s. 3½d. for interest. The receipts included Parliamentary grants, £171,603; patients' payments, £9229; rates, £363,798.

## LUXEMBURG.

The reigning Grand Duke is Wilhelm, b. April 22nd, 1852, who married in '93 Marie Anne, daughter of Miguel, Duke of Braganza, and succeeded Nov. 19th, 1905. He has six daughters but no son. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory, and since '73 forms a Catholic Bishoprict. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 51 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). Area, 998 sq. m.; pop. 246,455 (with the exception of about 3500 individuals all Roman Catholic). Capital, Luxemburg, pop. 21,000. Revenue, 1905, £571,688; expenditure, £569,884; public debt, 1906, £426,048; industries, chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a province of Luxemburg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south-eastern corner; capital, Arlon.

Minister of State, P. Eyschen.

British Minister, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B. (residing at the British Legation at The Hague, Netherlands).

Luzzatti, Signor, is a politician who has long held a prominent position in the Italian Parliament. He was Minister of the Treasury in 1891 in the first Rudini Cabinet, and again in '96, and held the same portfolio from Nov. 2nd, 1903, till March 28th, 1905. In 1906 his great debt conversion scheme was carried. He is an admirer of the English school in economics, and has written largely on economic subjects in the Italian press; while his contributions to the reviews have made his name known far and wide as an authority on financial and economic subjects. He was the founder in '66 of the "People's Bank of Milan," which originated that great movement in Italy (see p. 36). Signor Luzzatti is a member of the Right. See ITALY.

Lyttelton, General the Hon. Sir Neville Gerald, K.C.B., Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council, was b. in 1845, educated at Eton, entered the Rifle Brigade in '65, and served with it in the repulse of the Fenian raid on Canada in '66, in the Jowaki campaign in India, and as A.D.C. to General Sir John Aylmer in the Egyptian campaign of '82. He was A.D.C. to Lord Spencer in Ireland, '68-73; Military Secretary to Sir J. Aylmer at Gibraltar, and to Lord Reay at Bombay, '83-90; Assistant Adjutant-Gen., '95-7, and Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office, '97-8. He commanded the 2nd British Brigade in the Sudan campaign of '98, and was promoted to the rank of major-general for his distinguished service. After a short interval at Aldershot, he went out to South Africa, and took a prominent part in the operations in Natal, first as brigadier and subsequently as General commanding a Division. In February and March 1901 he organised the pursuit of De Wet in Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony, and then took over the command of the forces in Natal and South-Eastern Transvaal. When Lord Kitchener left South Africa on the conclusion of peace he was appointed to succeed him, and in Feb. 1904 he was given his present appointment. 12, Manchester Square, W.



## M

**MacDonald, Sir Claude M., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.,** British Ambassador to Japan, is the son of Major-Gen. J. O. Macdonald, and was b. in 1852. He was ed. at Uppingham and Sandhurst. Entering the 74th Highlanders in '72, he served through the Egyptian campaign of '82, and in the Soudan of '84, attaining the rank of major. His first active diplomatic work was done at Zanzibar as Agent and Consul-General there in '87. In '88 he was appointed H.M. Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa, and afterwards became Commissioner and Consul-General in the Oil Rivers Protectorate. In Jan. '96 he was appointed H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, and in 1900 had to undergo a terrible siege during the Boxer outbreak, after which he was transferred to Japan. The Legation at Tokio was made an Embassy in Nov. 1905.

**Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell,** Mus.D. St. Andrews, Cambridge and Edinburgh, LL.D. Glasgow, and D.C.L. McGill Univ. Canada, was b. at Edinburgh 1847. He studied as violinist in Germany from '57 to '62, and then became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. His compositions are numerous. Of his works for the violin perhaps the best known are his "Pibroch," composed for Sarasate, his "Benedictus," a set of Scottish pieces entitled "From the North," and a violin concerto, brought out at the Birmingham festival of '85. Among his other compositions may be mentioned three operas, "Colomba," "The Troubadour," and "His Majesty"; three cantatas, "The Story of Sayid," "Jason," and "The Dream of Jubal"; two oratorios, "The Rose of Sharon," and "Bethlehem; "Veni, Creator Spiritus," first given at Birmingham in '91; a "Scottish Concerto" for the pianoforte; an opera, "The Cricket on the Hearth"; "London Day by Day," an orchestral suite for the Norwich Festival of 1902, and the "Coronation March." Sir A. C. Mackenzie was elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in Feb. '88, and in '92 was appointed conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts. Knighted '95. Clubs: Athenæum, Garrick, Arts. Address: R.A.M., 4, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

**Maeterlinck, Maurice,** the Belgian author, was b. in 1862. The following is a list of his works, some of which have been translated into English and have attracted considerable attention in this country:—"La Princesse Maleine," published in '92; "Pelléas et Mélisande" (which has been dramatised and represented in London), '94; "Alladine et Palomides," '94; "Aglavaine et Selysette," '97; "Douze Chansons," '96; "Le Tresor des Humbles," '97; "La Mort de Tintagiles"; "La Intruse," and "La Sagesse et la Destinée" (all '98). M. Maeterlinck has published translations of other authors' works and written prefaces to them. He is also the author of the dramas "Ariane und Barbebleue" and "Sœur Béatrice," published in German in '90, "Monna Vanna" (prohibited in 1902, but the London Maeterlinck Society gave private performances of it), and of "Joyzelle," produced at Paris in 1903.

**Manchester College,** founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose

of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all members of Oxford University without payment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost £55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr. H. R. Greg, in Oct. '93. Principal, Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), D.D. (Tufts).

**Marconi, Guglielmo, LL.D., D.Sc.,** electrical engineer and pioneer of wireless telegraphy, was b. at Griffone, near Bologna, in '74. His father was an Italian, his mother an Irishwoman. He was ed. at Leghorn and Bologna Univ. It was at Bologna that his system of wireless telegraphy first attracted attention. In '96 he visited England, and with his invention sent messages across the Bristol Channel from Penarth, near Cardiff, to Weston-super-Mare. He afterwards set up installations of wireless telegraphy between the South Foreland and the East Goodwin light-vessel, the South Foreland and Wimerex in France, Harwich and Chelmsford. His system was definitely adopted by the Admiralty in 1900. In Dec. 1901 Mr. Marconi succeeded in communicating across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1902 he set up a station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and on Dec. 21st succeeded in sending through messages to King Edward VII., the King of Italy, and the *Times*. He received the Cross of the Italian Order of the Crown from the King of Italy in Sept. 1902, the thanks of the Italian Chamber of Deputies in Jan. 1903, and the freedom of the City of Rome in the following May. Hon. D.Sc. Oxford and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow. See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

### MARRIAGE LAW AND REGULATIONS.

To make a marriage valid, it must not be bigamous; nor may the parties be within the prohibited degrees of relationship. Their genuine consent is necessary; and likewise absence of insanity and of incurable impotence. The due formalities in connection with the ceremony have also to be observed. On either of these grounds the Court may nullify a marriage, if application is made within a reasonable time. If either party is a minor, the consent of a parent or guardian is, by English Law, required as a preliminary; but a marriage would not be nullified simply because such consent had not been obtained.

### Marriage Regulations.

In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar or some other "authorised person." In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed.

(1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop, or at the

Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony.

(2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any place, and without previous residence in that place.

(3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three separate Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. After three months the banns become useless. Marriages can also be solemnised in church within three months of the issue of a registrar's certificate, as explained below.

(4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, or some other authorised person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnised, and 2s. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorised person." In such a case a fee of 4s. is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s. 6d. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and 10s. to the registrar.

All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. All marriages must be registered, if performed by a clergyman of the Church of England, by the clergyman, who transmits a copy to the superintendent registrar; in other cases by the district registrar, or the registering officer of the Friends, or the secretary of the synagogue among the Jews.

In Scotland the regulations for a Regular Marriage are very much the same as in England. Banns are proclaimed in the parish church (Established) or the Episcopal church, and the certificate of such proclamation being produced

is sufficient authority to a minister to celebrate the marriage. Application to a registrar can also be made, and a certificate of publication of notice of marriage is equivalent to a certificate of banns. The verbal or written expression, in the presence of two witnesses, of mutual consent to take each other for husband and wife also constitutes marriage, if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days immediately preceding.

A marriage between British subjects may legally be solemnised on an English man-of-war at a foreign station by a clergyman of the Established Church, though no banns be published, or any licence or certificate obtained. The Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, provides that all marriages abroad, where a British Embassy, Legation, or Consulate exists, between parties one of whom is a British subject, solemnised in the way prescribed by the Act, shall be valid. Marriages in England between British and Foreign subjects may be declared invalid abroad, although valid in England, unless all the legal requirements of the foreign country have been complied with, and inquiry as to these should be made of a consul of the country in question.

#### Statistics United Kingdom, 1896-1904.

Year.	Marriages.		Year.	Marriages.	
	Number Registered.	No. per 1000.		Number Registered.	No. per 1000.
1890	271,487	14.5	1898	310,071	15.4
1891	275,970	14.6	1899	317,623	15.6
1892	277,335	14.5	1900	311,254	15.1
1893	267,548	13.9	1901	313,351	15.1
1894	275,655	14.2	1902	316,612	15.1
1895	279,746	14.3	1903	316,415	14.9
1896	296,089	15.0	1904	312,532	14.6
1897	303,086	15.2	1905	314,550	14.6

#### Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

Before 1533 marriages of consanguinity and affinity were wholly governed by Canon Law. Such marriages were voidable (1533-1835). In the latter year Lord Lyndhurst's Act made past marriages of affinity valid, future marriages void. The House of Commons rejected the prohibitory clause as regards marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but afterwards were persuaded to accept it. In 1847 a Royal Commission was appointed to examine the marriage laws; and from '49 up to the present day, a period of more than fifty years, attempts have been made, both in the Lords and the Commons, to carry the Bill making marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, but eventually have always failed. As a rule, the Commons have carried the Bill by a large majority, but it has been thrown out in the Lords. In '06, however, the Bill was carried by the Lords, but went no further. The Colonial Bill, often passed in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, to make marriages of this class lawfully contracted in the Colonies valid also in England, became law in 1906 (see Session). The Scotch Bill, having a similar object, has never been carried, though there are not wanting high authorities who pro-



nounce such marriages legal in Scotland even now, without further enactment.

The headquarters of those opposed to the existing law are the offices of the **Marriage Reform Association** (Secretary, Mr. T. Paynter Allen), 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Defending the law as it stands is the **Marriage Law Defence Union** (Secretary, Mr. E. H. Blackett-Ord), Church House, Westminster.

**Marine Engineers, Institute of**, 58, Romford Road, Stratford, E. President, Lord Pirrie. Hon. Sec., James Adamson.

**Master and Servant, Law as to.** In the case of domestic servants the hiring is subject to a month's notice (from any date), or the payment of an extra month's wages (not board wages). A governess or tutor is usually entitled to three months' notice. It may generally be taken that if a servant is paid by the day, week, or month, he is entitled to a days, week's, or month's notice. A servant may, however, be dismissed without notice or compensation for (1) being absent without leave, (2) utter incompetency, (3) wilful disobedience to reasonable orders, or (4) gross moral misconduct. The death of the master puts an end to the hiring. A master is not bound to give a character to a servant, but if given it must be truthful, and if given *bonâ fide* it is privileged, and not actionable. A master is liable for the acts of his servant, as, for instance, where a coachman, through careless driving, causes damage to another person or their property, though he would not be liable if the servant were acting without his knowledge or authority. Apart from special arrangement, a servant cannot be compelled to pay for accidental breakages. A master is not liable for any medical attendance unless he actually authorises it.

**Matsugata, Count**, Japanese statesman, was b. in 1835, and springs from the Satsuma clan. After the revolution of '68 he was appointed Governor of the province of Tosa, and then became Assistant Minister of Finance. He was appointed as the representative of Japan at the Paris Exhibition of '78, and on his return home took successively the portfolios of Home Affairs and Finance ('81). He at once entered on the arduous task of restoring the currency of the country to a healthy condition. Paper currency to an enormous amount was in circulation at a discount of over 80 per cent. as compared with the silver currency; but his vigorous measures saved the situation, and in three years the paper currency was reduced in quantity and put on a par with silver. He has twice been Prime Minister, and visited England in 1902.

**Maxim, Sir Hiram S.**, who was knighted on Jan. 1st, 1901, is the well-known chief engineer and director of Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Ltd. He was born at Sangersville, Maine, U.S.A., in 1840, and educated at the ordinary public schools there, but principally by himself all through his strenuous and successful career. He was early employed in machine works, and became a draughtsman at Boston and New York. His inventions in regard to electric lighting and machinery are numerous, but his fame rests chiefly on the automatic system of firearms which bear his name. He has also largely interested himself in the production of smokeless powder; and some few years back his attempts to solve the problem of aerial navigation attracted much

attention. Address: Thurlow Park, Norwood Road, West Norwood.

### MEDICAL SCHOOLS (LONDON).

The following list comprises most of the Medical Schools in London. Particulars will be found of the number of beds, in- and out-patients treated, fees payable, etc.

**Charing Cross**, Chandos Street, W.C.: beds 300, in-patients 2500, out-patients 20,500; fees, 115 guineas in one sum, or 126 guineas in sessional payments; for dental students 55 guineas, or 61 guineas payable in two instalments of 31 guineas and 30 guineas respectively. Dean, Dr. Christopher Addison.

**Guy's**, London Bridge, S.E.: beds 602, in-patients 8626, out-patients 137,792; fee, 30 guineas per annum; and an entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students; term, 5 years. School Secretary: S. H. Croucher.

**King's College Hospital**, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Beds, 220. Students have all the facilities of the extensive laboratories of King's College. There are special medical, surgical, and gynaecological tutors, who hold classes regularly prior to the various examinations. Particulars as to scholarships, fees, courses of study, etc., post free on application to the Dean, Peyton T. B. Beale, F.R.C.S., or the Secretary, King's College, Strand, W.C.

**London Hospital**, Whitechapel Road, E.: 927 beds, 13,536 in-patients, 206,386 out-patients; major operations, 2796; fee, 120 guineas for the full curriculum. All resident officers are provided with free board and rooms. Secretary: Munro Scott.

**London School of Clinical Medicine**, in connection with the Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. Secretary, P. Michelli.

**London School of Dental Surgery**, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32, Leicester Square, W.C. Fees for two years' hospital practice and lectures, £53 3s. in one instalment, or £57 13s. in two yearly instalments; for complete curriculum, including mechanical pupillage, £150, or 150 guineas if paid in three yearly instalments of £52 10s. Full particulars of the Dean.

**London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women**, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.: beds (at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.), 165 beds; in-patients, 2329; out-patients, 42,720; maternity cases, 431. Fees for University of London students: Preliminary Science, £25; Medical course (4 years), £135 in one sum or £145 in four instalments. Fees for other students, £140 in one sum or £150 in four instalments. Secretary: Miss Douie, M.B., M.A.

**London School of Tropical Medicine** (University of London) is connected with the Seamen's Hospital, Royal Albert Docks, and is under Government auspices. Secretary, P. Michelli.

**Middlesex Hospital**, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.: beds, 340. The composition fee is 135 guineas for students taking the Conjoint diploma, 145 guineas for students taking the London University degree. There are 2 entrance scholarships of £100 and £75, and one of £50 open to students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Dean: J. Murray, F.R.C.S.

**St. Bartholomew's**, Smithfield, E.C.: 670 beds, 7279 in-patients, 129,877 out-patients. Fees, 30 guineas entrance, and 30 guineas annually for five years. Of the 670 beds, 231 are allotted

to medical cases, 335 to surgical, 25 to diseases of the eye, 32 to diseases of women, and 47 to general and isolation cases. Warden: Mr. G. E. Gask, F.R.C.S.

St. Mary's, Paddington, W.: beds 281, in-patients 4298, out-patients 24,456. Fees: Complete course, £140; clinical course, £63. Secretary, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

St. Thomas, Albert Embankment, S.E.: beds 602, in-patients 6653, out-patients 20,705; attendances 185,424; annual composition fee, 30 guineas; term 5 years. Secretary: G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Oxon.

University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.: beds 277, in-patients 2897, out-patients 62,854, attendances 219,989; fees, 80 guineas; term 5 years. Dean: Sidney Martin, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. Sec.: F. H. M. Parker, M.A.

Westminster Hospital, Caxton Street, S.W.: over 200 beds; fees for University of London course, 140 guineas, or 150 guineas and 165 guineas by instalments; for that of the Conjoint Examining Board, 120 guineas in one payment, 130 guineas in two instalments, or 144 guineas in six; 50 guineas dental students; term, 5 years. Dean: E. Percy Paton, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S. Sec., W. Fryer.

### MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

General Medical Council. The Council deals with all matters affecting the education and registration of the medical and dental professions. There are separate Registrars for England—H. E. Allen, LL.B.; Scotland—J. Robertson, 54, George Square, Edinburgh; and Ireland—R. J. E. Roe, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. President, Donald MacAlister, M.D. Office, 209, Oxford Street, W.

British Medical Association. The Association numbers more than 20,000 members, and expends upwards of £1500 a year in scientific investigation, scholarships, and committees,—such as examination of the action of chloroform; and a committee on therapeutics, which recently issued a valuable report. The Association in the United Kingdom is divided into 38 branches, and there are also 29 Colonial branches, the Association extending its influence throughout Greater Britain. The annual subscription is 25s. per annum. The organ of the Association is the *British Medical Journal*. General Secretary, Guy Elliston. Offices, 429, Strand, London, W.C.

Dental Association, British, 19, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Sec., W. H. Dolamore.

Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East. It confers the F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. and L.R.C.P. The President is Sir R. Douglas Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; and the Treasurer, Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D. Registrar, E. Liveing, M.D. Assistant Registrar, Oswald Browne, M.D. Secretary, W. Fleming.

Medical Education and Registration, General Council of, 209, Oxford Street. President, Donald MacAlister, M.D.; Registrar, Henry E. Allen, LL.B.

Medical Officers of Health, Society (Incorporated) of, 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C. Secretary, William A. Lawton.

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. President, J. Warrington Haward, F.R.C.S.; Sec., J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.

Royal College of Surgeons of England. Established 1800; charter granted in '43. The nucleus of the present Museum (Conservator,

Prof. C. Stewart, F.R.S.) was the celebrated Hunterian collection; this was purchased by the Government after John Hunter's death, and, under certain conditions, handed over to the College. The Library (Librarian, V. G. Plarr), which is kept up for the use of Fellows and members of the College, contains about 54,000 volumes. The examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. is held conjointly with the Royal College of Physicians at the Examination Hall, on the Victoria Embankment. That for the F.R.C.S. is held by the College of Surgeons in the same building. Full particulars of all the examinations will be found in the College Calendar. Secretary, S. Forrest Cowell, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF, as to the medical training of women.

### MEDICAL SUMMARY, 1906.

The year did not present, from a medical point of view, any striking features. Steady work went on along lines already laid down, but there was no striking discovery.

The Royal Commission on Vivisection (*q.v.*) held its first sitting on Oct. 24th.

The Fifteenth International Medical Congress was opened at Lisbon by the King of Portugal on April 10th, and lasted a week.

Prof. Elie Metschnikoff delivered the Harben Lectures at the Royal Sanitary Institute on May 25th, 28th, and 30th, on "The Hygiene of the Tissues," "The Hygiene of the Alimentary Canal," and "Syphilis."

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held at Toronto from August 21st to August 25th.

On the whole the Plague in India was less virulent during the year than for many years past. The total number of deaths for the last week of 1905 was 3282; at the end of March the figures rose to 11,823, whilst for the last week in April the deaths were 15,000 as compared with 56,000 in the corresponding period of 1905. For the last week in June the mortality had sunk to 769, rising at the end of September to 5625. Plague occurred in Persia during the year, and in some places gave rise to riots. As in previous years, the disease remained endemic in Mauritius, and a few cases were also reported from South Africa and Australia. Cases also occurred at Hong Kong, but clean bills of health were issued at the end of August.

Sleeping sickness increased to an alarming extent in Africa, 40,000 to 50,000 natives having died in Uganda, whilst it is estimated that as many as 400,000 to 600,000 perished on the Congo (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, May 12th, 1906).

The chief event in the campaign against Tuberculosis during the year was the opening of the King Edward VII. Sanatorium at Midhurst by the King and Queen on June 13th. A praiseworthy feature in the building scheme is an open-air chapel. See CONSUMPTION SANATORIA.

From an important paper by Drs. Newsholm and Stevenson, read before the Royal Statistical Society, on the decline of the birth rate in civilised countries, and abstracted in the *British Medical Journal* of Feb. 3rd, 1906, the following quotations are taken: "The decline of birth rate is not due to increased poverty. It is associated with a general raising of the standard of comfort, and is an expression of the determination of the people to secure this greater comfort. The



'gospel of comfort' has been widely adopted, and is becoming the practical ethical standard of a rapidly increasing number of civilised communities, both in this country and abroad. We have no hope that any nation—in the absence of strong and overwhelming moral influences to the contrary—will be permanently left behind in this race to decimate the race. We must look—failing the possibility indicated in the last sentence—for an increasing practice of the artificial prevention of child-bearing, which, whatever may be said for exceptional instances, is at least unjustified when used merely as a supposed means towards increased social comfort. And with this we must look for a lower standard of moral outlook, a lowering of the ideal of married life, and a consequent deterioration of the moral, if not also of the physical, nature of mankind. France has anticipated the rest of the world, and has thus come near the consummation of its social *felo-de-se*. But it is only a question of decades, in the absence of a great change in the moral standpoint of the majority of the people, before others follow in the same direction, possibly even at the same pace."

Mr. Sidney Webb had two articles in the *Times* on the same subject on Oct. 11th and Oct. 16th, 1906. He came to a similar conclusion as to the deliberate regulation of the marriage state being the principal if not the sole cause of the present continuous decline in the birth-rate in Great Britain, Australia and elsewhere. His conclusion, however, was that it was "indispensable and urgent to alter the economic incidence of child-bearing" in favour of the child-producing family.

#### Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is the President of the Fund. The investigations have led to the discovery that the disease occurs in uncivilised races of men and in the lower vertebrate animals. Extensive statistical and experimental researches are being carried out, and all reputed remedies are scientifically treated. Three reports on the investigations have been published: viz., "The Zoological Distribution, the Limitations to the Transmissibility, and Comparative Cytological Characters of Malignant New Growths" (1904); "The Statistical Investigation of Cancer" (1905); and "The Growth of Cancer under Natural and Experimental Conditions" (1905), published by Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Dr. E. F. Bashford is General Superintendent of Cancer Research and Director of the Laboratory. The General Secretary is Mr. F. G. Hallett. Office, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment.

In the matter of cancer research the experimental method of investigation is now finally established, and continuous work on the mouse has shown that the lesions of cancer can be reproduced experimentally, and mice can be rendered insusceptible to inoculation (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Oct. 13th, 1906). At the annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, held on July 25th, the General Superintendent, Dr. E. F. Bashford, reported that experiments had been made on the question of the hereditary occurrence of cancer in mice: "it had required four years and the examination of 100,000 mice to discover the occurrence of 28 cases of spontaneous carcinoma of the mamma (breast)—i.e., a proportion of one case in 3500

mice." Experiments point strongly to the existence of individual variations in the suitability of mice for the transplantation of malignant growths. "Four years ago there seemed little hope of acquiring new knowledge of cancer. In the interval it has been made the object of systematic experimental study, and the advance of our knowledge now enables us to reproduce at will all the features of spontaneous cancer in mice, and to protect healthy mice from all the consequences of inoculating them with experimental cancer. This having been achieved, it is not too much to hope that the further development of the experimental study of cancer will ultimately yield results having a direct bearing on the nature and treatment of the disease."

On Sept. 24th an International Congress on Cancer was held at Heidelberg, when also a new Institute for the study and treatment of the disease was opened.

Melba, Madame, operatic vocalist, b. in Australia, May 19th, 1865. At six sang ballads to her own accompaniment at a charitable concert. Studying under Madame Marchesi in Paris, she made her stage début Oct. 15th, '87, in "Rigoletto," at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels. Next year appeared as Lucia at Covent Garden. In '89 played Ophelia at Paris Grand Opera. For her Bemberg specially wrote "Elaine," produced in London in '92. She has taken a prominent part in recent opera seasons in London and New York.

Méline, Félix Jules, was b. at Remiremont, in the Vosges, 1838. After completing his studies he joined the Paris bar, and entered the Chamber in '72, being appointed Under Secretary of State for Justice in '76. He took office under M. Jules Ferry in '83 as Minister of Agriculture, and became President of the Chamber in '88. After that he was chosen chairman of the Tariff Commission, on which his strong protective opinions had great weight. He is a member of the Moderate Republican party, and after the fall of M. Bourgeois successfully undertook the task of forming a "Conciliation Cabinet" (April 28th, '06), which held together for more than two years, but fell in '08. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency on the death of President Faure in Feb. '09, and has since been one of the Opposition leaders in the Chamber.

Meredith, George, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and was b. 1828. After studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in '51. This was followed by the "Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment" ('55), "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" ('57), "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril" ('59), "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads" ('62), "Emilia in England" ('64), "Rhoda Fleming" ('65), "Vittoria" ('66), "The Adventures of Harry Richmond" ('71), "The Egoist" ('79), "The Tragic Comedians" ('81), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth" ('83), "Diana of the Crossways" ('85), "One of our Conquerors" ('91), "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" ('94), "The Amazing Marriage" and a volume of short stories ('95). A selection from his poems was published in '97, and "Odes in Commemoration of the History of France" ('98). In later years his genius has received more of the appreciation which it deserves. Appointed to the Order of Merit 1905. Address: Boxhill, Surrey.

## MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1906.

THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPS LAUNCHED, 1905 AND 1906.

BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

THE BIGGEST AND FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS.

SHIPS LAUNCHED AND NEW ROUTES, 1906.

THE USE OF TURBINES.

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.]

The total number of steamships and sailing-vessels of the world, of 100 tons and upwards, in the Register Book issued July 1st, 1906, was 80,094, of 37,554,017 tons.

The number of steamships in the world was 19,877, having a gross tonnage of 31,744,904.

The number of sailing-vessels of all countries was 10,217, with a net tonnage of 5,809,113.

### The World's Steamships and Sailing-Vessels, 1906.

Flag.	Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		Steamships and Sailing-vessels.		
	No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Net.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	
British {	United Kingdom . . . . .	8,083	15,207,410	1,325	1,174,440	9,408	16,381,850
	*Colonies . . . . .	1,178	959,338	825	269,908	2,003	1,229,246
	Total . . . . .	9,261	16,166,748	2,150	1,444,348	11,411	17,611,096
American (United States) {	Sea . . . . .	974	1,387,991	2,014	1,284,051	2,988	2,672,042
	*Northern Lakes . . . . .	428	1,396,661	51	122,389	479	1,519,050
	Philippine Islands . . . . .	89	43,104	34	7,393	123	50,497
	Total . . . . .	1,491	2,827,756	2,099	1,413,833	3,590	4,241,589
Argentine . . . . .	148	95,066	101	27,861	249	122,927	
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .	296	618,031	16	12,446	312	630,477	
Belgian . . . . .	120	169,964	2	2,107	122	172,071	
Brazilian . . . . .	266	164,655	90	23,569	356	188,224	
Chilian . . . . .	66	84,750	60	41,444	126	126,194	
Chinese . . . . .	47	62,943	1	793	48	63,736	
Cuban . . . . .	48	54,467	11	2,174	59	56,641	
Danish . . . . .	459	579,464	376	80,837	835	660,301	
†Dutch . . . . .	426	683,180	96	36,115	522	719,295	
French . . . . .	780	1,253,737	728	487,458	1,508	1,741,195	
German . . . . .	1,628	3,375,743	399	434,610	2,027	3,810,353	
†Greek . . . . .	231	373,222	193	53,547	424	426,769	
Haytian . . . . .	7	4,219	—	—	7	4,219	
Honduras . . . . .	8	18,014	—	—	8	18,014	
Italian . . . . .	377	775,069	804	429,359	1,181	1,204,428	
†Japanese . . . . .	775	996,553	7	3,540	782	1,000,093	
Mexican . . . . .	39	22,717	20	4,347	59	27,064	
Montenegrin . . . . .	—	—	23	5,704	23	5,704	
Norwegian . . . . .	1,114	1,145,545	1,076	692,334	2,190	1,837,879	
Peruvian . . . . .	8	9,820	33	11,016	41	20,836	
Portuguese . . . . .	60	62,423	135	38,416	195	100,839	
Roumanian . . . . .	19	22,470	2	419	21	22,889	
†Russian . . . . .	666	691,063	689	219,070	1,355	913,133	
Sarawak . . . . .	5	3,715	—	—	5	3,715	
Siamese . . . . .	4	1,829	—	—	4	1,829	
Spanish . . . . .	461	684,339	118	38,172	579	722,517	
Swedish . . . . .	865	650,768	693	203,930	1,558	856,698	
†Turkish . . . . .	125	89,674	221	68,033	346	157,707	
Uruguayan . . . . .	26	28,320	40	23,340	66	50,660	
Venezuelan . . . . .	10	4,121	9	1,282	19	5,403	
Other countries . . . . .	41	21,519	25	8,003	66	29,522	
Total . . . . .	19,877	31,744,904	10,217	5,809,113	30,094	37,554,017	

\* Lloyd's Register Book does not include wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing-vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing-vessels of under 300 tons net are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.



**The World's Shipbuilding, 1905.**

The following table shows the number of vessels (of 100 tons and above) launched in the United Kingdom and abroad during 1905:—

Country.	Merchant Ships.				War Ships.	
	Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		No.	Tons Displacement.
	No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Gross.		
United Kingdom . . .	737	1,604,796	58	18,372	28	129,801
British Colonies . . .	32	7,126	13	3,672	—	—
British Total . . .	769	1,611,922	71	22,044	28	129,801
Austria-Hungary . . .	4	6,014	23	10,388	1	10,430
Denmark . . .	13	16,455	6	1,102	—	—
France . . .	22	68,076	20	4,930	18	32,241
Germany . . .	118	244,722	30	10,701	16	39,587
Holland . . .	51	40,596	7	3,539	2	221
Italy . . .	17	57,244	29	4,385	4	13,230
Japan . . .	44	27,318	37	4,407	15	18,350
Norway . . .	55	51,369	3	1,211	—	—
Russia . . .	6	6,432	5	876	22	10,251
Spain . . .	2	2,885	—	—	—	—
Sweden . . .	14	4,143	6	1,139	2	8,370
*United States of America . . .	142	262,255	58	40,572	7	98,200
Other Countries . . .	5	7,070	18	3,009	3	2,530
Foreign Total . . .	493	794,579	243	86,377	90	233,410
World's Total . . .	1,262	2,406,501	314	108,421	118	363,211

\* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., the largest portion (43 vessels of 195,459 tons) was built for service on the Great Lakes.

The World's Totals may be summarised thus:—

	Merchant Vessels.		Warships.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British . . .	840	1,633,966	28	129,801	868	1,763,767
Foreign . . .	736	882,956	90	233,410	826	1,114,366
Total . . .	1576	2,514,922	118	363,211	1694	2,878,133

The largest steamers launched during 1905 were the following:—

Tons gross.	Tons gross.
Kaiserin Auguste . . .	Nieuw Amsterdam 17,100
Victoria . . . 24,581	La Provence . . . 14,744
Amerika . . . 22,724	Empress of Britain 14,189
Carmania . . . 10,524	

Of the total output of the United Kingdom in 1905—viz. 795 ships of 1,623,168 tons (excluding warships),—1,261,316 steam tons and 12,415 sailing tons, or 1,273,731 tons in all (nearly 78½ per cent.) were built for registration in the United Kingdom. In this connection it should be noted that the United Kingdom vessels lost, broken up, etc., during 1905 amount to about 267,000 tons (217,000 steam, 50,000 sail).

Sales to foreign and colonial owners for the twelve months ended Nov. 1905 reached 546,000 tons (457,000 steam, 89,000 sail), and 12 steamers of 42,779 tons were lost through capture in the late war by the Japanese and Russian navies (11 steamers of 39,038 tons by Japan and one of 3741 tons by Russia). On the other hand, 3700 tons (3400 steam, 300 sail) were built abroad for United Kingdom owners, and purchases from foreign and colonial owners during the same period amounted to 18,500 tons (15,500 steam, 3000 sail). The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom thus decreased by about 123,000 tons,

and the steam tonnage increased by 563,000 tons. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage during 1905 was therefore about 440,000 tons.

In 1905, 21½ per cent. of the total output was acquired by foreign and colonial shipowners, as compared with 18½ per cent. in 1904, 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1902, 23 per cent. in 1901 and 1900, 19 per cent. in '99, 22 per cent. in '98, and 25 per cent. in '97. Germany provided in 1905 the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom—viz. 15 vessels of 85,020 tons (nearly 5½ per cent. of the total output). Next comes Norway, with 50,655 tons. The British Colonies occupy the next place, with 38,082 tons, and are closely followed by Austria-Hungary (33,623 tons), Sweden (33,097 tons), and Holland (32,761 tons).

The total output of the world during 1905 (exclusive of warships) appears to have been 2,514,922 tons (2,406,501 steam, 108,421 sail). Lloyd's Register Wreck Returns for 1905 show that the tonnage of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., in the course of twelve months amounts to about 793,000 tons (528,000 steam, 265,000 sail). The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage during 1905 was thus about 1,722,000 tons. Sailing tonnage was reduced by 157,000 tons, while steam tonnage increased by 1,878,000 tons.

Compared with the net increase for the world, the net increase of 440,000 tons, as stated above, for the United Kingdom is equivalent to over 25½ per cent. In the net increase of the world's steam tonnage—viz. 1,878,000 tons, the United Kingdom has shared to the extent of 563,000 tons, or 30 per cent. Of the tonnage launched during 1905, the United Kingdom has acquired nearly 51 per cent., and of the new steam tonnage over 52½ per cent.

#### Vessels Classed by Lloyd's Register.

Of the vessels launched during 1905, 664 of 1,354,954 tons (including 49 vessels of 110,008 tons built abroad), have been built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book.

#### Shipbuilding Returns, 1906.

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1906, there were 512 vessels, of 1,264,767 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom, and 47 war-ships of 203,345 tons displacement. The details were:—

Steam, 478 ships; tonnage, 1,253,531.

Sail, 34 " " " 11,236.

War, 47 " " " 203,345.

Of the merchant ships, 361 of 985,394 tons were for British owners; of the war-ships, 40 with 180,325 tonnage were British.

#### New Ships Launched, 1906.

The Cunard Co. launched the two new turbine steamers which they had agreed with H.M. Government to build—the *Lusitania*, built by Messrs. John Brown & Co., on June 7th, 1906, at Clydebank, and the *Mauretania*, built by Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, on Sept. 20th, 1906, at Wallsend, on the Tyne. The dimensions, etc., of the ships are:—

Length, 790 ft.	Tons displacement,
Breadth, 88 ft.	45,000 tons.
Depth, 60 ft.	Load draught, 37 ft. 6 in.
Gross tonnage, 32,500 tons.	Engine h. p., 72,000.
	Speed, 25 knots.

These two ships promise to restore to the British flag the supremacy in speed on the Transatlantic service which passed to the German flag in '97. The speed of the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* of the North German Lloyd is 23½ knots. Both vessels are available as auxiliary cruisers.

The White Star Line launched the new Atlantic liner, *Adriatic*, of approximately 25,000 tons gross register, built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, at Queen's Island, Belfast, Sept. 20th, 1906.

Messrs. Apcar & Co.'s steamer *Japan*, over 6000 tons gross, was launched at Messrs. Workman, Clark, & Co.'s wharf at Belfast, Sept. 20th, 1906.

The Anchor Line launched at the yard of Messrs. Barclay, Curle, & Co., Ltd., Whiteinch, the *Castalia*, a screw steamer of 6200 tons gross on Aug. 23rd, 1906, for the Indian service.

The Austrian Lloyd's Co. launched the *Vorwärts*, 436 ft. by 53 by 30; 9000 tons.

The P. & O. Co. launched three new ships of 6700 tons gross register, fitted with twin screws and quadruple expansion engines—the *Namur*, *Nile*, and *Nyanza*, intended for their Intermediate services.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.'s new mail steamers *Amazon* and *Uruguay* made their maiden voyages in 1906. They are between 10,000 and 11,000 tons, and are luxuriously equipped.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *Empress of Ireland*, built

by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow, 570 ft. by 65 ft. 6 in. by 48 ft., 14,155 tons gross, ran her trials in June, and exceeded 20 knots.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line launched 11 ships, including the *Belgravia* of 10,100 tons, the *Brasil* of 9995 tons, and 7 others over 7000 tons.

#### Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in 1905.

Steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1905, of 100 tons register and upwards.

Flag.	Total.	
	No.	Tons.
British { United Kingdom . . . . .	155	201,118
Colonies . . . . .	46	29,623
America, United States of . . . . .	83	50,045
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .	1	2,480
Danish . . . . .	7	12,982
Dutch . . . . .	10	4,214
French . . . . .	41	27,759
German . . . . .	32	51,066
Italian . . . . .	39	30,331
Japanese . . . . .	30	33,125
Norwegian . . . . .	104	69,783
Russian . . . . .	27	13,900
Spanish . . . . .	16	22,786
Swedish . . . . .	49	28,448
Other European Countries . . . . .	32	29,500
Central and South America . . . . .	18	12,333
Other Countries . . . . .	3	2,592
	693	622,575

Of the 693 ships lost, 51 were abandoned at sea; 32 were broken up and condemned; 22 were burnt; 61 foundered; 77 were missing; 65 were lost by collision; and 366 were wrecked. Besides these, 190 vessels of 169,799 tons were broken up, dismantled, etc., in consequence of old age or on account of their not being deemed fit for profitable navigation.

#### Numbers of Seamen.

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was:—

	1890.	1900.	1903.	1905.
British	186,147	174,532	176,520	180,492
Lascars and Asiatics . . . . .	22,734	36,023	41,021	43,483
Foreigners . . . . .	27,227	36,893	40,396	39,711
Total . . . . .	236,108	247,448	257,937	263,686

The number employed in registered sailing vessels under 300 tons was in 1890, 42,721; in 1900, 25,056; in 1903, 21,452; and in 1905, 20,263.

The number of British seamen in British ships reached its maximum in '93, when it was 186,628. From '93 to 1901 the number steadily declined to 172,912; then it began to rise again, and reached 180,492 in 1905.

A Committee, with Mr. Hudson E. Kearley, M.P., as Chairman, and Mr. R. W. Matthew of the Board of Trade as secretary, was appointed by the President of the Board of Trade in July 1906, to consider and report on the most practicable scheme for the supply and training of boy seamen of British nationality for the Mercantile Marine.



*Shipping and the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.*

The tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of different nationalities entered and cleared in the foreign trade at United Kingdom ports, with cargoes and in ballast, was, in the years named:—

	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1905.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British Ships . . . .	13,914,923	25,072,180	41,348,984	53,973,112	62,710,836	70,963,087
Foreign Ships . . . .	10,774,369	11,568,002	17,387,079	20,310,757	35,812,857	41,077,647
German . . . . .	2,314,255	1,763,433	3,173,835	4,392,955	6,027,208	8,645,053
American . . . . .	2,981,697	1,265,902	1,006,388	291,933	559,552	1,339,456
Austro-Hungarian . . . .	344,117	388,938	329,292	117,831	491,222	870,650
Belgian . . . . .	132,133	318,952	533,557	873,109	1,601,606	1,857,515
Danish . . . . .	759,987	753,070	1,384,699	1,854,002	3,494,797	4,230,547
Dutch . . . . .	567,390	531,837	1,170,463	1,900,891	3,213,767	3,900,268
French . . . . .	913,336	1,105,951	1,743,042	1,686,974	2,822,375	3,162,157
Italian . . . . .	303,414	935,043	1,125,270	444,187	1,409,078	944,468
Norwegian . . . . .	1,456,764	2,774,348	4,051,768	5,000,801	7,661,571	6,779,368
Swedish . . . . .	449,507	684,729	1,508,821	1,575,812	3,597,198	4,231,745
Russian . . . . .	282,611	619,255	607,902	551,123	1,179,497	1,318,758
Spanish . . . . .	142,836	312,446	635,996	1,276,060	2,709,247	2,933,788
Other Countries . . . .	126,322	114,098	116,046	345,079	1,045,739	857,874
Total British and Foreign } . . . . .	24,689,292	36,640,182	58,736,063	74,283,869	98,523,693	112,040,734
Proportion per cent. of British to Total Tonnage . . . . .	56'4	68'4	70'4	72'7	63'7	63'3
The similar figures for steam vessels only were:—						
British Ships . . . . .	4,186,620	13,341,058	30,976,037	49,023,775	60,302,653	69,629,360
Foreign Ships . . . . .	780,853	1,731,273	6,237,905	12,661,234	29,996,788	36,754,611
Total British and Foreign } . . . . .	4,967,473	15,072,331	37,213,942	61,685,009	90,299,441	106,383,971
Proportion per cent. of British to Total Tonnage . . . . .	84'3	88'5	83'2	79'5	66'8	65'5

*British Shipping and Foreign Trade.*

The following figures give for the years named the tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, in the foreign trade of the undermentioned countries, and the proportion per cent. to the total of national, British, and other shipping.

	Year.	Total Tonnage.	National. British. Other.		
		Tons.	%	%	%
Russia (European) . . . .	1904	22,652,512	7'7	41'9	50'4
Norway . . . . .	1903	7,761,425	59'1	13'4	27'5
Sweden . . . . .	1904	18,340,212	46'2	7'9	45'9
Denmark . . . . .	1904	13,869,919	54'6	45'4	
Germany . . . . .	1904	35,040,800	49'8	26'7	23'5
Holland . . . . .	1904	21,775,261	28'6	33'4	38'0
Belgium . . . . .	1905	23,170,224	11'5	47'2	41'3
France . . . . .	1904	40,345,498	26'1	35'0	38'9
Portugal . . . . .	1904	25,320,365	3'3	50'8	45'9
Spain . . . . .	1903	31,527,493	46'1	24'2	29'7
Italy . . . . .	1904	51,460,622	47'2	21'7	31'1
United States . . . . .	1905	49,813,119	16'8	50'4	32'8
Chile . . . . .	1902	7,030,712	8'7	51'2	40'1
Argentina . . . . .	1904	19,648,389	31'5	34'4	34'1
Japan . . . . .	1905	28,568,908	12'9	47'0	40'1
Canada . . . . .	1905	15,588,455	British and Colonial.		Foreign.
Newfoundland . . . . .	1905	1,812,637	66'1		33'9
Cape Colony . . . . .	1905	8,867,839	59'9		40'1
Natal . . . . .	1905	5,026,630	85'7		14'3
New Zealand . . . . .	1905	2,280,962	85'6		14'4
Australia . . . . .	1903	27,152,668	84'6		15'4
			85'0		15'0

**The World's Big Merchant Steamers.**

The following table, compiled from the Appendix to Lloyd's Register Book, gives a good idea of the great increase which has taken place during recent years in the size of large steamers. The steamers flying the British flag are in a great majority, comprising 58½ per cent. of the total number of ocean-going vessels of 5000 tons and above.

Flag.	20,000 and above.	15,000 to 19,999	10,000 to 14,999	7000 to 9999	5000 to 6999	Grand Total.
British	4	5	44	145	333	531
French	—	—	3	2	57	62
German	2	3	22	24	113	164
American (U.S.).	2	—	10	9	23	44
Other Flags.	—	1	8	14	81	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>905</b>

The names, gross tonnages, and flags of the largest steamers now sailing are as follows:—

Name.	Tonnage.	Flag.
Kaiserin Auguste		
Victoria	24,581	German
Baltic	23,876	British
Amerika	22,225	German
Cedric	21,035	British
Celtic	20,904	British
Minnesota	20,718	American (U.S.)
Dakota	20,714	American (U.S.)
Caronia	19,594	British
Carmania	19,524	British
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	19,361	German

In addition to the above vessels there were under construction at the end of Sept. 1906, five other steamers of 20,000 tons and above.

**Fast Merchant Steamers.**

From the Appendix to the 1906-7 edition of Lloyd's Register Book, where detailed particulars are given of all steamers of 12 knots and above, it appears that 46 British and 29 foreign merchant steamers are capable of maintaining at sea a speed of 20 knots and above, 15 of which are of 10,000 tons gross and upwards.

From the following table, which only takes into account ocean-going steamers of 4000 tons and above, the great superiority of the United Kingdom as regards fast merchant steamers is well shown.

COUNTRY.	NUMBER OF OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS OF			
	20 knots and above.	18 knots and under 20.	16 knots and under 18.	Grand Total.
United King- dom	5	20	53	78
France	3	1	19	23
Germany	4	1	10	15
America (U.S. of)	4	3	14	21
Other Coun- tries	1	3	12	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>153</b>

The following list of the fastest merchant steamers at present engaged in the passenger service on the North Atlantic, is compiled from the second part of the List of Fast Merchant steamers:—

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Speed.
Deutschland	German	16,502	23½
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	German	19,361	23½
Kronprinz Wilhelm	German	14,908	23
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	German	14,349	22½
Lucania	British	12,952	22
Campania	British	12,950	22
La Provence	French	14,744	21½
Oceanic	British	17,274	21
La Savoie	French	11,168	21
La Lorraine	French	11,146	21

**Routes, Developments, etc., 1906.**

The C. P. R. Co. completed a contract with the British Post Office to carry the mails to Japan and China *via* Canada. The time occupied from London to Hong-Kong is 29½ days, to Shanghai 27½ days, and to Yokohama 22½ days, saving 9½ days, 8½ days, and 8½ days respectively.

The White Star Line put the *Celtic* and the *Cedric* into its New York and Mediterranean service; and in 1905 carried the largest number of 1st-class passengers to New York from any European port.

The Austrian Lloyd's Co. are running a new fortnightly express service between Trieste and Bombay; weekly services between Trieste and Alexandria, and Trieste and Constantinople; a monthly passenger service from Trieste to Calcutta, and an accelerated passenger and cargo service from Trieste to China and Japan.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. took over the "Pacific" interest in the "Orient Pacific" line with the following steamers: *Ortona*, *Oroya*, *Orotava*, and *Oruba*, and acquired a half-interest in the Mail Service to Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, which is now run as the "Orient-Royal Mail Line." It now runs a passenger and cargo service *via* Spanish ports to Cuba, Mexico, and New Orleans.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line started a fast monthly service from Genoa to La Plata; a new monthly service from Hamburg to the ports of the Persian Gulf, calling at Antwerp, Marseilles, Port Soudan, Jibuti, and Aden; a regular Egyptian service from Genoa to Alexandria; and introduced a West Indian Intercolonial Service giving a regular connection between different points in the West Indies.

**Marine Steam Turbines.**

The turbine engine was invented by the Hon. C. A. Parsons, and first made at his works at Newcastle-on-Tyne. His *Turbinia* was the first boat fitted with turbine engines, and in 1901 the system was tried with destroyers and passenger steamers. The results, as to speed and economy of coal consumption, were found to be so favourable that the system was tried in ocean-going steamers with similar success.

In 1905 the following steamers fitted with turbines were launched:



Tons gross.	Tons gross.
Carmania . . . 19,524	Onward . . . 1,671
Maheno . . . 5,282	Viking . . . 1,951
Bingera . . . 2,092	*Kaiser . . . 1,916
Dieppe . . . 1,216	†Princesse
Invicta . . . 1,680	Elizabeth . . . 1,747
* In Germany.	† In Belgium.

In 1906 the following were launched in the United Kingdom:—

Tons gross.	Tons gross.
Rewa . . . 7,003	Viper . . . 1,773
St. David . . . 2,387	Kingfisher . . . 871
St. George . . . 2,456	Duchess of Argyll . . . 483
St. Patrick . . . 2,387	Atalanta . . . 486
Marylebone . . . 1,940	Lusitania . . . } Not yet
Immingham . . . 1,940	Mauretania . . . } finished.

### War Risks of Shipping.

A Committee was appointed by the Treasury in 1906 to investigate the question of National Indemnity or Insurance of Shipping against loss from capture by the enemy at sea in time of war. The members are Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. (Chairman), Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C., Sir T. Glen Coats, M.P., Sir J. L. Mackay, Sir G. S. Clarke, Sir G. H. Murray, Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, Captain C. L. Outley, R.N., Mr. E. Beauchamp, M.P., Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. F. H. Jackson, and Mr. A. Lindley, with Mr. G. H. Duckworth (Secretary). The Committee is to report: (1) Whether it is desirable that the State should undertake to make good to ship-owners and traders losses incurred through the capture of shipping by the enemy in time of war; (2) If so, whether such indemnity should be granted gratuitously, or should be coupled with the payment of premiums calculated to recoup the State—either wholly or in part—for the cost to be incurred; (3) What conditions should be attached to the grant of the indemnity, and what arrangements should be made for the proper working of the scheme.

For Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, 1906, see **SESSION**.

### Societies, etc.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange. This building was opened in April 1903. It is an amalgamation of the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2500 members. Merchants, shipowners and brokers meet here daily, and large transactions in grain, seed, oil, timber and coal are carried through. Chairman, Mr. W. Bridges Webb; Secretary, Mr. J. A. Findlay; Offices, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. This consists of 30 Shipowners' Associations located in London and the chief ports of the United Kingdom. Its work is largely parliamentary, and it communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British Merchant Shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an executive council, to which each affiliated association elects one member. This Council is presided over by a president and vice-president, who are elected annually at a meeting held in London in February. President, Mr. Oswald Sanderson, Hull; Vice-President, Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., London; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Cooke, B.A., Barrister-at-law. Offices, 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**Merry del Val, Raphael**, Pontifical Secretary of State, was born in London of Spanish parents on Oct. 10th, 1865, and educated in England, where he has resided for some length of time at different periods in his career. He was at first attached to the diocese of Westminster, acted for many years as Cameriere Partecipante of Pope Leo XIII., and was appointed President of the Accademia Pontificia in '99, and Italian Archbishop of Nicosia in 1900. He visited England as Papal Envoy on the occasions of Queen Victoria's Jubilee and King Edward's Coronation, and was sent to Canada on an educational mission. In July 1903, on the death of Leo XIII., he was nominated Consistorial Secretary, and in October succeeded Cardinal Rampolla as Secretary of State, being afterwards created a Cardinal.

### METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established in 1854, and is under the management of a Committee, appointed by the Treasury, constituted as follows:—Director, Mr. W. N. Shaw, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Rear-Admiral A. M. Field, R.N., Hydrographer to the Navy; Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers, of the Marine Department, Board of Trade; Mr. W. Somerville, Sc.D., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. G. L. Barstow, of the Treasury, and Sir G. H. Darwin, K.C.B., F.R.S., and Prof. A. Schuster, F.R.S., nominated by the Royal Society. The members of the Committee hold office for five years, and are eligible for reappointment. Except the Director, who receives £1000 per annum, the members do not receive remuneration for their services. The office is charged with the duty of collecting meteorological reports by telegraph from stations in the British Isles and their immediate neighbourhood, with a view to the issue of storm warnings and forecasts of weather; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the merchant service; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches.

Daily Weather Reports, including forecasts of the weather for the next 24 hours, are issued, and can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. Information by telegraph as to the weather in various parts of the United Kingdom or the Continent, and forecasts for one day in advance, can be supplied by the office. Harvest Forecasts are issued daily at 3.30 p.m. from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost. The Storm Warnings are notified by the hoisting at the station warned of a black canvas cone, or three lanterns on a triangular frame. There are also issued Weekly Weather Reports, published on Thursdays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; and other publications. See **WEATHER** of 1905.

The report for the year ended Mar. 31st, 1905, showed that 57 per cent. of the daily forecasts during the year were a complete success, 31 per cent. a partial success, 10 per cent. a partial failure, and only 2 per cent. a complete failure.

The Office is at 63, Victoria Street, London, S.W., and is open for general inquiries from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays (Saturdays 1 p.m.), and for telegraphic inquiries from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, and 6 to 8 p.m. on Sundays.

**Metric System, The.** The compulsory adoption throughout the British Empire of the Metric Weights and Measures is advocated by the **Decimal Association**. At present the use of the metric system is legalised for all purposes. The **Weights and Measures Act, '97**, declares that, "notwithstanding anything in the **Weights and Measures Act, '78**, the use in trade of a weight or measure of the metric system shall be lawful, and nothing in sect. 19 of that Act shall make void any contract, bargain, sale, or dealing, by reason only of its being made or had according to weights or measures of the metric system; and a person using or having in his possession a weight or measure of the metric system shall not by reason thereof be liable to any fine." The movement has warm support in the Colonies and amongst British Consuls abroad, and a similar movement in the United States has made great progress. A **Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill** was passed by the House of Lords, May 17th, 1904. **Secretary of the Decimal Association, Mr. Edward Johnson, Offices, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.—The British Weights and Measures Association** was established in 1904 for the purpose of opposing the introduction of the metre or any of its derivatives into the British Empire, and for so adjusting and simplifying British Imperial Weights and Measures as to obtain all the advantages the metric system gives and some others not given by it. **Secretary, Mr. Geo. Moores, F.S.S. Offices, 25, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**

**Metropolitan Asylums Board.** This body is charged with the control of various asylums for imbeciles, fever and small-pox hospitals, schools and homes for certain classes of children, a training-ship for boys, and land and river ambulance services, etc. **Clerk to the Board, T. Duncombe Mann. Office, Victoria Embankment, E.C.**

**Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 10, Freegrove Road, Caledonian Road, N. Sec., C. H. Chadwick.**

**Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.** The acquisition and laying-out of open spaces, disused burial grounds, churchyards, squares, and other vacant sites, the provision of seats and the planting of trees both in gardens and thoroughfares, the formation of public gymnasias and children's playgrounds, opposing threatened encroachments upon commons, open spaces, etc., are part of the work of this society. Income in 1905, £2790; expenditure £2600. **Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, The Earl of Meath; Secretary, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.**

## MEXICO.

### President.

**General D. Porfirio Diaz** was b. in 1828, and has governed the country ever since '75, when he assumed office as a military dictator. Since '76 he has been the legally elected President, except for the period '80-84. The original constitution of '57 laid it down that the Pre-

sident should be elected for only four years, so during that period a nominee of his was President; but he was elected again in '84, and in '87 an amendment *ad hoc* provided that the President might be elected for consecutive terms. His sixth term of office expired Nov. 30th, 1904, but he was again elected. In 1906 he was appointed an Hon. G.C.B. His powers of organisation are shown by the wonderful advance made by the country under his rule, although that rule is decidedly autocratic. He has been greatly aided by the financial ability of Señor Limantour, who is spoken of as his probable successor.

### Government and Army.

Mexico is a country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into twenty-seven states, two territories, and the Federal district, and governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of six years. There is a Senate of 56 members, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Members of both Houses are paid \$3000 per annum. Each state has its own popularly elected governor and legislature, and manages its own local affairs. There is a small fleet, which is being strengthened.

An increase of the military establishment is being made. The army at present consists, in peace, of 3500 officers and 31,000 men, but under the reorganisation now in progress it is intended to create a force capable of easy mobilisation of about 7000 officers and 186,000 men. In case of need this total can be increased to 250,000. On a peace footing the infantry consists of 28 battalions, the cavalry of 14 regiments, and the artillery of 8 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, 4 batteries of horse artillery, 1 machine-gun company, and 1 squadron of 16 quick-firing guns of small calibre. The engineers consist of 6 companies, the transport squadron of 2 companies, and a medical service of 1 company. The army is recruited by voluntary enlistments, the maximum term being five years, with extra inducements to those who re-enlist for an additional period of four years.

Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary education free and compulsory, but the country has been very backward in this respect, though progress is now being made. There were in 1903 9546 Government primary schools, with 631,515 pupils, besides private schools. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), agriculture, cotton factories, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. The other chief products are copper, gold, and fibres; coffee and tobacco are now cultivated to some extent. There were in 1905 13,507 miles of railway. The **Tehuantepec Railway**, now in progress, will actively compete with the Panama Railway.



**Diplomatic and Statistics.**

Area, 767,060 sq. m.; pop. (1901) 13,605,919, of whom about 38 per cent. are Indians and about 43 per cent. of mixed race, only 19 per cent. being white. There are about 2,000,000 educated whites. Capital, Mexico, pop. 400,000. Revenue, 1901-2, £6,614,700; 1902-3, £7,602,341; 1903-4, £8,647,380; 1904-5, £9,266,645; expenditure, 1901-2, £6,308,150; 1902-3, £6,822,252; 1903-4, £7,638,164; 1904-5, £7,915,281. Imports, 1903-4, £15,661,688; 1904-5, £17,820,476; 1905-6, £22,065,107; exports, 1903-4, £19,669,051; 1904-5, £20,852,045; 1905-6, £27,113,881. Public debt, 1905, £31,323,735 (gold debt), £12,955,000 (internal silver debt), £90,272 (floating debt).

Vice-President, Don Ramon Corral.

Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Don Ignacio

Mariscal.—Interior, Don Ramon Corral.—Justice, Don Justino Fernandez.—Finance, Don José Ives Limantour.—Communications, General Leandro Fernandez.—Army and Navy, General Gonzalez Cosio.—Public Works, Blas Escontria.—Public Instruction and Fine Arts, Justo Sierra.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, General Gallardo, 87, Cromwell Road, S.W.—First Secretary, Señor D. Miguel de Beistegui.

Consul in London, Don Adolfo Bülle, Broad Street House, E.C.

Financial Agency: Agent, Don Luis Camacho.—Secretary, Don E. Camacho-Guisasola, 9, New Broad Street.

British Minister at Mexico, R. T. Tower, C.V.O. British Consul: L. Jerome (Mexico).

## MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR PRODUCE.

### I. COAL STATISTICS.

#### Coal Areas of the World.

Mr. Ed. Loze, the author of one of the latest contributions on the coal question, in his book "Les Charbons Britanniques et leur Epousement," has published a table giving an estimate of the coal areas of the world, which is mentioned below:—

	sq. miles.
China .. .. .	over 250,000
United States .. .. .	200,000
Canada (East of Rocky Mountains)	65,000
British India .. .. .	35,488
New South Wales .. .. .	24,000
European Russia .. .. .	20,000
United Kingdom .. .. .	12,352
Spain .. .. .	5,498
Japan .. .. .	4,718
France .. .. .	2,079
Austria-Hungary .. .. .	1,789
Germany .. .. .	1,769
Belgium .. .. .	509

No mention is here made of the coalfields of New Zealand, Victoria, South Africa, or Tasmania, but it is estimated that the colonies could supply us with coal for many hundreds of years

#### Coal Production of the World.

The world's supply of coal in 1904, or in the latest year for which the figures are available, was:—

Country.	Year.	Production in Metric Tons.
United Kingdom .. .. .	1905	236,128,936
Australia .. .. .	1904	7,252,785
New Zealand .. .. .	1904	1,562,517
Austria-Hungary .. .. .	1905	13,530,000
Belgium .. .. .	1905	21,506,000
Borneo .. .. .	1904	58,362
Bosnia .. .. .	1904	483,617
Canada .. .. .	1904	7,634,679
Cape Colony .. .. .	1904	156,748
Chili .. .. .	1903	827,112
China .. .. .	1904	1,103,291
France .. .. .	1905	34,778,000
Germany .. .. .	1905	119,349,000
Greece .. .. .	1904	10,000
Holland .. .. .	1904	466,997
India .. .. .	1904	8,348,561
Italy, Lignite .. .. .	1904	362,151

Country.	Year.	Production in Metric Tons.
Japan .. .. .	1905	11,630,000
Natal .. .. .	1904	872,072
Peru .. .. .	1904	59,920
Portugal, Anthracite .. .. .	1904	12,805
Roumania, Lignite .. .. .	1903	110,000
Russia .. .. .	1905	16,957,000
Servia .. .. .	1904	183,204
Spain .. .. .	1905	3,152,000
Sumatra .. .. .	1904	211,362
Transvaal .. .. .	1904	2,447,692
Turkey .. .. .	1903	300,000
United States .. .. .	1905	350,821,000

The total annual production of coal in the world in 1904 was estimated at about 886,500,000 tons. The value was estimated at more than £295,000,000.

#### Consumption of Coal.

The consumption of coal in some of the chief consuming countries is shown in the following statement:—

	1903	1904	1905
United States	314,114,000	307,610,000	343,280,000
United Kingdom	166,532,000	166,609,000	169,017,000
Germany	100,164,000	104,094,000	106,715,000
France	46,571,000	45,433,000	46,046,000
Russia	20,882,000	22,724,000	20,890,000
Belgium	20,682,000	19,726,000	19,661,000
Austria-Hungary	17,987,000	18,421,000	19,390,000

#### Coal Resources of Great Britain.

The Royal Commission on Coal Supplies of the United Kingdom, appointed in Dec. 1901, reported in 1905. The Commissioners estimated, after making the necessary deductions, the available quantity of coal in the proved coalfields of the United Kingdom to be 100,914,668,167 tons. The 1871 Commission's estimate was 90,207,285,398 tons. The statistics show that, though between Jan. 1st, 1870, and Dec. 31st, 1903, 5,694,928,507 tons of coal have been

raised, the present estimates of available coal are nevertheless 10,707,382,769 tons in excess of those of the '71 Commission. This excess is accounted for partly by the difference in the areas regarded as productive by the two Commissions, and partly by discoveries due to recent borings, sinkings, and workings, and more accurate knowledge of the coal seams. In addition, the Commission estimated that there were 5,239,433,980 tons of coal in the proved coalfields lying at greater depths than 4000 ft. below the surface. From the concealed and unproved coalfields the Geological Committee appointed by the Commission estimated there might be expected 39,483,000,000 tons at depths less than 4000 ft. and over 1,000,000,000 tons beyond high-water mark in the Cumberland coalfield, and in St. Bride's and Carmarthen Bays. The Commissioners held that it was highly improbable, owing to physical considerations, that the average increase in the output for the last 30 years (viz. 2½ per cent. per annum) would continue. They said: "In view of this opinion and of the exhaustion of the shallower collieries, we look forward to a time, not far distant, when the rate of increase of output will be slower, to be followed by a period of stationary output, and then a gradual decline."

The Report emphasised the necessity of greater care in the cleaning, sizing, and sorting of coal for sale, in which many Continental collieries adopt better methods than are in general use in this country. The Commission also received evidence pointing to a future extension of central power stations, and the generation and transmission of power upon a large scale. If such stations were established in close proximity to the collieries, there would be nothing to pay on the coal in the way of railway rates; and the question would then be, not the cost of transport of coal, but the cost of transmission of power. As regards economy in use, the Report gave the following estimate for 1903 as to the coal consumption in the various industries of the country:

	Tons.
Railways (all purposes) . . . . .	13,000,000
Coasting Steamers (bunkers) . . . . .	2,000,000
Factories . . . . .	53,000,000
Mines . . . . .	18,000,000
Iron and Steel Industries . . . . .	28,000,000
Other Metals and Minerals . . . . .	100,000,000
Brick Works, Potteries, Glass, and Chemical Works } . . . . .	5,000,000
Gas Works . . . . .	15,000,000
Domestic . . . . .	32,000,000
Total . . . . .	167,000,000

Mr. Beilby and other witnesses calculated that out of an annual consumption of from 143,000,000 to 168,000,000 tons of coal in this country there was a possible saving of from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons. The Commission anticipated that as the cost of mining increased the advantage of using fuel with greater care would become more apparent, and considerable economies would naturally follow.

The witnesses generally expressed the opinion that the maintenance of a large coal export trade is of supreme importance to the country and essential to the prosperity of the coal-producing districts. The larger output rendered possible by the export trade enables the collieries to be worked regularly and to the

fullest capacity, and, the general and fixed charges being spread over a larger tonnage, the average cost of working and consequently the selling price to the British consumer can be kept lower than would be the case if the collieries were worked for home consumption only. It was pointed out by some of the witnesses that coal is so essential an element of outward cargoes that any diminution of our coal export must cause a rise in the import freights on goods, etc. The evidence shows that a large quantity of the coal exported to foreign countries is destined for the use of British ships coaling abroad.

### **Coal Production of the United Kingdom, 1905.**

The output of coal in Great Britain and Ireland in 1905 was 236,128,936 tons, as compared with 232,428,272 tons in 1904.

The value of the output at the mines was £82,038,553, as compared with £83,851,784 in 1904 and £88,227,547 in 1903. The average price of coal fell from 7s. 2½d. per ton in 1904 to 6s. 11½d. in 1905.

### **Imports and Exports of Coal.**

The quantity of coal exported (exclusive of coke and patent fuel, and of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade) was 47,476,707 tons, an increase of nearly one and a quarter million tons on the exports for 1904. Germany received over 7,500,000 tons, France and Italy each received over 6,000,000 tons, Sweden over 3,000,000 tons, and Russia, Spain, Denmark, and Egypt each over 2,000,000 tons. Adding the 2,287,792 tons exported in the form of coke and patent fuel, and the 17,396,146 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, the total quantity of coal which left the country was 67,160,645 tons.

The amount of coal remaining for home consumption was 168,968,291 tons, or 3½ tons per head of the population; 19,255,555 tons were used in blast furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron, as against 17,535,337 tons in the previous year.

### **Royal Commission.**

A Royal Commission was appointed in May 1906 to inquire into and report on certain questions relating to the health and safety of miners and the administration of the Mines Acts. The Commission was constituted as follows: Lord Monkswell (Chairman), Mr. W. Abraham, M.P., Mr. H. H. Cunynghame, C.B., Mr. F. L. Davis (Chairman of the South Wales Conciliation Board), Mr. E. Edwards, M.P., Mr. T. Ratcliffe Ellis (Sec. Mining Association of Great Britain), Mr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., Mr. Robert Smillie (Pres. Lanarkshire Miners' Union), and Sir Lindsay Wood, Bart.; Sec., Mr. G. W. Harris, Home Office. The terms of reference included the advisability of watering roads in dry and dusty mines, the form of the safety lamp, the prevention of accidents, ventilation in mines, the prevention of ankylostomiasis, the system of special rules, the administration of the Mines Acts, and the advisability of examining managers as to competency.

The Home Secretary in July 1906 appointed a Committee to inquire into the probable economic effect of a limit of eight hours to the



working day of coal miners. The Committee are authorised to extend their inquiry to metal-liferous mines if they should think it necessary. The Committee consists of Mr. W. Russell Rea, M.P. (Chairman), Sir Andrew Agnew, Mr. S. H. Cox, Professor of Mining, Royal College of Science, Mr. J. W. Crombie, M.P., Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., F.R.S., Lord Glantawe, and Mr. R. A. S. Redmayne, Professor of Mining, Birmingham University. Sec., Mr. John J. Wills, Commercial Labour and Statistical Department, Board of Trade.

## II. STATISTICS OF OTHER MINERALS, ETC.

### Output of Minerals other than Coal.

In the "Colonial and Foreign Statistics of Mines and Quarries for 1904," latest returns, the quantities of certain minerals and metals raised in the world are stated in a summary of the output of such materials, and also for Great Britain and Ireland. These minerals, exclusive of coal, are copper, fine gold, iron, lead, petroleum, salt, fine silver, tin, and zinc.

It may be stated that of the total world's supply the British Empire produces rather less than one-third of the coal, one-tenth of the copper, three-fifths of the gold, one-ninth of the iron, one-fifth of the lead, one-sixty-fifth of the petroleum, over one-quarter of the salt, one-tenth of the silver, two-thirds of the tin, one-twenty-fourth of the zinc.

#### Copper.

The total quantity of copper raised in the world amounted to 705,378 metric tons, which includes 64,395 tons from the British Empire and 640,983 tons from foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were :—

British Empire :	Metric tons.
United Kingdom . . . . .	501
Australia* . . . . .	29,765
Canada . . . . .	19,491
Cape Colony* . . . . .	10,654
Newfoundland . . . . .	3,984
Foreign Countries :	
United States . . . . .	368,564
Mexico* . . . . .	77,820
Spain* . . . . .	60,565
Japan . . . . .	35,560
Chili* . . . . .	29,923
German Empire* . . . . .	22,502
Russia . . . . .	10,700
Peru . . . . .	9,504
Portugal* . . . . .	6,976
Norway* . . . . .	5,701
Italy . . . . .	5,503

#### Gold.

The output of fine gold in the world was 516,127 kilos (or 16,593,856 ozs., the value being put at over £67,000,000), of which 306,133 were raised in the British Empire and 209,994 in foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were :—

British Empire :	Kilos.
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	545
Australia . . . . .	116,725
Canada* . . . . .	24,674
India* . . . . .	17,324
New Zealand . . . . .	14,553
Transvaal . . . . .	117,370
Rhodesia* . . . . .	7,098
British Guiana . . . . .	2,559
Gold Coast* . . . . .	2,830

\* Estimated.

Foreign Countries :	Kilos.
United States . . . . .	121,637
Russia (1903) . . . . .	35,271
Mexico (1903) . . . . .	8,664
China (1901) . . . . .	11,021
Colombia (1903) . . . . .	4,100
Brazil (1903) . . . . .	3,431
Korea . . . . .	3,744
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	3,740
French Guiana* . . . . .	2,718
Japan (1903) . . . . .	3,140

#### Iron.

The output for the world of metric tons of iron was 44,136,486, of which 5,075,346 tons were raised in the British Empire and 39,061,140 were raised in foreign countries. The quantities are those which are considered obtainable from the ores raised in the various countries, and must not be taken as a measure of their metallurgical industries. See also IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

The main sources of supply were :—

British Empire :	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	4,597,018
Newfoundland . . . . .	325,336
Canada* . . . . .	119,771
Foreign Countries :	
United States . . . . .	16,761,931
German Empire* . . . . .	5,651,864
Spain* . . . . .	4,062,021
Russia . . . . .	2,978,325
Sweden* . . . . .	2,532,481
Luxemburg* . . . . .	2,285,198
France* . . . . .	2,270,000
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	1,380,028

#### Lead.

The output of lead in the world amounted to 922,249 tons, of which 223,194 tons were raised in the British Empire and 699,055 in foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were :—

British Empire :	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	20,156
Australia* . . . . .	185,340
Canada . . . . .	17,236
Foreign Countries :	
United States . . . . .	278,509
Spain* . . . . .	149,151
German Empire . . . . .	137,580
Mexico* . . . . .	49,612
Italy . . . . .	25,618
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	14,990
Greece* . . . . .	13,687

#### Petroleum.

Of the 27,992,981 tons of petroleum raised in the world the British Empire produced 551,548 tons and foreign countries 27,441,433.

British Empire :	Metric tons.
India . . . . .	475,869
Canada* . . . . .	75,579
Foreign Countries :	
United States* . . . . .	14,865,196
Russia . . . . .	10,055,669
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	826,077
Roumania . . . . .	497,000
Dutch East Indies . . . . .	939,700

\* Estimated.

**Salt.**

Of the salt produced in the world, which was 13,816,149 tons, the main supplies were as follows:—

British Empire.		Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland	.	1,921,989
India	.	1,121,918
Aden	.	67,066
Canada	.	62,393
Turks and Caicos Islands	.	30,951
Australia	.	43,424
Ceylon	.	36,488
Foreign Countries.		
United States	.	2,797,968
Russia (1902)	.	1,847,019
German Empire	.	1,701,654
France	.	1,153,754
Japan (1903)	.	657,489
Austria-Hungary	.	557,495
Italy	.	464,326
Spain	.	543,674
Turkey (1894)	.	203,128
China*	.	178,000
Roumania (1901)	.	90,000

**Silver.**

The quantity of fine silver obtained in the world was 4,900,231 kilos, of which the British Empire produced 625,629 kilos, and foreign countries 4,274,602 kilos. The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire.		Kilos.
Australia*.	. . . . .	455,666
Canada	. . . . .	115,664
New Zealand	. . . . .	34,042
Transvaal	. . . . .	12,947
Foreign Countries.		
United States.	. . . . .	1,741,792
Mexico	. . . . .	1,599,619
Bolivia (1903)	. . . . .	175,711
Peru	. . . . .	145,165
Chile	. . . . .	39,012
German Empire	. . . . .	180,735
Spain*	. . . . .	136,420
Austria-Hungary	. . . . .	55,384
Japan (1903)	. . . . .	58,074
Colombia (1903)	. . . . .	35,117
Italy	. . . . .	24,096
Greece*	. . . . .	22,662

**Tin.**

The tin raised in the world amounted to 102,764 metric tons, of which 62,921 was produced in the British Empire and 39,843 in foreign countries. The following figures indicate the main quantities produced in each place, viz.:—

British Empire.		Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland	. . . . .	4,198
Federated Malay States	. . . . .	51,785
Australia*	. . . . .	6,866
Foreign Countries.		
Dutch East Indies	. . . . .	15,989
Bolivia (1903)	. . . . .	18,420
Siam	. . . . .	5,200

**Zinc.**

The tonnage of zinc produced in the world was 636,336 metric tons, of which 34,056 were produced in the British Empire and 602,280 in foreign countries.

\* Estimated.

**British Empire.**

	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland	10,428
Australia*	23,412

**Foreign Countries.**

	Metric tons.
German Empire	193,058
United States	109,375
Italy	66,255
Spain*	59,405
France	22,300
Sweden*	19,729
Algeria*	21,236
Austria-Hungary	9,159
Greece*	6,178
Tunis*	9,520
Russia	10,611

\* Estimated.

**Mineral Produce of United Kingdom.**

The mineral produce of the United Kingdom and of the Isle of Man both as regards quantity and value in 1905 was as follows:—

Description of Mineral.	Quantity.	Value at the Mines and Quarries.
	Tons.	£
Alum Shale	7,131	1,609
Arsenic	641	155
Arsenical Pyrites	1,528	7,493
Barytes	29,063	29,618
Bauxite	7,300	1,825
Bog Ore	3,205	801
Chalk	4,535,584	196,480
Chert and Flint	70,677	14,433
Clay and Shale	15,134,754	1,763,008
Coal	236,128,936	82,038,553
Copper Ore	6,993	21,796
Copper Precipitate	250	10,900
Fluor Spar	39,446	19,557
Gold Ore	15,981	17,787
Gravel and Sand	2,241,620	170,205
Gypsum	255,508	124,253
Igneous Rocks	5,956,900	1,288,344
Iron Ore	14,590,793*	3,482,184
Iron Pyrites	12,186	4,789
Lead Ore	27,649	244,752
Limestone (other than Chalk).	12,501,780	1,410,526
Manganese Ore	14,474	11,634
Mica	11,640	3,858
Natural Gas	—	—
Ochre, Umber, etc.	16,237	15,462
Oil Shale	2,496,785	593,334
Phosphate of Lime	46	69
Salt	1,889,910	556,437
Sandstone	5,640,684	1,634,357
Silver Ore	14	306
Slate	514,524	1,466,916
Sulphate of Strontia	14,294	13,936
Tin Ore (dressed).	7,201	574,183
Uranium Ore	103	—
Wolfram	172	11,357
Zinc Ore	23,909	139,806
Total Value	—	95,870,723

\* Exclusive of 443 tons of micaceous iron ore used for paint.



### III. PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MINING, ETC.

The number of persons employed at mines, quarries, and other mineral workings throughout the world was returned as 4,699,495 in 1902, 4,867,996 in 1903, and 4,968,465 in 1904. Some of the chief figures are given below :—

	1902.	1903.	1904.
United Kingdom . . . . .	952,711	970,044	974,634
British Colonies, India, etc. . . . .	645,280	708,283	756,343
German Empire . . . . .	761,922	783,646	1814,352
United States . . . . .	557,407	*592,294	607,079
Russia . . . . .	344,245	344,425	344,245
France . . . . .	315,281	321,883	322,356
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	231,035	225,104	225,371
Belgium . . . . .	172,218	177,652	177,308
Japan . . . . .	155,379	163,530	163,530

\* Coal miners and only ore miners of Michigan (Houghton Co.), Missouri, and Montana.

† Including quarry employes.

The totals given above are undoubtedly considerably below the real totals, owing to the absence of full returns from some countries, and of any returns at all from others. More than half of the total number were employed in coal mining.

The figures for 1905 are available in the case of the United Kingdom, as follows :—

There were employed at 3,252 coal mines—

Males under ground . . . . .	691,112
" above " . . . . .	161,332
Females " " . . . . .	59,229
	858,373

There were employed at 688 metalliferous mines—

Males under ground . . . . .	17,286
" above " . . . . .	11,640
Females " " . . . . .	225
	29,151

Total coal and metal mines . . . . . 887,524

There were employed at quarries—

Inside workers . . . . .	59,978
Outside " . . . . .	34,841
Total . . . . .	94,819

**Miniature Painters.** The years 1896 and '97 witnessed an important revival of the art of miniature painting, and the foundation of two societies devoted to the Art. The **Royal Society of Miniature Painters** is composed wholly of artists, Sir William B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A., being its President, Mr. Quinell, R.B.A., its Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Edward Freeman its Secretary. An exhibition is held annually at the Modern Gallery, 61, New Bond Street, W., where also it has a permanent collection of members' miniatures always on view. The **Society of Miniaturists** has its offices at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, and holds its exhibitions concurrently with that body throughout the spring and summer. Its President is Alfred Praga, Esq., and its Secretary Mr. Edgar Blackmore. It differs from its sister society in possessing on its council certain experts, collectors, and art critics who have given special attention to

miniatures. It also occasionally unites with its exhibitions a show of old miniatures, and aims at training the modern worker by a study of the work of the old masters.

**Mint, The Royal.** The existence of a mint in this country is of very ancient date, regulations concerning it having been made as early as 928, by Athelstan. The present building was erected between 1806 and 1810, at a cost of over £250,000. It was somewhat injured by fire in '15, but repaired. By an Act passed April 4th, '70, the mastership of the Mint was absorbed in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the duties were devolved upon the Deputy Master of the Mint. There are branches of the Royal Mint at Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth. The last report shows that the gold issued in 1905 amounted to £6,500,000, the silver to £510,491, and the bronze to £100,325. In 1905 the nominal value of the light gold coin withdrawn was £2,700,000, and of light silver £451,884. The total number of pieces struck in 1905 was 95,787,730, of which the Colonies took 45,187,370. The Medal Department produced 45,578 medals. The present Deputy Master is the Rt. Hon. W. Ellison Macartney.

**Moltke, General Ludwig von**, chief of the General Staff of the German army. A nephew of the great Moltke. B. at Gerstoff in 1848, he entered the army in '69, took part as lieutenant in the Franco-Prussian war, and received the Iron Cross of the second class. From '76-9 he was attached to the War Academy. In '81 he was promoted captain and placed on the General Staff, in '82 he became aide-de-camp to his uncle, in '88 he was promoted major, and subsequently nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor; lieutenant-colonel '93, colonel '96, brigadier-general '99, general of division 1902, quartermaster-general 1904, and chief of the General Staff 1906. For many years General von Moltke has enjoyed the special confidence of the Emperor.

### MONACO.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. Area, 8 sq. m.; pop. 15,180. Consists mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo, pop. 3794; Monaco, 3292; and Condamine, 6218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco, b. Nov. 13th, 1848. He has a son by his first wife, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, Prince Louis, b. July 12th, '70. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State. The Roman Catholic is the only Church allowed in the Principality. The first stone of the Casino at Monte Carlo was laid in '58. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £50,000 annually to the Prince for the concession. From 1907 the amount is to be £70,000, increasing every ten years by £10,000.

Consul-General in London, Mr. T. Lumley, 37, Conduit Street, W.

**Monod, Gabriel**, French writer and politician, was b. at Havre, March 7th, 1844. He followed the usual French University course, but has also made some important studies

in Italy and Germany. He served in the war of '70-71 on the ambulance staff. He was one of the principal defenders of Dreyfus. In '82 he founded the *Cercle St. Simon*, a society for the study of history, and was one of the founders of the *Ecole Alsacienne*. In '76 he established the important *Revue Historique*, which he still conducts. He is a member of the French Institut, and of the Academy of Munich. His first publication was "*Allemands et Français*" ('71); it was followed by "*Les Maîtres de l'Histoire*" (Renan, Taine, Michelet), and by "*Grégoire de Tours*." His most recent publication is "*Les Annales Cartésiennes*." Having married a daughter of Alexander Herzen, he is in contact with the Russian Reformers.

### MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro is a principality, lying between Northern Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, under the rule of H.R.H. Prince Nicholas I. (who in Dec. 1900 assumed the title of Royal Highness), b. Oct. 7th, 1841. After an educational course at Trieste and Paris, he succeeded his uncle, who had been assassinated, Aug. '60. He married, in the same year, Princess Milena, the daughter of the Voyvod Peter Voucotich, and has three sons and six daughters. The heir-apparent is Prince Danilo, b. June 20th, '71, who married the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in July '99. During '96 the bicentenary of the foundation of the dynasty was celebrated. Queen Victoria gave H.R.H. the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in March '97. His daughter, Princess Helena, is married to King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy.

The executive vests in the Prince, and the legislative authority in a Council of State (consisting of the Crown Prince, the Metropolitan Bishop, all Ministers and Councillors appointed by the Prince), and a *Skupschina* created by an edict of Nov. 1905, and consisting of 60 members, 56 elected by the military districts and 4 by the towns. The members are elected for 4 years. The country is divided into 5 districts, under governors; the districts are subdivided in 57 "*capitanats*," which are again divided into communes. All the inhabitants are trained as soldiers, and the effective fighting strength is put at about 36,000. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro are by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast. Russian financial help is given in regard to military and educational matters. The Montenegrins belong to the Serbian branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the principality is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown.

Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3630 sq.m.; pop. 225,000. Capital, Cetinje (pop. 4300). Other towns are Podgoritz, pop. 6534; Dulcigno, pop. 5000; and Antivari, pop. 2514. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, about £124,000; public debt, 1905, £70,000. Imports, 1905, £194,000; exports, £71,000.

**Council of State:** A vote of want of confidence was carried (Nov. 19th, 1906), and the Council resigned, the *Skupschina* adjourning till a new Ministry should be formed. See OCCURRENCES.

**British Chargé d'Affaires, C. des Graz, Esq.**

**Morant, R. L., C.B., Secretary to the Board of Education,** is the only son of the late Robert Morant, and was born April 7th, 1863, and ed. at Winchester College and New College, Oxon. For some years he did various kinds of educational work in England and in Siam. He entered the Education Department, Whitehall, in '95, and attained to the rank of Senior Examiner at South Kensington. He was Private Secretary to Sir John Gorst, M.P., and to the Duke of Devonshire, and during the progress of the Education Bill, 1902, rendered invaluable aid to Mr. Balfour while the Bill was passing through the House of Commons. He received his C.B. as a Coronation honour. Mr. Morant was appointed Acting Secretary to the Board of Education on Nov. 1st, 1902, and Permanent Secretary on April 1st, 1903. Address: 15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

**Moret, Sigismundo,** Spanish statesman, was b. at Cadiz, June 2nd, 1838. The son of a tradesman who suffered reverses, his indomitable energy alone enabled him to persist from '53 to '58 in following the lectures at Madrid University. In '59 he obtained a post as assistant teacher, and afterwards, by competitive examination, the Chair of Political Economy and Finance. In '63 he was elected Deputy for Almaden as a Liberal and Free Trader, and in '69 he became Under-Secretary of State for the Interior under Rivero. Prim gave him the portfolio of the Colonies, in which position he was instrumental in passing a measure for the abolition of slavery, and in making Free Trade modifications in the tariffs of the Philippines, Porto Rico, etc. King Amadeus gave him the portfolio of Finance, and at a later stage he represented his country in London. On the abdication of King Amadeus he retired from public life, but returned with Alfonso XII. as Minister of the Interior. In that position he ably seconded the regency of Queen Maria Christina, and held various portfolios in various Ministries. He was Prime Minister for a short term in 1906. See SPAIN.

**Morgan, J. Pierpont,** was b. at Hartford, Conn., on April 17th, 1837; ed. at the English High School, Boston, and at Göttingen University. His father was a banker in New York and London, and Mr. Morgan is a member of the great banking firms of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, T. P. Morgan & Co., New York (which he established in '95), and other firms. His financial genius has brought and kept his name before the public of both continents for years past, particularly since the formation of the great Steel Trust and the Atlantic Shipping Combine. He is interested in American railroads, and is said to control lines representing more than £600,000,000 of share capital, in banks and other financial corporations representing about £400,000,000 more, and in all kinds of industrial enterprises in this country and in America. He is a yachtsman, and an art connoisseur with a magnificent collection of great paintings, books, etc. His benefactions have been generous. Address in London: 13, Prince's Gate, S.W.; in New York, Madison Avenue.



**Mormons.** Consult "The Story of the Mormons," by W. A. Linn (Macmillan).

### MOROCCO.

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sus, Draha, and Tafilet. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 140,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). Chief ports are Mogador, Dar-al-beida (or Casablanca), Mazagan, and Tangier, on the Atlantic; Tetuan (Port Marteen) and some smaller places on the Mediterranean. Tangier has a pop. of about 40,000. Tafilet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is ruled by a Sultan, Mulai Abdul Aziz. He was b. Feb. 24th, '78, and succeeded his father, Mulai Hassan, on June 7th, '04, a rising in favour of his elder brother, Mulai Mohammed, being suppressed. A son, Prince Hassan, was b. in July '99. The Sultan began with strong progressive tendencies, but at the end of 1904 he had relapsed into the worst barbarities of former times. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority, which over a large part of his dominions is that of a titular chief rather than that of a ruler. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malekite sect of the Sunnite Mahomedans) as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the government. The Sultan's forces comprise about 30,000 men of all arms. The mounted troops are the most valuable. There are said to be 17 batteries, of which 10 are provided with modern guns. The infantry arm is the Martini.

By the Anglo-French Agreement, April 8th, 1904, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1901, were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Sebou, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made binding for 30 years, with provision for the extension of the period for 5 years at a time. Spain concluded a similar Agreement with France in Oct. 1904. In March 1905 it became known that the German Government had informed the Sultan that Germany was not a party to these agreements. The Sultan soon afterwards, in May 1905, rejected the French proposals for internal

reforms, and proposed that the Powers should hold a Conference on the Morocco question, a proposal that had been previously made by Germany. After an exchange of views between France and Germany the two Powers agreed (July 8th, 1905), to take part in the Conference, and Algeiras in Spain was arranged as the place of meeting. See History below.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany (see details below), but is much hampered by the political situation. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil, wool, cattle, etc.

Area estimated at about 220,000 sq. miles. Population now estimated at about 8,000,000, including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs. There were 1017 British, 784 French, 169 Germans, and 6813 Spanish subjects in the country in 1906. Imperial revenue about £400,000 per annum. Imports, 1902, £2,140,626; 1903, £2,844,752; 1904, £2,670,787; exports, 1902, £1,559,823; 1903, £1,972,441; 1904, £1,722,570. Great Britain sent 55.3 per cent. of the imports in 1901, 57.7 per cent. in 1902, 51 per cent. in 1903, and 50.8 per cent. in 1904. The share of France is about 31 per cent., and of Germany was 4.75 per cent. in 1903 and 7.37 per cent. in 1904.

Ministry: *Grand Vizier*, Sid Fadoul Gharnit; *Foreign Affairs*, Ben Sliman; *War*, Sid Mohammed Guebbas; *Commerce*, Abdurrahman Tazei; *Finance*, El Mokri.

British Minister at Tangier, and Consul-General for Morocco, Mr. Gerard A. Lowther, C.B.

British Consuls, H. E. White, C.M.G. (Tangier), F. E. Drummond Hay (Dar-al-Baida). Vice-Consul at Fez, J. MacLeod.

French Minister to Morocco, M. E. Regnault.

### History, 1906.

The French Yellow Book on Morocco (see FRANCE), published Dec. 14th, 1905, gave a crushing *exposé* of German methods, which was by no means effectively met by the publication of the German White Book (see GERMANY) on Jan. 8th. The delegates to the International Conference met at Algeiras (Jan. 16th), and the Spanish representative, the Duke of Almodovar, was elected President. The delegates present were:

Great Britain—Sir Arthur Nicolson, G.C.V.O., Ambassador in Madrid; Mr. T. C. Vaughan and the Hon. L. St. Aubyn.

France—M. Révoil, with a numerous diplomatic and military mission.

Germany—Herr von Radowicz and Count Tattenbach.

Morocco—Haj Mohammed el Torres, Sid Mohammed el Mokri, and three others.

Austria—Count Welsersheimb and Count Roziebrodzki.

Belgium—Baron Jooseus and Count Buisseret.

United States—Mr. Henry White and Mr. Gummeré.

Italy—The Marquis Visconti Venosta and Signor Malmusi.

Holland—Baron Testa.

Portugal—Count Tovar and Count Martens Ferrão.

Russia—Count Cassini and M. de Bacheracht.

Sweden—M. Sager.

In his opening speech the President declared

that the Powers represented were at one in recognising the need for reforms in Morocco, based on the threefold principle of the sovereignty of the Sultan, the integrity of his state, and equality of treatment, *i.e.* the open door in commercial matters. The negotiations proceeded slowly, and while agreement was reached without difficulty on other subjects, the questions of the police organisation in Morocco and of the State Bank saw the French and German representatives strongly opposed to one another. It was not till towards the end of March that there appeared to be any prospect of agreement; but then the German delegates modified their demands considerably, and ceased to insist on the principle of internationalisation, by which they sought to place France on the same level as other Powers, and so to deprive her of her predominant position and influence in Morocco. France in turn agreed that the definition of the functions of the Inspector-General appointed to control the police force should give ample guarantees for the exercise of international control, and so an agreement was reached. The State Bank question in turn was soon disposed of, and the Agreement was signed (April 7th).

It included—(1) a declaration relating to the organisation of a police force of 2000 to 2500, which is to be recruited by the Maghzen from among Moorish Mussulmans, commanded by Kaid, and distributed among the eight ports; Spanish and French instructors, officers and non-commissioned officers are to assist the Sultan in the organisation for five years, subject to the control of an Inspector-General selected from the Swiss Army by the Swiss Federal Government. The instructors and officers are to be Spanish at Tetuan and Larache, mixed at Tangier and Casablanca, and French at Rabat and the other ports. (2) A declaration as to the suppression of the contraband trade in arms; (3) a concession for a State Bank for 40 years, worked by censors appointed by the Banks of France, England and Spain, and the Imperial Bank of Germany; (4) a scheme for improved collection of taxes and the creation of new sources of revenue by means of specified duties; (5) regulations as to Customs duties, etc., with a proviso that on the frontier of Algeria the regulation should be the exclusive affair of France and Morocco, and similarly of Spain and Morocco in the Riff country; (6) a recognition of the principle of economic freedom and the non-alienation of public services and public works. The Agreement comes into force Dec. 31st, 1903.

A mission under Signor Malmusi was sent to the Sultan at Fez, bearing the protocol of the Conference, and arrived there (June 3rd), the Sultan issuing an edict of ratification (19th).

Throughout the year the Pretender maintained his position, and in March his cavalry even approached Fez. The distress in the country increased greatly during the year, and prices rose enormously. In the neighbourhood of Tangier the brigand chief Raisuli exercised practically sovereign power, the Sultan being unable to do anything.

Morrison, George E., M.D., the famous *Times* correspondent at Peking, was b. at Geelong, Victoria, where his father was principal of the College, in 1862. After two years at Melbourne University, in '82 he shipped as an ordinary seaman to the South Sea Islands to study the Kanaka labour question, and his articles in the *Melbourne Age* on the subject had a marked

effect in improving the conditions of the traffic. Then he walked across Australia, from Normanston in the north to Geelong, a distance of 2043 miles, in 123 days. He was wounded and left for dead in a pioneer expedition which he led to New Guinea, but recovered, and in '87 he took the M.B. and C.M. degrees at Edinburgh University. After more wanderings in America, the West Indies, Spain, and Morocco (where he was Court physician for a time), he returned to Australia and became resident surgeon of the hospital at Ballarat '90-2. Then he went to the East, and walked across China from Shanghai to the Burmese frontier, afterwards writing an account of his amazing feat in "An Australian in China." In '95 he went as *Times* correspondent to Siam, and in '97 he was appointed as resident correspondent at Peking. His great successes there, and "his intelligent anticipation of events" have been universally acknowledged. To crown his strange and adventurous career, he was believed to have perished with all the other Europeans in Peking, in the falsely reported massacre of 1900, and the *Times* published an obituary notice of him.

## MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR BOATS.

The automobile movement made great strides in 1906, the use of motor vehicles being very largely extended in every direction. The pleasure or touring car found its way into the most remote corners of the kingdom, brought new life to the main roads throughout the country, and resulted in restoring a measure of prosperity to many roadside and provincial hostleries not enjoyed since the days of the stage coach. A noteworthy feature of the year was the great number of *laudalette*, *limousine*, and other covered-in cars in use, necessitating the employment of longer wheel-bases and ample strength, both in engine and frame, to carry the additional weight. The prices of high-class cars were consequently well maintained, £1000 being commonly paid for a luxuriously appointed high-powered vehicle of this type. The six-cylinder engine increased in popularity, though the increased first cost constitutes it a luxury from the average point of view, and in many cases the fuel consumption was found to be out of proportion to the results achieved.

The four-cylinder car remains for the present the universally adopted type, and there was a slight lowering of prices in this class, the average car of 18 to 20 horse-power being obtainable for between £500 and £550. The various types of magneto ignition continue to increase in favour, but few care to rely upon this system by itself, the high-tension type with accumulators being frequently also fitted, to ensure easy starting and for alternate use with the magneto. The general type of touring car may now be said to have settled down into standard lines, and the purchaser of a modern car need have little fear now of his vehicle rapidly growing out of date, either in regard to general appearance or mechanical design.

The long-sought-for £100 car did not see the light in 1906, and though the demand for light single-cylinder cars witnessed no diminution, prices rather tended to increase than otherwise, £125 being probably the lowest price at which such a car with any reasonable claim to reliability may now be had. There is undoubtedly an enormous field yet waiting the cheap small car. The two-cylinder car hardly



held its own in view of the tendency to lower the price of four-cylinder models; still it has many adherents, and a car of this type selling for about £250 must always command a large market which the four-cylinder car cannot supply.

The feature of the year's motor cycles was the steady advance of the two- and four-cylinder engine as applied to these machines, and the generally increased horse-power, even of single-cylinder motors. The smooth running obtainable with the two- and more noticeably still with the four-cylindered motor won many adherents to these types, and a great number were seen on the road. The popularity of the tri-car was hardly maintained, these machines finding it hard to compete with the cheaper examples of four-wheeled light cars. Two- and three-speed gears largely came into use on motor cycles. Under the auspices of the Auto Cycle Club a long-distance trial for motor cycles was held in June, the 889 miles between Land's End and John o' Groats being covered by no less than 36 competitors out of 74, of the former number 30 being motor bicycles and 6 tri-cars.

The electric carriage maintains its position as a touring vehicle, though the high cost of running and the limitations of weight and speed, as well as the difficulty of recharging, militate against the type for ordinary touring. Electrically propelled cars obtained the highest awards in each class at a special competition for town motor carriages held by the Automobile Club in October.

Steam cars, though they do not hold their own against those propelled by internal-combustion motors, nevertheless retain many firm adherents, and the few up-to-date types on the market undoubtedly embody many features which it is yet the ambition of designers of petrol cars to attain. In the town carriage competition referred to above, a well-known type of steam car obtained second highest award.

The number of cars and motor cycles registered in England to July 1906 was 41,974 cars and 39,663 motor cycles. In Wales the cars registered amounted to 1167 and the motor cycles to 1475. In Scotland the respective figures were 3513 and 3096, while Ireland was responsible for 1534 cars and 2340 motor cycles. These figures bring the total number of motors in use to 91,762, of which 46,574 are motor cycles.

### **The Motor Bus.**

It is hardly remarkable that in London, where the registrations of pleasure cars or motor cycles exceed 20,000, the public should have patronised the motor omnibus to such an extent that the supply was totally inadequate. Besides the principal owners of horse-drawn omnibuses, the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., and the London Road Car Co., Ltd., which are rapidly displacing the older vehicles for the self-propelled type, the London Motor Omnibus Co., Messrs. Tilling, and a number of other companies inaugurated for the purpose, placed motor omnibuses upon the streets as fast as they could be obtained from both home and foreign makers. Nearly 600 of these vehicles were licensed in London, the majority being propelled by petrol engines. It is estimated that the average daily mileage of each vehicle is from 100 to 120 miles, and that they carry upwards of 400,000 passengers daily. Consider-

able criticism was levelled at them on account of the noise, smoke caused by using an excess of lubricating oil, and their skidding propensities when the thoroughfares are wet and slippery. It is probable, however, that as a result of closer supervision these difficulties will be speedily overcome. British manufacturers now produce 'buses which fall little, if at all, short of the best Continental makes, though the resources of the industry in the matter of supplying sufficient numbers are not likely to overtake the demand for a long time. The motor omnibus is also largely used by the leading railway companies in the provinces, to act as a feeder to branch lines, and for opening up country districts and bringing them into touch with the railways. Tramway companies are also using them in the same manner; though, generally speaking, the motor 'bus is likely to prove a factor in arresting the development and extension of electric tramway systems in some cases.

Motor cabs were introduced into the Metropolis during 1906 by several companies, about 50 being licensed up till June. One company claims to have 500 on order, fitted with taximeters on the system adopted in Paris for automatically calculating the distances and fares.

### **Motor Vehicles for Heavy Traffic.**

Steam lorries continue to find most favour with users of commercial vehicles where heavy loads are concerned, though the petrol engine is increasingly applied to the work. The mechanical transport trains of the Army Service Corps are most efficiently equipped and organised. Users have found that a steam lorry and trailer can transport 7 tons at a cost of less than 2d. per ton-mile as opposed to the figure of 4d. per ton-mile for a horse lorry with a load of 30 cwt. only. Delivery vans are a class of commercial vehicle whose use has increased by leaps and bounds, loads of from 1 to 3 tons being successfully dealt with by vehicles engined with internal combustion motors. There is an enormous future before the lighter types of these vans, especially for the express delivery of parcels and of goods in the large cities.

### **Royal Commission Report.**

The report of the Royal Commission on motor cars was promulgated at the end of July. A majority of the Commissioners recommended the abolition of the 20-mile speed limit. The establishment of a Central Department administering a national fund for the improvement of the roads, such fund to receive the money derived from taxes on motor cars; a relaxation of the law requiring endorsement of drivers' licenses for trivial and technical offences; the requirement that the police should give notice of intention to prosecute a motorist within at most 21 days of the alleged offence; the provision of larger identification plates; the giving of power to local authorities to impose 12-mile limits in their own areas; and a proposal to charge £1 for the first registration of a car and 5s. per annum for re-registration, constitute the principal additional recommendations of the Commission, which are considered satisfactory by the majority of automobilists. Parliament deferred dealing with the matter until 1908, the existing legislation on the subject being meanwhile kept in

force under the Expiring Laws Continuation Act.

A Select Committee was appointed in March by the House of Commons to inquire into certain questions connected with the cabs and omnibuses of the Metropolis. The Committee was presided over by Mr. (now Sir) Henry Norman, M.P., and a great deal of evidence was taken in respect of these vehicles. Its report was issued in August, and the recommendations included the adoption of the taximeter system for cabs, and, in the case of motor cabs, of a slightly higher scale of fares. The recommendations with regard to motor 'buses are chiefly in the direction of greater police supervision, and the requirement of stricter observation of existing regulations.

### **The Dust Nuisance.**

Public authorities in all directions are experimenting with those preparations which are offered as palliative measures, since the prohibitive cost, combined with the absence of a thoroughly suitable material, defers the reconstruction of the roads. "Westrumite," "Hahnite," "Akonia," "Taafelt," and similar preparations were used with varying success in 1906, together with calcium chloride and the application of tar. Tar presents perhaps the best solution of the problem of waterproofing the surface, and may be applied at a cost of about 1½d. per square yard for two coats during the first year and 1d. each succeeding year; but the want of an efficient machine for distributing restricts its use, and an objection is that in winter it is inclined to become spongy. It cannot, therefore, be said that a complete solution of the dust problem has yet been found.

### **Motor Racing and Trials.**

Contests between pure speed machines have probably had their day, and several firms which had hitherto taken a prominent part in racing were content to stand aloof during 1906. Nevertheless a large section of the trade continued to foster the development of the racing machine; but the limit of possible speed has in all probability been now nearly obtained.

Early in the year, in January, at the Ormond-Daytona Meeting in Florida, a Stanley steam car and a 200-h.p. Danacq both covered 2 miles within a minute, the petrol car's record being 58½ sec. The Stanley steam car made 1 mile in 28½ sec., equal to 127 miles per hour. In June the French Grand Prix was held over the Sarthe circuit in place of the Gordon Bennett race, Sizs being the winner on a 105-h.p. Renault car. He covered the distance of 769 miles in 12 hrs. 14 min. 7 sec., at an average speed of 62¾ miles per hour. In October, Wagner, driving a 100-h.p. Darracq, won the Vanderbilt Cup Race in America, his time for the 297 miles being 4 hrs. 50 min. 10½ sec., giving an average speed of 61½ miles per hour. The Tourist Trophy Race, held in the Isle of Man in September, attracted more interest amongst British motorists. It was won by the Hon. C. S. Rolls on a 20-h.p. Rolls-Royce car, the time for the 161 miles being 4 hrs. 6 min. 0½ sec., or 39½ miles per hour. P. Bablot was second, on a 22-h.p. Berliet; and A. Lee Guinness third, on a 15-h.p. Darracq. Nearly 80 cars participated in the arduous Scottish Reliability Trials, promoted by the Scottish Automobile Club in

June, and a large number of them emerged with gratifying success.

### **The Home Industry.**

The output of British cars has increased enormously, the British-made vehicle being now considered equal to any of the foreign productions. Some of the larger home concerns are enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity, and the continued increase of foreign importations is largely due to the inability of home manufacturers to keep pace with the demand. It was estimated by Lord Montagu that over £5,000,000 is now paid annually in wages to motor drivers alone in this country, and that a year's wages to men employed in the manufacture of cars and accessories amounts to nearly £10,000,000, the number of drivers and other employees of the industry approaching 230,000.

The Board of Trade returns for the nine months ending Sept. 30th, 1906, show that 4821 motor cars valued at £2,009,533, and 1593 motor cycles, valued at £46,056, were imported, with parts of cars and cycles valued at no less than £1,451,938. Out of these, 466 cars valued at £209,241, and 44 cycles valued at £1499, and parts of both valued at £349,064, were re-shipped to other foreign countries and the Colonies. The exports during the nine months in question were 819 cars, valued at £294,821; 543 cycles, valued at £16,859; and parts of cars and cycles to the value of £237,344, the total figures for all classes amounting to £548,981. For the same period of nine months the grand totals for the last three years were as follows:—

	1904	1905	1906
	£	£	£
Imports . .	2,077,956	2,760,525	3,597,527
Re-exports .	157,378	242,018	282,756
Exports . .	244,561	321,114	548,981

### **Motor Boats.**

The Motor Boat has come to the front to a certain extent, but at present it must be regarded more as a sporting or pleasure craft than as a type likely to prove of material use. This, however, is largely due to the fact that more attention has been given to racing boats than to those designed for more commercial purposes. The petrol motor boat is in its infancy, but it gives considerable promise of becoming a useful type for many purposes. Fishing smacks and pilot boats with auxiliary motor power are used successfully in many ports, both in England and on the Continent.

### **Clubs and Societies.**

The principal organisations are:—

**Auto-Cycle Club**, 18, Down Street, Piccadilly (F. Straight, Secretary), is an offshoot of The Automobile Club, and in it are vested such powers of government over motor-cycle contests as were held by the Automobile Club under an agreement with the National Cyclists' Union.

**Automobile Association** (Office, 18, Fleet Street, London, E.C.). Its main object is the enforcement of the various clauses of the Highways Act, more particularly with reference to unattended horses, obstruction, and similar matters. It also has a system of patrols by means of which motorists are warned when they are exceeding the legal limit. The membership is about 2000. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.



**Automobile Club** (119, Piccadilly, London). It issues a Club Journal and an Automobile Handbook giving information as to hotels, repairers, etc.; gives instruction in driving to members and their servants, and issues driving certificates for driving and mechanical efficiency. Including 80 affiliated clubs, its membership is close on 14,000.

**Motor Cycling Club.** There are 250 members. Subscription, £1 1s. per annum. Hon. Sec., 1, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.

**Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland** (1, Albemarle St., Piccadilly, London, W.) gives legal information and advice free of charge in connection with the use of motor vehicles, and financial support in cases of general interest. Members of the Automobile Club and affiliated clubs are *ipso facto* members of the Union.

**Motor Van, Wagon, and Omnibus Users' Association** (1, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.; Sec., W. Rees Jeffreys) is the organisation for users of and persons interested in commercial vehicles of every type. Subscription, £1 1s.

**Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders** (Offices: Maxwell House, Arundel St., Strand), a trade society representing all branches of the motor industry; organises the principal Motor Shows held annually. The Society's fifth International Motor Exhibition was opened at Olympia on Nov. 15th, 1906.

**Muromtseff, Professor,** President of the first Russian Duma, was b. 1850. After a university training he became Professor of Roman Law at Moscow University, but was deprived of his chair in '84 by virtue of a Government order. He thereupon qualified for the bar, and founded a law paper, which was suppressed in 1902. Both by pen and speech he gained a great reputation, as a consequence of which he played a prominent part in the Constitutional movement of 1904-5. When the first Duma was elected, Professor Muromtseff was returned for Moscow at the head of the poll. He belongs to the "Cadet," or Constitutional Democrat party. He presided at the sittings of the Duma with great dignity.

**Murray, Major-Gen. Sir James Wolfe,** K.C.B., fourth Military Member of the Army Council and Master-General of the Ordnance, was b. in '53, and entered the Royal Artillery '72. He served in the Ashanti campaign in '95, and in the South African war '99-1901. In 1901 he was appointed to the command of a 2nd-class district in India, and in 1903 was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Forces there. He was given his present appointment on Feb. 13th, 1904.

**Mushir-ed-Dowleh, Mirza Nazrullah Khan,** Persian Grand Vizier or Prime Minister. He has never been out of his native country, is more than sixty years of age, has had a long official career, and is regarded as one of the ablest statesmen of Persia. Entering the Foreign Office at an early age, he occupied various posts until he eventually became first Minister of War and then Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this last capacity he was the trusted adviser of three successive Grand Viziers, and initiated several important reforms in the Persian diplomatic service. He is known to be a keen admirer of European administrative methods.

## MUSIC, 1906.

Nothing sensational occurred in the musical world during 1906. Numerous compositions by native musicians were performed, and won, in many instances, well-deserved praise, the most important being Edward Elgar's oratorio "The Kingdom." The growing number of agents led to a remarkable increase in the concerts and recitals during the spring and autumn seasons, but the artists brought forward, including several "prodigies," did not always exhibit conspicuous ability.

### The Important Festivals.

There were several important festivals. That at Kendal, April 25th to 28th, was conducted by Henry Wood, and the works performed comprised Goring Thomas's "The Sun Worshippers," Cliffe's "Ode to the North-East Wind," Bach's "O Light Everlasting," and "Messiah."

The Lincoln triennial festival was held June 20th and 21st, and the programme, directed by G. J. Bennett, included Hubert Parry's "Voces Clamantium," Brahms's "Requiem," Dvorak's "Te Deum," and "Israel in Egypt."

The Three Choirs festival at Hereford, the 183rd meeting, opened Sept. 9th. The principal novelty was Hubert Parry's sacred symphony "The Soul's Ransom," an impressive composition with very effective choruses; the solos were rendered by Albani and Plunket Greene. Another new work, which unfortunately failed to quite realise expectations, was "Lift up your hearts," by Walford Davies; this also was described as a sacred symphony. "Elijah," "The Dream of Gerontius," "The Apostles," Bach's Mass in B minor, Berlioz's "Te Deum," "Hymn of Praise," and "Messiah" were given during the festival, which was conducted by George Sinclair.

The Birmingham festival, Oct. 2nd to 5th, was notable for the first performance of the new oratorio "The Kingdom," by Edward Elgar; this proved to be a fine work, and was received with great enthusiasm both by the audience and by the critics. The composer conducted, and the solos were entrusted to Agnes Nicholls, Muriel Foster, John Coates, and William Higley. A spirited setting for chorus and orchestra of Poe's poem "The Bells," by Joseph Holbrooke, aroused considerable interest; and Granville Bantock's cantata, based on the Omar Khayyam quatrains, was warmly applauded. Christian Ritter's alto cantata "O amantissime sponse Jesu," which had never previously been heard in England, was a welcome feature, and Percy Pitt's clever Sinfonietta in G minor was the orchestral novelty. "Elijah," "The Apostles" (conducted by the composer), "Messiah," Beethoven's Mass in D, Bach's motet for double chorus "Sing ye to the Lord," and "The Revenge," were also given. The conductor-in-chief was Hans Richter.

On Oct. 24th a festival, directed by Henry Coward, was opened at Southport; the principal works were Hubert Parry's "Pied Piper of Hamelin," "The Ode to the North-East Wind," and "Elijah."

The Handel festival at the Crystal Palace was an artistic success, thanks to the splendid chorus-singing and the admirable conducting of Frederic Cowen. June 23rd was "Rehearsal

Day. "Messiah" was on the 26th, the soloists being Albani, Ada Crossley, Ben Davies, and Charles Santley (who has sung at every festival since 1865). The 28th was "Selection Day," when the programme included several numbers from "Israel in Egypt" and vocal contributions by Ada Crossley, Kirkby Lunn, Agnes Nicholls, Watkin Mills, Charles Saunders, and Kennerley Rumford. The proceedings closed on June 30th with a spirited interpretation of "Judah Maccabæus."

### Opera in London.

There were two opera seasons at Covent Garden. That in the spring opened May 3rd with a brilliant performance of "Tristan," in which the principal parts were sustained by Marie Wittich and Anton Burger, with Kirkby Lunn as Brangäne. Then came two cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," conducted by Hans Richter. In "Rheingold" Friedrich Braun was heard as Wotan, Josefina Reinl was the Fricka, Desider Zador the Alberich, Wilhelm Raboth the Fafner, and Paul Knüpfer the Fasolt. The presentations of "Die Walküre" were notable for the reappearance of Milka Ternina as Brunnhilde and of Clarence Whitehill as Wotan. In "Siegfried" one saw Georg Anthes in the title rôle, Marie Wittich, and at the second performance Johanna Gadsdy, as Brunnhilde, and Anton van Rooy as the Wanderer. Ternina and Anna von Mildenburg distinguished themselves as Elisabeth in the performances of "Tannhäuser," in which Anthes sustained the title rôle; and in "Die Meistersinger" Gadsdy was the Eva, Anthes the Walther, and van Rooy the Hans Sachs. The revival of "Der Fliegende Holländer" met with public approval, especially with Emmy Destinn as Senta and van Rooy as the Dutchman. Gluck's "Armide," which, though composed in 1777, was first given in England on July 6th, was the artistic feature of the season, with Lucienne Bréal as the heroine. Three other works were added to the Covent Garden repertoire. Poldini's "Der Vagabund und die Prinzessin," in which Percy Pitt made his début as an operatic conductor, and Cornelius's "Barbier von Bagdad" were produced May 11th, and later came Jules Massenet's semi-sacred "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame." Ballet was also revived, André Messager's Parisian success "Les Deux Pigeons" being given June 21st. Tchaikowsky's "Eugene Onegin" was revived, with Destinn as Tatiana, Kirkby Lunn as Olga, Ivan Alchevsky (who made a very successful début in "Faust" on May 10th) as Lenski, and Mattia Battistini in the title rôle. "Don Giovanni" was another attractive revival, with Destinn as Anna, Agnes Nicholls as Elvira, Pauline Donalda as Zerlina, Marcel Journet as Leporello, Battistini as the Don, and Enrico Caruso as Ottavio. The works performed during the season, which closed July 26th, were "Madama Butterfly" (9 times), "La Bohème" (9), "Faust" (6), "Armide" (4), "Rigoletto" (4), "Tristan" (4), "Eugene Onegin" (3), "Fliegende Holländer" (3), "Le Jongleur" (3), "Pagliacci" (3), "Tannhäuser" (3), "La Tosca" (3), "Die Walküre" (3), "Les Deux Pigeons" (3), "Aida" (2), "Carmen" (2) with Kirkby Lunn in the title rôle, "Don Giovanni" (2), "Meistersinger" (2), "Traviata" (2), "Rheingold" (2), "Siegfried" (2), "Götterdämmerung" (2), "Barbier von Bagdad" (1), "Der Vagabund" (1), "Romeo et Juliette" (1).

The conductors were André Messager, Hans Richter, Cleofonte Campanini, and Percy Pitt.

The autumn season of eight weeks started Oct. 5th with "Rigoletto," directed by Leopoldo Mugnone, in which Melba appeared as Gilda and Mario Sammarco was the hunchback. Fernando Carpi made his début as the Duke in the second performance of this work, Oct. 11th, "Adriana Lecouvreur" was revived Oct. 23rd, with Rina Giachetti, Eleanore de Cisneros, Sammarco, and Giovanni Zenatello in the principal parts. Umberto Giordano's "Fedora," which was produced in Milan in '98, was well received by English opera-goers on Nov. 5th. Giachetti and Zenatello successfully embodied the leading characters. Among the other operas given during the season were "Faust," "Madama Butterfly," "Carmen," "La Tosca," "Traviata," and "Aida."

At the Lyric from July 21st to Aug. 25th the Moody-Manners Co. had a successful English season, during which there were performances of "Faust" (8 times), "Pagliacci" (7), "Cavalleria Rusticana" (7), "Tannhäuser" (7), "Lohengrin" (6), "Trovatore" (3), "Eugene Onegin" (2), "Bohemian Girl" (2), "The Huguenots" (2), "Lucia di Lammermoor" (2), and "The Marriage of Figaro" (1). Richard Eckhold was the conductor. This company produced at Sheffield on March 1st, and introduced to London musicians at the Crystal Palace May 24th, a new one-act opera by Nicholas Gatty, "Greysteel."

### Prominent London Societies.

Seven concerts were provided by the Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall during its 94th season, under Frederic Cowen's direction. At the first, Feb. 27th, Teresa Carreno played Rubinstein's concerto in D minor. Emil Sauer, Mischa Elman, Ernst von Dohnanyi, and Raoul Pugno were distinguished soloists at the other concerts. Edwin York-Bowen's piano concerto in D was first performed, with the composer as the soloist, on May 31st; and another orchestral novelty, Coleridge-Taylor's variations on the negro air "I'm troubled in mind," was brought out at the last concert, June 14th.

Some fine performances were given by the Royal Choral Society at the Royal Albert Hall, and by the London Choral Society at Queen's Hall. The Handel Society on May 23rd interpreted Samuel Coleridge-Taylor's setting of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Kubla Khan." In April the Bach Choir gave two concerts at Queen's Hall under the direction of Walford Davies, the Mass in B minor being rendered at the second. Nine concerts were held at the Portman Rooms under the auspices of the Mozart Society, that on Jan. 20th being in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Mozart's birth.

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society opened its thirty-fifth season at Queen's Hall, Nov. 14th, under the direction of Ernest Ford. The soloists were Lady Hallé, Florence Schmidt, and Charles Santley.

### Foreign Visits and Visitors.

The London Symphony Orchestra gave concerts in Paris, Jan. 10th and 12th, conducted by Charles Stanford and Edouard Colonne. Accompanying this organisation were 300 picked voices from the Leeds Festival chorus.

A Yorkshire Chorus, consisting of 142 singers from Leeds and 149 from Sheffield, visited



Dusseldorf, Cologne and Frankfurt in September, and won warm praise for their artistic interpretation of familiar works. Henry Coward was the conductor.

The Garde Republicaine band started on Feb 17th a series of Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden, directed by Gabriel Parés.

In March, Giuseppe Creatore directed in vigorous fashion his Italian band at a series of concerts at Queen's Hall.

Edward Grieg came for two concerts of his own works at Queen's Hall, on May 17th and 24th.

The Vienna Male Choral Society, conducted by Edouard Kremser and Richard Heuberger, gave interesting concerts at Queen's Hall on May 25th and 28th, and on the 29th sang at Buckingham Palace by command of the King.

The Vienna Philharmonic Society came to London the following month, playing at Queen's Hall on June 26th, and at the Royal Albert Hall on June 30th, the latter concert being given at the King's request.

Camille Saint-Saëns appeared at Joseph Hollman's recital at Bechstein Hall, July 12th, and assisted in the first performance of his 'cello sonata in F.

The Joachim Quartet played at several concerts at Queen's and Bechstein Halls; and among the other notable foreign musicians who appeared during the year were Lady Hallé, Elena Gerhardt (début Bechstein Hall, June 13th), Hélène Stagemann (début Æolian Hall, June 19th), Irma Sänger-Sethe, Clothilde Kleeberg, Johanne Stockmarr, Ester de Munsterhjelm, Mary Münchhoff, Pepito Arriolo (aged 10—début Royal Albert Hall, Oct. 14th), the Cherniavsky brothers (début Æolian Hall, Oct. 20th), Miecio Horszowski (aged 12), Leon Delafosse, Jan Mulder, Maurice Dambois, Herman Sandby, Achille Rivarde, Viggo Kihl, Louis Abbiate, Ferencz Hegedus, Ludwig Wullner, Pablo Sarasate, Ferruccio Busoni, Reynaldo Hahn, Emil Sauer, Richard Buhlig, Vladimir de Pachmann, Jean Gerardy, Fritz Kriesler, Michel de Sicard, Franjo Naval, Aldo Antonietti, Joska Szigetti, Wilhelm Backhaus, Leopold Auer, and Arthur de Greef—a formidable list of celebrities.

#### Other Noteworthy Concerts.

The London Symphony Orchestra started another series of symphony concerts at Queen's Hall, that on Jan. 18th being conducted by Charles Stanford, who introduced his sixth symphony, composed "in honour of the life-work of a great artist," G. F. Watts, and inspired by his pictures "Love and Life" and "Love and Death," and by the sculpture "Physical Energy," now a memorial to Cecil Rhodes on the Matoppo Hills. On Nov. 5th a third series of symphony concerts was commenced under the sole direction of Hans Richter.

The symphony concerts of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, conducted by Henry Wood, given between Jan. 1st and May 10th, were very popular. Another series was commenced on Nov. 3rd, when Sarasate was the soloist.

A Bach concert was organised by Campbell McInnes on Feb. 23rd, at Æolian Hall, when

the programme included "The Peasants' Cantata," and in the same building on May 1st an entertainment was held in aid of the fund for the purchase of Bach's house at Eisenach.

Katie Parker, a talented young violinist, made her début at an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on Feb. 20th; and on May 25th Lionel Ounden, a twelve-year old violinist, pianist and composer, gave his first recital at Bechstein Hall.

The National Union of School Orchestras gave a concert at the Royal Albert Hall on May 26th, when 800 young violinists played simultaneously under the direction of Walter Hedgecock.

A shorter form of string quartet was introduced at the Phantasy concert at Bechstein Hall on June 22nd, as the result of a competition organised by William Cobbett. Of the 67 MSS. submitted, that by William Hurlstone won first prize; the composer unhappily died three weeks before the concert.

Boris Hambourg gave five 'cello recitals at Æolian Hall, illustrating the development of 'cello music from the time of Domenico Gabrieli's "Picercara," written in 1689.

The King attended the British-Canadian festival at Queen's Hall, June 27th, when works by Alexander Mackenzie, Edward Elgar, Charles Stanford, Hubert Parry and Frederic Cowen were performed under the composers' direction.

Irene Ainsley, a soprano from New Zealand, made her professional début at Bechstein Hall, July 10th, when some of her songs were accompanied by Melba.

The Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall were started on Aug. 18th, and ran until Oct. 26th, under the direction of Henry Wood. Twenty-eight new works were brought forward. Seven were by British composers, these being "A Norfolk Rhapsody," by R. Vaughan Williams; an overture, "In Springtime," by Norman O'Neill; a prelude, "Sappho," by Granville Bantock; a suite for flute and piano by Edwin York Bowen; an overture, "In Memoriam," by George Halford; a music-poem, "Epithalamium," by G. H. Foulds; and a symphony, "Les Hommages," by Joseph Holbrooke.

The Brass Band festival at the Crystal Palace, Sept. 29th, aroused great interest; the principal prize was won by the Wingate Temperance Band, W. Rimmer, conductor.

Musicians, Incorporated Society of, 19, Berners Street, W. Gen. Sec., Edward Chadfield.

Musurus Pasha, Stephen, Ottoman Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was b. in 1841, and is the son of the late Musurus Pasha, who represented Turkey in London from '51-85. He entered the diplomatic service in '61 and came to England, serving successively as Second Secretary, First Secretary, Councillor, and *Chargé d'Affaires*. In '81 he became Ambassador at Rome; from '96-1900 he was Governor-Prince of Samos; he then became member of the Political Section of the Council of State, Vizier, and Ambassador to London. He married a daughter of the late Sir John Antoniadis.

## N

**Napoleon, Victor**, son of the late Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, was b. 1862. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took the position of head of the house of Bonaparte, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Cassagnac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival, a position he definitely assumed even before his father's death in '91. By the Expulsion Bill of '86 the Prince was exiled from France, and took up his residence at Brussels. His younger brother, **Prince Louis Napoleon**, for personal reasons is preferred before Prince Victor by many Bonapartists as a candidate for the French throne. He was a Russian officer, and acted as military Governor-General of the province of Erivan for a few months in 1905. In 1906 it was reported that he would settle in Italy.

**National Academy of Sciences, U.S.A.** Incorporated 1863. Investigates and reports upon any subject of science or art when required to do so by, and at the expense of, the U.S.A. Congress. Holds annual sessions at Washington in April and at other places in the autumn. President, Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., Arnold Hague, Washington, U.S.A.

**National Canine Defence League.** Sec., John Hughes; Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, F. E. Pirkes, Esq., R.N. Office, 27, Regent Street, S.W.

**National Cyclists' Union.** The Union devotes itself to the interests of all classes of cyclists, and its organisation covers the whole country. It has fought considerably over 1000 cases in the interests of cyclists, secured the erection of warning boards on dangerous hills, made the roads safer, and obtained concessions from the railway and steamship companies. Touring members can take their cycles into foreign countries free of Customs' duties. General Secretary, S. R. Noble, J.P., 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**National Gallery.** (For earlier history see ed. '88 and later editions.) The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of 6d. on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays. The Gallery is also open free on Sunday afternoons from April to October inclusive. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the Director. Director, Sir Charles Holroyd; Keeper and Secretary, Mr. Hawes Turner; Chief Clerk, Mr. George E. Ambrose.

**National Gallery of British Art, The**, Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and opened July 21st, 1897. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. It is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The Keeper is Mr. D. S. MacColl.

**National Health Society**, 53, Berners Street, W. Sec., Miss Lankester.

**National Home-Reading Union.** This Society was founded 1889. President, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. Chairman of Council, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford; Chairman of Executive Committee, Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College, Cambridge; Hon. Sec., Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham. Office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

**National Portrait Gallery**, St. Martin's Place. Founded in 1856, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." The collection now comprises over 1400 portraits. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; on Thursday and Friday (students' days), when an entrance fee of 6d. is charged, from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m.; and on Sundays free, from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. (April to October). Director, Keeper, and Secretary, Mr. Lionel Cust, M.V.O., F.S.A.

**National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children.** Founded 1843; incorporated 1904; supported by voluntary contributions. In the two training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, boys, of good character only, are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Army Marines; it also wholly maintains eight Homes on shore for boys and girls. In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1000 children. Applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the London Home and Offices. The age for admission to the Homes is from 10 to 12, but boys for the ships must be between 14 and 16, and physically fit. As many as 15,003 boys and 2798 girls have been received and sent out into the world since the establishment of the Society. From the *Arethusa* and *Chichester* training-ships 5600 boys have joined merchant ships, 1200 the Royal Navy, and 1100 Army and Marines or other Service. An Emigration Agency and two Working Boys' Homes form an important part of the work. Receipts in 1905 amounted to £24,300. Joint Secretaries, H. Bristow Wallen and Henry G. Copeland. Head Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in 1860 (incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to give permanence to Volunteer Corps and to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. C. R. Crosse. The offices of the Association are at the Bisleys Camp Ground. It should be noted that Rifle Clubs consisting of not less than twenty members can be formed in affiliation with this Association. Rifles and ammunition are issued to such affiliated clubs at special rates. Application should be made for full information to the Secretary N.R.A.



The following are the chief results of the 1906 meeting at Bisley:—

**Humphry Cup** (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Cambridge University, 763; Oxford, 750.

**Ashburton Shield** (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Dover College, 467.

**Spencer Cup** (7 shots at 500 yards): Pte. O. Featherstone, Uppingham, 34.

**Chancellor's Challenge Plate** (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Oxford University, 691; Cambridge University, 664.

**Mackinnon Challenge Cup** (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Scotland, 1445; England, 1420; Canada, 1376.

**Kolapore Cup** (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Canada, 729; Mother Country, 720; India, 705.

**Elcho Shield** (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): England, 1658; Ireland, 1602; Scotland, 1585.

**National Challenge Trophy (Volunteers)** (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Scotland, 1860; England, 1851; Ireland, 1789.

**King's Prize:** 1st stage (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards), Sergt. D. Reid, 1st Lanark V.R.C., 100—bronze medal; 2nd stage (20 shots at 600 yards), Sergt. H. Ommunsden, Queen's Edinburgh, 191—silver medal; 3rd stage (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards), Capt. R. ff. Davies, 1st Middlesex V.R.C., 324—gold badge and £250; Grooper W. Craster, Rhodesia, 323—N.R.A. badge and £60; Sergt. W. Tatlow, 2nd V.B. Gloucester, 320—N.R.A. badge and £40.

**St. George's Challenge Vase** (7 shots at 500 and 600 yards and 15 at 900 yards), Lieut.-Col. G. A. Wilson, 2nd V.B. Liverpool, 136.

**Prince of Wales** (10 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Col.-Sergt.-Major H. G. Burr, 1st Hants Engineers, 95.

**Alexandra** (7 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Sergt. W. Procter, late Cameron Highlanders, 67.

**Donegal Challenge Cup** (10 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Col.-Sergt.-Major H. G. Burr, 1st Hants Engineers, 95.

**Albert** (10 shots at 800 and 900 yards and 15 at 1000 yards), Mr. M. Blood, I.R.A., 162.

**Bass** (10 shots at 900 and 1000 yards), Mr. M. Blood, I.R.A., 96.

**Edge** (10 shots at 1000 and 1100 yards), Capt. T. Ranken, 6th V.B. R. Scots, 92.

**Halford Memorial** (15 shots at 900 and 1000 yards), Col. W. J. Perkins, 2nd V.B. R.W. Surrey, 137.

**Waldegrave** (10 shots at 800 and 900 yards), Mr. H. R. Sykes, N.R.A., 100.

**Hopton Aggregate:** Capt. T. Ranken, 645.

**Grand Aggregate:** Pte. E. Skilton, 1st London V.R.C., 325.

**National Service League.** The object of the League is to promote the legislative adoption of compulsory naval and military training for National Defence. It is independent of party politics. **President**, Lord Roberts, V.C., K.G.; **Secretary**, George F. Shee, M.A. **Offices**, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

**National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.** The (Incorporated by Royal Charter), has for its object that no child in the United Kingdom shall live an unen-

durable life. This object is sought by (1) warnings; (2) enforcement of laws; (3) promotion of any new law that may be necessary. **Patrons**, The King and Queen. **Director**, Robert J. Parr. **Organ**, *The Child's Guardian*. The League of Pity is the Children's Section of the Society. Its object is to interest happy children in the welfare of the unhappy. **Central Office**, Leicester Square, London.

**National Trust** (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty). **Secretary**, Mr. Nigel Bond, B.A. **Office**, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

**National Vigilance Association**, for the suppression of the "white slave traffic" and for the repression of criminal vice and public immorality. At the instance of the Association national committees have been formed in every country in Europe, in the Argentine, Egypt, and South Africa, to co-operate in dealing with the evil in question. **Secretary**, W. A. Coote. **Office**, 319, High Holborn, W.C.

**Naturalisation Laws.** Naturalisation by certificate of the Secretary of State was introduced by the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 66) and amended by the 1870 Act, by which residence for five years in the United Kingdom, or service under the Crown for that period, is required as a condition of naturalisation, with intention so to continue to reside or serve. The certificate costs £5, and careful inquiries are made as to the character of the applicant before the certificate is granted. Application should be made to the Home Office. The naturalisation of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the Naturalisation Acts of 1870, which empower the Legislature of every colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of Naturalisation within such colony. See ed. 1902 for the report of an Inter-Departmental Committee upon the amendments found to be desirable in the Naturalisation Laws of the Empire. The numbers of persons whose oaths of allegiance taken on the grant of certificates of naturalisation in the United Kingdom have been registered from '94-1904 are as follows:—'94-5, 910; '96, 736; '97, 606; '98, 634; '99, 608; 1900, 581; 1901, 542; 1902, 788; 1903, 890; 1904, 974; 1905, 684.

**Naval Architects, Institution of**, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. **Sec.**, R. W. Dana, M.A.

**Naval Fund, Royal.** Established 1893. For the relief of widows, orphans, etc., of seamen and marines dying in the service of the Crown since Jan. 1st, 1893. **Sec.**, J. F. Phillips, c/o Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.

**Navy League, The**, was founded in 1895, and is a strictly non-party organisation formed to urge upon Government and the electorate the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. The League, which has branches throughout the world, carries on its work by the distribution of literature, public meetings, the delivery of lectures, and by educational propaganda in public and other schools. *The Navy League Journal*, the official organ of the League, is published monthly. **President**, R. A. Yerburgh, Esq.; **Secretary**, Commander W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R. **Offices**, 13, Victoria Street, Westminster.

**Navy Records Society.** **Sec.**, Prof. J. K. Laughton, King's College, London.

## NAVY, BRITISH.

(See also MERCANTILE MARINE, British and Foreign, pp. 286-291.)

## I. RELATIVE STRENGTH AND COST OF PRINCIPAL NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

1. *Matériel.*

A Parliamentary Return dated March 31st, 1903, was issued in May 1906, showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America, and Japan. This return is here brought up to the date Nov. 30th, 1906.

## Built.

	Great Britain	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
Battleships, 1st class . . . .	58	21	8	20	14	19	11
„ 2nd class . . . .	4	9	3	4	—	1	2
„ 3rd class . . . .	2	1	1	9	2	—	—
Coast defence vessels, armoured .	—	9	6	11	—	11	3
Cruisers, armoured . . . .	31	19	3	6	6	13	9
„ protected, 1st class . . . .	21	7	6	—	—	3	2
„ „ 2nd class . . . .	46	14	2	14	5	17	11
„ „ 3rd class . . . .	19	16	1	12	13	2	7
„ unprotected . . . .	—	1	3	15	1	6	7
Scouts . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo vessels . . . .	21	15	7	1	11	2	3
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . .	145	31	68	43	13	20	29
Torpedo boats . . . .	87	255	172	84	128	32	79
Submarines . . . .	25	39	13	1	2	8	5
	467	437	293	220	195	134	168

## Building.

	*5	*10	4	*6	4	*9	*4
Battleships, 1st class . . . .	*5	*10	4	*6	4	*9	*4
Cruisers, armoured . . . .	7	5	4	*3	2	2	*5
„ protected, 1st class . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ „ 2nd class . . . .	—	—	—	*8	—	—	1
Scouts . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . .	*33	*33	29	*18	4	—	25
Torpedo boats . . . .	—	52	—	—	20	—	—
Submarines . . . .	*23	*50	15	1	4	4	2
	68	150	53	36	34	18	37

\* Signifies that vessels of the 1906-7 programme are included.

2. *Cost.*

The naval expenditure of the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Germany, Japan, and the United States of America for the years named below was as follows:—

Year.	Great Britain.		France.	Russia.	Germany.	Japan.	America.
	Estimated.	Expended.					
1880 . .	£ 10,702,935	£ 10,513,469	£ †	£ †	£ †	£ †	£ †
1890 . .	19,415,682†	17,042,182†	8,125,929	4,268,208	3,938,869	1,142,452	4,627,203
1901 . .	33,824,515†	33,726,491†	13,107,701	11,659,766*	9,024,956	3,711,526	16,012,438
1902 . .	35,062,904†	34,201,994†	12,271,948	10,607,983	10,029,063	2,899,415	16,203,916
1903 . .	39,134,887†	38,970,560†	12,538,861	12,349,567	10,252,014	2,848,397	16,824,058
1904 . .	41,471,500†	41,696,313	12,513,143	12,072,381*	10,567,342	2,209,586	20,180,310
1905 . .	35,078,187	33,389,500	12,743,932	12,149,602	11,424,845	18,000,000	20,617,830
1906 l. .	31,869,500	—	13,001,677	10,841,599	12,401,115	2,209,586	24,980,110

\* Includes one-fifth of a sum of £11,500,000 which was a special grant sanctioned in 1897 for new construction to be spread over a period of five years. The details of this expenditure have not been published.

† These figures include sums provided under the Naval Defence Act of 1889 and the Naval Works Acts, 1895-1903 inclusive.

‡ War expenditure.

§ The figures for France, Russia, Germany, Japan, and America are taken from the estimates of the respective countries, information as to actual expenditure not being available. The estimated expenditure for Great Britain is therefore given, to enable a comparison to be made.



## II. BRITISH NAVY.

1. ADMINISTRATION. (a) Admiralty Departments. (b) Naval. (c) Marines.
2. FINANCE.
3. PERSONNEL.
4. MATÉRIEL.
5. DOCKYARDS.
6. DISTRIBUTION AND MOBILISATION OF THE FLEET.
7. PROGRESS. Under this head are given changes in *personnel* of High Commands—Launches of the year—Principal incidents and events.

## 1. Administration.

## (a) The Admiralty Departments.

First Lord, Lord Tweedmouth.  
 First Naval Lord, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Fisher.  
 Second Naval Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Drury.  
 Third Naval Lord and Comptroller, Rear-Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson, K.C.V.O.  
 Junior Naval Lord, Rear-Admiral F. S. Inglefield.  
 Civil Lord, George Lambert, Esq., M.P.  
 Parliamentary Secretary, E. Robertson, Esq., M.P.  
 Permanent Secretary, Sir Evan Macgregor, G.C.B.  
 Hydrographer, Rear-Admiral A. M. Field.  
 Director of Naval Intelligence, Capt. C. L. Ottley, R.N., M.V.O.  
 Director of Naval Construction, Sir Philip Watts, K.C.B.  
 Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Eng. Vice-Admiral Sir A. J. Durston.  
 Director of Dockyards, J. B. Marshall, Esq.  
 Director of Stores, J. Forsey, Esq.  
 Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Capt. J. Rushworth Jellicoe, C.B.  
 Accountant-General of the Navy, Alfred Eyles, Esq.  
 Director of Victualling, O. A. R. Murray, Esq.  
 Director of Transports, Rear-Admiral G. T. Boyes.  
 Director-General Medical Department, Inspector-General H. M. Ellis.  
 Director of Works, Colonel E. Raban, R.E.  
 Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Major Sir Henry Pilkington.  
 Director of Contracts, F. W. Black, Esq.  
 Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. Archdeacon Hugh S. Wood.  
 Director of Naval Education, Prof. J. A. Ewing, LL.D., F.R.S.  
 Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves, Vice-Admiral R. F. H. Henderson.  
 Deputy Adjutant-General of Marines, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Wright.

## (b) Naval.

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board." The First Lord is the Minister immediately responsible for the general efficiency of the Navy. Under the First Lord

the direction of affairs rests in the hands of four Naval Lords, a Civil Parliamentary Lord, and the Financial or Parliamentary Secretary. The Senior Naval Lord, who is always an Admiral of high rank and general experience, practically fills the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. He is the chief naval adviser of the First Lord, and is especially responsible for the organisation and distribution of the Fleet for war. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for matters appertaining to the *personnel* of the Fleet.

The Controller of the Navy is the Naval Lord charged with the supervision of the whole of the *matériel* of the Navy, including the construction, repair, armament, general equipment and upkeep of every ship in the service. He is also responsible for the administration of the dockyards, and for the construction of ships and machinery by contractors. The Junior Naval Lord deals with transport, coaling, matters relating to pay, pensions and medals, naval prisons, and collisions. More detailed information on this subject will be found in a Parliamentary paper published in March 1905.

Under the Naval Lords and other members of the Board the several branches of administration are conducted by permanent officers, who, under the title of *Directors*, deal with naval construction, engineering, ordnance, hydrography, dockyards, stores, victualling works, hygiene, and contracts. Formerly the Navy was dependent upon the War Department for armaments and ammunition, but the responsibility for this provision has now been transferred to the Admiralty.

The Director of Transports, on the other hand, is an Admiralty officer, but the responsibility for the expenditure rests with the War Office.

The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord.

The Department of Naval Intelligence is a recent addition to the establishment of the Admiralty, but one of the most important. The Department of the Inspector of Target Practice was added in 1905, Rear-Admiral Percy Scott being the first officer appointed to the direction of the Department.

The headquarters of the Marine forces are at the Admiralty, where its affairs are administered by the Deputy Adjutant-General.

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The Financial Secretary, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The Accountant-General of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. At one time the departments of the Admiralty were scattered in many buildings. The new Admiralty, at Whitehall, has now afforded accommodation for many of the outlying departments, and when the other wing is completed, all will be concentrated under one roof.

## (c) Marines.

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in naval Votes. Whenever an emergency arises and

there is an opportunity for active service, the Marines are the first force drawn upon; and in all the naval and military operations in which this country has been recently engaged they have taken a prominent part. Their motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of their duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery (Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a recruit depot, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The accepted candidates, whether officers or privates, are picked men, far above the average standard of the Army. The recruiting office for London is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Wakefield, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, and Taunton. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in His Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc. Recently, however, the increased number of ships in commission has obliged a larger proportion to serve afloat, and a difficulty has even been experienced in finding proper relief. It is from the men in the depôts that battalions of Marines have been formed for co-operating with land forces abroad.

### 2. Finance.

The Naval Estimates for 1906-7 totalled £31,869,500, being a decrease of £1,520,000 on the previous year's total. This is the sum actually estimated as the cost of the Navy, including the non-effective services, but excluding other charges which fall under the Civil Service Estimates. The liability for new construction was £9,235,000, but by the alterations announced by Mr. Robertson in the ship-building programme (July 27th) this amount of liability was reduced to £6,800,000.

### The Estimates.

The following is an abstract showing the provision made under each separate vote:—

Votes.	1906-7
<b>I. Numbers.</b>	<b>Total Numbers.</b>
A total number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines . . . . .	129,000
<b>II. Effective Services.</b>	£
1. Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines . . . . .	6,810,700
2. Victualling and Clothing for the Navy . . . . .	2,053,200
3. Medical Establishments and Services . . . . .	275,500
4. Martial Law . . . . .	14,700
5. Educational Services . . . . .	165,600
6. Scientific Services . . . . .	65,100
7. Royal Naval Reserves . . . . .	426,600

Votes.	1906-7
58. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.:—	
Sect. I.— <i>Personnel</i> . . . . .	2,407,600
Sect. II.— <i>Matériel</i> . . . . .	2,827,200
Sect. III.—Contract Work . . . . .	8,583,400
9. Naval Armaments . . . . .	2,986,000
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs at home and abroad . . . . .	1,954,500
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services . . . . .	482,200
12. Admiralty Office . . . . .	351,500
<b>Total Effective Services . . . . .</b>	<b>£29,408,800</b>
<b>III. Non-Effective Services.</b>	
13. Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay . . . . .	820,700
14. Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances . . . . .	1,256,300
15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities . . . . .	383,700
<b>Total Non-Effective Services . . . . .</b>	<b>£2,460,700</b>
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£31,869,500</b>

### 3. Personnel.

The number of officers, seamen, boys, and marines provided for sea and other services for the year 1906-7 amounts to 129,000, being the number as in the previous year. The strength of the Royal Marines on Jan. 1st, 1906, was 19,235. The total of the Royal Naval Reserve has been fixed by the Admiralty at 25,500, a reduction of 4000 on that of last year.

The passing of the Naval Forces Act during the year 1903 served to strengthen the Naval Reserve by increasing its numbers, the total being now 58,046. Further, by authorising a short-service system, on condition that those accepting such employment shall complete a term of seven years in the Reserve, the Royal Fleet Reserve has been raised to a total of 19,500. The Royal Naval Volunteers authorised by the Act of 1902 have been actively recruiting and drilling throughout the year, and detachments of them have been sent to sea in vessels of the Reserve Divisions of Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham. The Naval Volunteers are subject to all regulations made with regard to them by the authority of the Admiralty. Whenever the Admiralty call out the Naval Volunteers, or any of them, for actual service they will be liable to serve either ashore or afloat, as may be directed by the Admiralty, and anywhere the Admiralty may have need of their services, with the understanding that those services shall, as much as practicable, be confined to Home Waters and the Mediterranean. The strength of the force is about 3800.

### 4. Matériel.

The number of vessels of the British Navy completing, on the stocks or projected on Nov. 30th, were:—

	Under Trial.	Completing.	On the stocks.	Projected.
Battleships . . . . .	4	2	—	3
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	—	6	4	—
Destroyers . . . . .	—	7	13	14
Submarines . . . . .	—	—	15	8



The battleships undergoing their trials were the *Dreadnought*, *Britannia*, *Hibernia*, and *Africa*. The *Britannia*, which was launched in December 1904, was practically complete, and the *Hibernia* and *Africa*, launched in June 1905 and May 1905 respectively, should be in active service before the end of 1906, the *Dreadnought*, launched in February 1906, not being so far advanced. The ships completing were the *Lord Nelson*, launched on Sept. 4th, 1906, and the *Agamemnon*, launched on June 23rd, 1906, the former at Jarrow and the latter at Dalmuir. The three battleships projected are of the *Dreadnought* class.

Of the armoured cruisers, the six vessels completing were the *Shannon*, *Minotaur*, *Achilles*, *Cochrane*, *Natal*, and *Warrior*, the last four being in a very forward state. The *Shannon*, launched in Sept. 1906, and the *Minotaur*, launched in June of the same year, were still in a completing stage. The four vessels on the stocks were the *Invincible*, *Indomitable*, *Inflexible*, and *Defence*.

The destroyers completing numbered seven, five being coastal destroyers—viz., the *Cricketer*, *Gadfly*, *Firefly*, *Glowworm*, and *Dragonfly*; the remaining two being the *Velox*, a turbine fitted destroyer, and the *Yarrow* motor-boat. Those on the stocks were the coastal destroyers, *Gnat*, *Grasshopper*, *Greenfly*, *Mayfly*, *Sandfly*, *Spider*, and *Moth*; the ocean-going destroyers *Afridi*, *Cossack*, *Gurkha*, *Mohawk*, and *Tartar*, with the special ocean-going destroyer *Swift*, building at Birkenhead. The destroyers projected were fourteen, two ocean-going and twelve coastal. The 1906-7 programme made provision for five ocean-going destroyers, but three were afterwards struck out. It was reported that the remaining two were to be of *Swift* class, of 36 knots speed.

The shipbuilding programme for 1906-7 was: 4 armoured ships, 5 ocean-going destroyers, 12 coastal destroyers, 12 submarines; but a revised programme, consisting of 3 armoured ships, 2 ocean-going destroyers, 12 coastal destroyers, 8 submarines, was substituted in July, and gave rise to much discussion and controversy.

### 5. Dockyards.

The public dockyards in Great Britain are situated as follows:—

**Portsmouth.**—Six docks take large ships; one takes armoured cruisers, 10,000 tons and smaller; one slip for building battleships up to 750 ft. in length; three large basins; ten small docks.

**Devonport.**—One dock takes battleships of 425 ft. in length; five smaller; two large slips.

**Keyham.**—Three large docks take large battleships; three smaller.

**Chatham.**—One large dock takes battleships 800 ft. in length; four smaller.

**Sheerness.**—Five small docks.

**Pembroke.**—One dock takes small battleships.

**Haulbowline.**—Two docks take any ship.

There are five public and ten private docks which can take *Dreadnoughts* or *Invincibles*.

### 6. Distribution and Mobilisation of the Fleet.

On Dec. 6th, 1904, Lord Selborne issued a memorandum and circular letter dealing with the

distribution and mobilisation of the fleet. By this, existing arrangements were cancelled, and the effective War Fleet was divided into two categories—the Fleet in commission at Sea and the Fleet in commission in Reserve.

The Fleet in commission at Sea was divided between two strategical centres, the European and the Eastern, with a connecting link in the Cape of Good Hope Squadron. The old Home Fleet was now known as the Channel Fleet, the force which formerly bore that name becoming the Atlantic Fleet. These two, with the Mediterranean Fleet and four Cruiser Squadrons, made up the European strategical centre, the Eastern being composed of the China, East Indies, and Australasian Squadrons.

The vessels of the Fleet in commission in Reserve include all the effective fighting ships which were not at sea, and they were available either for reliefs or for reinforcement. They were supplied with nucleus crews, consisting of the captain, the second in command, and a proportion of other officers, including engineer, gunnery, navigating and torpedo officers, and two-fifths of the remainder of the complement, including all the more expert ratings. A rear-admiral was appointed to each port to command the ships in reserve there. Each division in reserve was to go to sea periodically for exercises, the engine-room staffs being augmented for the occasion. These are the salient features of a reform which is complementary to, and a natural outcome of the training and education scheme of 1902.

On Nov. 30th, 1905, Lord Cawdor issued a "Statement of Admiralty Policy" on account of the progress made in carrying out and developing the series of reforms that had been undertaken during the past three years and having their foundation in the reorganisation of the personnel, and in the redistribution of the fleet described in the Statements summarised in the 1905 and 1906 ANNUALS. This Statement dealt with the development of the new system of entry and training of officers, engine-room watch keeping, Royal Naval Reserve, non-continuous service, the pay of the men of the fleet, the reorganisation of the reserve of ships, the distribution of ships among the fleets, manœuvres, shipbuilding policy, dockyard reform, and naval expenditure, and was published as a Blue Book (Cd. 2791). Exceptional interest attaches to certain points in this important document, seeing that it was issued just before a General Election placed a new Ministry in power. In speaking of the distribution of ships among the fleets Lord Cawdor said: "The periods of European rest as well as the stable grouping of International interests during the latter part of the last century had assigned certain degrees of relative importance to our various squadrons, and the scale of their strength has been reflected in the rank and capabilities of the Admiral selected to command them. So much has this been the case that to-day people are apt to look on a definite number of ships on any given station as a fixed quantity rather than a strategic exigency. This idea must be entirely dispelled. Squadrons of varying strength are strategically required in certain waters, but the kaleidoscopic nature of international relations, as well as variations or new developments in sea power, not only forbid any permanent allocation of numbers, but in fact

point to the necessity for periodic redistribution of ships between our fleets to meet the political requirements of the moment." Again, under shipbuilding policy Lord Cawdor pointed out that "However formidable foreign shipbuilding programmes may appear on paper, we can always overtake them in consequence of our resources and our power of rapid construction. . . . At the present time strategic requirements necessitate an output of four large armoured ships annually, and unless unforeseen contingencies arise this number will not be exceeded. The period of building is to be two years, and therefore four ships will be laid down each year, and there will be eight ships in course of construction in any one year, either in the dockyards or by contract. The Board have come to the conclusion that the right policy is to make out their programme of shipbuilding for the next year only; and while they anticipate at present that the output of four large armoured ships a year should suffice to meet our requirements, there would be no difficulty whatever in increasing this output to whatever extent may be necessary in consequence of any increase of naval power abroad."

With regard to the policy thus outlined, Lord Tweedmouth, the First Lord of the Admiralty of the new Government, announced that his attitude would be one of waiting and watching; and it was not until July 27th that Mr. E. Robertson, the Secretary to the Admiralty, made a statement in the House of Commons on the shipbuilding vote, explaining that the Government intended to reduce the estimates arranged for in the previous November by the outgoing Ministers. One armoured ship was dropped, 3 ocean-going destroyers, and 4 submarines, thus reducing the liability incurred by £2,500,000 sterling.

Furthermore, on Oct. 23rd, in accordance with the policy outlined by Lord Cawdor, and quoted above, the Admiralty announced that early in 1907 alterations would be made in the distribution of naval strength. (1) A distinct fleet will be constituted from the ships in commission in reserve, called the Home fleet, and placed under the supreme command of a flag officer with his headquarters at Sheerness. The *Dreadnought* with a full complement will be the first flagship. This fleet will be organised as a fighting force, making frequent cruises, and carrying out battle practice and other fleet exercises. (2) A sliding scale will be adopted in the strength of the nucleus crews, and all ships in reserve will have an adequate complement of officers and men; the nature of the sliding scale will be determined by the Admiralty from time to time. (3) The distribution of ships between the present Channel, Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Reserve fleets will be altered to permit of the nucleus crews being strengthened and a Home fleet organised; but no ships will be paid off, no men will be sent to barracks or to instructional schools, and no alteration will be made in the proportion of officers and men serving afloat. (4) Arrangements are also to be made for the interchange of vessels between the fleets for the purposes of refit. (5) The Board, in conclusion, stated that they were satisfied that these alterations would increase the immediate striking strength of the Navy, but the changes were to be gradually carried out in such a way as to obviate any dislocation of the various fleets and squadrons.

## 7. Progress.

### Changes in Commands.

Among commands the following changes took place in 1906:—

**Sheerness-Chatham Reserve Division.** Rear-Admiral C. H. Adair succeeded Rear-Admiral W. H. B. Graham in command on Jan. 3rd.

**Portsmouth.** Commodore Hon. W. G. Stopford succeeded Rear-Admiral S. H. M. Login in command of the Royal Naval Barracks on Feb. 1st.

**Devonport Reserve Division.** Rear-Admiral E. H. Gamble succeeded Rear-Admiral C. G. Robinson in command on Jan. 3rd.

**Devonport Dockyard.** Rear-Admiral C. J. Barlow succeeded Rear-Admiral W. H. Henderson in command March 31st.

**Queenstown (Ireland).** Rear-Admiral G. F. King-Hall succeeded Vice-Admiral A. MacLeod as Senior Officer on the coast of Ireland on March 1st.

**Atlantic Fleet.** Rear-Admiral G. Le Clerc Egerton succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne as second in command on Aug. 25th.

**Gibraltar Dockyard.** Rear-Admiral J. E. C. Goodrich succeeded the late Rear-Admiral Sir E. Chichester as Admiral-Superintendent.

**Mediterranean Fleet.** Rear-Admiral F. C. B. Bridgeman succeeded the late Vice-Admiral Sir H. Grenfell as second in command. Rear-Admiral Sir H. D. Barry succeeded Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Lambton as Rear-Admiral of the Fleet.

**Sheerness Dockyard.** Capt. J. Startin succeeded the late Capt. F. L. Campbell as Superintendent on Jan. 31st.

**Portsmouth Reserve Division.** Rear-Admiral Spencer H. M. Login succeeded Rear-Admiral C. H. Cross in command of the Reserve Division, Portsmouth, on Nov. 15th.

**The Nore.** Admiral Sir G. H. U. Noel succeeded Sir H. L. Pearson

**Portsmouth Dockyard.** Rear-Admiral C. G. Robinson succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir H. D. Barry.

**Channel Fleet.** Rear-Admiral G. A. Callaghan succeeded Rear-Admiral R. L. Groome as Rear-Admiral of the Fleet.

**Torpedo Flotilla.** Rear-Admiral R. A. J. Montgomerie succeeded Rear-Admiral A. L. Winsloe.

The following prospective changes were also announced to take place early in 1907:—

**Portsmouth.** Admiral Sir D. H. Bosanquet to succeed Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas as Commander-in-Chief.

**Channel Fleet.** Admiral Lord Charles Beresford to succeed Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson as Commander-in-Chief. Vice-Admiral Sir R. Custance to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe as second in command.

**Mediterranean Fleet.** Vice-Admiral Sir C. C. Drury to succeed Lord Charles Beresford as Commander-in-Chief. Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg to succeed Rear-Admiral F. C. Bridgeman as second in command.

**Atlantic Fleet.** Vice-Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe to succeed Sir W. H. May as Commander-in-Chief.

**Home Fleet.** Rear-Admiral F. C. B. Bridgeman as Commander-in-Chief.

**Second Cruiser Squadron.** Rear-Admiral C. H. Adair to succeed Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg.



**Fourth Cruiser Squadron.** Rear-Admiral F. S. Inglefield to succeed Admiral Sir D. H. Bosanquet.

**Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty.** Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Drury.

**Fourth Sea Lord of the Admiralty.** Rear-Admiral A. L. Winsloe to succeed Rear-Admiral F. S. Inglefield.

**Malta Dockyard.** Rear-Admiral F. W. Fisher to succeed Vice-Admiral A. C. B. Bromley as Admiral-Superintendent.

#### Launches.

The following were the principal launches of British war-ships during 1906:

**Battleships.** *Dreadnought*, at Portsmouth, on Feb. 10th; *Agamemnon*, at Dalmuir, on June 23rd; *Lord Nelson*, at Jarrow-on-Tyne, on Sept. 4th.

**Armoured Cruisers.** *Minotaur*, at Devonport, on June 6th; *Shannon*, at Chatham, on Sept. 20th.

The following new ships were completed and put into commission, either for service at sea or in the Reserve, during the year:—

**Battleships.** *Dreadnought*, at Portsmouth, on Sept. 1st; *Briannia*, at Portsmouth, at the end of September; *Africa*, at Chatham, on Nov. 6th; *Hibernia*, completed her trials and is to relieve the flagship *Victorious* in the Atlantic Fleet on Jan. 1st, 1907.

#### Principal Events, 1906.

In January the new lighthouse at Portland Bill was opened. The L.C.C. School of Marine Engineering was opened at Poplar. A silver bell, shield, bowl, and cigarette-box was presented to the cruiser "Suffolk," by the county of that name. The "Nettle," late submarine mining vessel, was leaving Portsmouth Harbour when she was carried by the tide with great force against the *Mercury*, and then against the King's yacht *Osborne*. The *Osborne* had to be placed in one of the dockyard basins for repair. The "St. Vincent" (boys' training ship) paid off on the 12th, after 40 years' service. It was decided by the Admiralty that the building of warships should as far as possible be carried out on the Thames; the Poplar Guardians having protested against the continual sending of orders for warships to be built on the Tyne and the Clyde.

On Feb. 13th submarine A 9 was struck by the cargo steamer *Coath*, of Penzance, in Plymouth Sound. The periscope of the submarine was damaged, and her conning tower was bulged in but not fractured. On the 17th the combined fleets assembled off the coast of Portugal, carrying out exercises, etc., under the command of Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson. On the 24th Mr. Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary, announced that the Admiralty had decided to suspend corporal punishment in the Navy.

In March it was decided to instal in battleships and cruisers searchlights of much greater power, and of 36-inch-diameter mirrors, controlled entirely by electric motors, both as regards the lamp and projector, instead of by hand power, as formerly, and a commencement was made with the *Hibernia* and the *Minotaur*. On March 1st the Naval Estimates were discussed in the House of Commons, Mr. E. Robertson making the usual annual statement with regard to the Navy. A change was made by the Admiralty in the dress of petty officers

and seamen. It was decided to remove all serge frocks, cloth trousers, and drill frocks, and to add instead one pair of serge trousers and one serge jumper, to be known as the No. 1 dress, the jumper having cuffs fitted to the sleeves and carrying gold badges. On the 24th 614 Japanese officers and men arrived in England, to man the newest vessels of the Japanese Navy, which were built at Barrow and on the Tyne. The sailors spent a brief holiday in London before going to the North. The Admiralty gave instructions for the battleships and cruisers of the Reserve divisions to be fitted with wireless telegraphy.

On April 17th, during operations off Malta, torpedo-boat 84 was run into by the *Ardent* and sunk. On the 24th the cruiser "Argyll" was presented with a handsome silver challenge shield, subscribed by the girls of Argyllshire. On the 17th an explosion occurred on H.M.S. *Prince of Wales* during a series of full-speed trials. Three stokers were killed, and four men injured. A new coaling craft known as C 80 was taken to Devonport, and underwent some important trials successfully.

On May 17th torpedo-boat No. 56 capsized when off Damietta, one first-class petty officer and three stokers being drowned. A reorganization of the whole of the torpedo-boat destroyers in home waters was made. The destroyers are now divided into three flotillas of 41 each, with headquarters at the Nore, Portsmouth, and Devonport. On the 30th the battleship "Montagu" stranded in a dense fog, when off Lundy Island. Unsuccessful attempts were made to save the vessel, but the guns, machinery, and stores were saved. On the 5th the National Nautical School at Portishead was opened by Princess Christian.

On June 27th a fatal explosion occurred on board H.M.S. "Essex," resulting in the death of an able seaman, and injuring a lieutenant and three seamen. The new Admiralty Instructions were published. It was decided by the Admiralty to abolish the class of Naval Instructors, to take effect from May 1907. The Naval Manœuvres of 1906 commenced on the 14th, and ended on July 2nd. About 325 warships took part, and they were divided into two fleets, the "Red" (British) fleet under Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, and the "Blue" (Enemy) fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May.

On July 27th Mr. E. Robertson made his statement on the new Naval Policy of the Government. The ships of the Channel fleet paid a visit to Scarborough, arriving there on the 26th. On the 30th, at Queensferry, the county of Berwick and the borough of Berwick-on-Tweed presented H.M.S. "Berwick," of the second cruiser squadron, with a shield.

In August it was decided by the Admiralty that the principal signal stations at the home ports should be manned by pensioners borne as civilians, instead of by pensioners on active ratings borne on ships' books, as was the practice previously in the case of certain stations. A presentation was made by the people of Canada to the battleship of that country, the "Dominion." The total amount subscribed for the presentation was \$4012, and was contributed by over 19,000 persons. The citizens of London presented H.M.S. "London" with a silver shield, to be competed for by the guns' crews periodically, a silk ensign, a bell, modelled from one of the famous Bow bells,

with a silver bracket, and some plate for the officers mess, including a centrepiece representing the Tower of London, and some fruit dishes, with the City's "griffin" in the handles. Towards the end of August a portion of the Mediterranean Fleet, under Lord Charles Beresford, visited Venice, Trieste, Fiume, and other foreign ports in the Mediterranean. On the 2nd the Atlantic Fleet left Portland for a cruise on the Irish coast. The court-martial on Capt. T. B. S. Adair and Lieut. J. H. Dathan for the loss of the battleship *Montagu* on Lundy Island on May 30th ended on the 20th. Capt. Thomas B. S. Adair was severely reprimanded and dismissed from *H.M.S. Montagu*, and Lieut. James H. Dathan was severely reprimanded and dismissed from *H.M.S. Montagu*, and ordered to forfeit two years' seniority.

In September the Atlantic fleet visited Kingstown and Queenstown and other Irish towns. A squadron of United States men-of-war, consisting of four armoured cruisers, visited Gibraltar on its way to the Asiatic station. The 12-in. guns of the *Montagu* were salvaged. A committee was appointed to inquire into the victualling and canteen arrangements of the Navy.

In October the *Dreadnought* was commissioned for trials. In a circular letter the Admiralty stated that the cost of hospitality to foreign ships and squadrons would be defrayed from the public funds. A new pattern white helmet was adopted for the fleet.

On Nov. 4th and 5th disturbances occurred among the men in the Naval Barracks at Portsmouth, and after a preliminary inquiry the Admiralty ordered a court-martial on 11 men who were principally implicated; also a court of inquiry to be appointed to investigate an allegation against one of the lieutenants that he had given an improper order. Sir William White, who from '85-1902 held office as Director of Naval Construction and Assistant Controller of the Navy, writing to the *Times* on the subject of British and Foreign Warship Building Capability, expressed his opinion that, "Taking things as they stand at present, it is probably near the truth to say that, whereas we could provide each year from existing resources armour, guns, and gun-mountings for 10 or 12 first-class battleships, Germany would not be able to provide for more than 4 or 5 similar ships."

## NETHERLANDS, THE.

### Ruler.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, was b. Aug. 31st, '80. She is the daughter of William III., of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23rd, '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98). Her marriage to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place on Feb. 7th, 1901. Duke Henry is a son of the late Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German war, and was born in '76. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers

doubled for the occasion, designate a successor. In April 1902 the Queen was attacked by typhoid fever; while she was recovering she was prematurely confined, and for a time her condition was critical.

### Government.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and the States-General, the latter sitting in two chambers: the First, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; the Second, of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The Government and the Second Chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the Second Chamber are paid £166 per annum and travelling expenses.

### Army and Navy.

The principle of obligatory military service has been adopted; but, owing to financial reasons, a great many are excused from service, and the contingent to be embodied is fixed yearly. In the cavalry and artillery of the standing army the service is of 18 months, and in the infantry much less.

The Landwehr, which has replaced the old Schütterij, received its first contingent recently, and the country has been divided into 48 Landwehr districts. The corresponding battalions cannot however be formed before 1909. The Landwehr and Landsturm to which men are to be transferred will have a peace strength of about 20,000, and a volunteer establishment in time of war, the Militia to be increased to 12,300, to be permanently embodied, with 5200 more to be called up for short periods; and the reorganisation is being proceeded with. The total armed strength is estimated at 69,000, and the war strength at 108,000.

The Army of the Dutch East Indies numbers about 40,000 officers and men, recruited voluntarily, of whom about 1400 officers and 16,000 men are Europeans. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops, and there is a territorial militia of small value. A plan of mobilisation for war has recently been adopted.

The constitutional head of the Navy is the Sovereign, but the administrative duties are intrusted to a Minister of Marine, who is assisted by chiefs of the various departments.

### Minister of Marine, H. G. Kruijs.

The Naval Budget for 1904 amounted to £1,350,500. The total of officers and men enlisted for the Navy reaches 11,000, but this figure includes the marine infantry. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 3 rear-admirals, 25 captains, 40 commanders, 400 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, and 200 midshipmen.



The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Nov. 30th, 1906, was:—

	Built.	Building.	Projected.
Battleships, 3rd class	8	1	—
Unprotected cruisers	8	—	—
Torpedo boats	29	5	2

The coast-defence vessel *Heemskerck* has been launched, and will carry two 9 in., six 6 in., and six 12-pounder guns.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—**Helder**: two docks take cruisers. **Hellevoetsluis**: one dock, takes small battleships. **Amsterdam**: two floating docks take cruisers. **Rotterdam**: three floating docks take small cruisers.

#### Local Government, Education, etc.

For local government the country is divided into 11 provinces and 1123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. The majority belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of modern languages and to technical and scientific education. The judicial system includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does not exist. Length of railways 1817 miles. Length of canals about 2000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3000 miles. The chief newspapers are the *Liberal Algemeen Handelsblad*, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, and the *Standaard*.

The chief imports are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The chief towns are Amsterdam (pop. 551,415), Rotterdam (370,390), and The Hague (234,459). At the last-named city the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which was the outcome of the Peace Conference of '09, is established (see INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION).

#### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 12,648 sq. m.; pop. 5,509,659. Revenue, 1903, £13,843,391; 1904, £14,213,064; expenditure, 1903, £13,652,644; 1904, £14,586,480; debt, 1906, £95,396,454. Imports, 1904, £201,627,078; 1905, £215,293,588; exports, 1904, £165,465,556; 1905, £166,147,032.

**Ministry.** *Premier and Minister of Finance*, M. Th. H. de Meester.—*Interior*, M. P. Rink.—*Foreign Affairs*, Jonkheer van Tets van Goudriaan.—*Justice*, M. van Raalte.—*Marine*, M. Cohen Stuart.—*War*, General Staal.—*Public Works*, M. J. Kraus.—*Colonies*, M. Fock.—*Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce*, M. J. D. Veegens.

**Minister in London**, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Secretary of Legation*, M. van Royen.—*Consul-General*, H. S. J. Maas, K.N.L., 12, Bloomfield Street, E.C.

**British Minister at The Hague**, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B.

**British Consuls.** *Rotterdam*, H. Turing; *Amsterdam*, W. A. Churchill.

#### Political Parties.

Parties are divided into Liberals and Anti-Liberals, the latter being composed chiefly of such opposite elements as Catholics and Orthodox Protestants, who are also called *Conservatives*. The only bond apparently between these two bodies is the conviction that the supremacy of religious authority must be recognised in the government of the nation, whereas the Liberals urge that religious questions should be kept separate from the administration of the State. In 1901 a split took place through the advanced section of the Liberals demanding universal suffrage on the "one man one vote" basis. This broke up the powerful organisation of the Liberal Union, and the general election of June 12th, 1901, resulted in the return of 32 Protestant Anti-Revolutionists, 25 Catholics, and one Christian Democrat, forming the Right, 58 strong; and of 26 Liberals, 9 Radicals and 7 Socialists, forming the Left, 42 strong. Dr. Kuyper, the leader of the Anti-Revolutionists, then formed a Cabinet, in which three seats were given to the Catholics. The Second Chamber, after the general election in June 1905, consisted of 48 Ministerialists supporting Dr. Kuyper, and forming the Right (24 Catholics, 16 Orthodox Protestants, and 8 "Historic Christians"), and 52 anti-Ministerialists forming the Left (24 Liberals of the Left, 10 Liberals of the Right, 11 Liberal Democrats, and 7 Socialists). Dr. Kuyper accordingly resigned, and a new Ministry was formed with M. de Meester as President. It was avowedly a Free Trade Cabinet. In the First Chamber there was in 1905 a Clerical majority.

#### NETHERLANDS, COLONIES OF.

##### Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands, which have an estimated area of about 680,000 sq. m., and an estimated population of about 9,000,000, and are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council, with partly legislative and partly advisory functions, consisting of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 14,500 Europeans and 23,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 1500 miles of railroad opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. The total area is estimated at 736,500 sq. m.; and the pop. at about 36,000,000. The number of Europeans is about 76,000, the bulk of whom are Dutch. There are about 550,000 Chinese, and a number of Arabs, etc. Revenue, 1904, £12,572,013; expenditure,

£13,865,465; average imports, £15,000,000; average exports, £17,000,000.

**Governor-General**, Lieut.-General J. B. van Heutsz (appointed 1905).

**Java** is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, **Batavia**, 149,006. Other chief towns, **Samarang** (pop. 89,286) and **Sourabaya** (pop. 146,944). **Exports**: coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, tobacco, cinchona bark, etc. **Imports**: cotton and woollen goods, yarns, provisions and manures. Divided, with the adjacent island of **Madura**, into 17 Residencies, each administered by a Resident and his subordinates under the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. Land is Government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. Most of the coffee plantations are directly under Government management, the natives cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. The authorities take the whole of the produce at the fixed price of 15 florins (£1 5s.) for every picul (133½ lb.). This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin was in '82 substituted for the performance of enforced services. A railway connects **Kalisaat**, **Sourabaya** and **Banjoewanjie**. **Area** of Java and **Madura** 50,554 sq. m.; pop. about 29,000,000, of whom about 63,000 are Europeans.

**British Consul** at **Batavia**, D. G. Rose.

**Borneo**. Of the estimated total area of 300,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,846,000, **Holland** claims as a possession 212,000 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at **Sambas**, **Pontiana**, **Banjarassin**, and **Koti**.

**Celebes** has an area of 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Besides the towns of **Menado**, **Port Rotterdam**, and **Vlaardingen** or **Macassar**, there are a number of native states, which, however, recognise the authority of the Dutch.

**Dutch New Guinea**, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. It is administered by a Resident at **Ternate**, **Molucca Islands**.

#### *Dutch West Indies.*

**Curaçao**, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of **Venezuela**, is the chief of **Holland's** West Indian possessions. The colony of **Curaçao** includes the islands of **Curaçao**, **Buen Ayre** or **Bonaire**, **Aruba**, **St. Eustache**, and **Saba**, with part of the island of **St. Martin**. The total area is 403 sq. m., and the population (1904) 53,486. The colony is administered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 13 nominated members. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation. Imports 1904, £226,620; exports, £61,254.

**British Consul** at **Curaçao**, J. Jesurun.

**Surinam**, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four members, all appointed by the sovereign.

There is a representative body called the **Colonial States**, elected for six years by the inhabitants. The capital is **Paramaribo**, pop. 33,821. The chief products are sugar, cocoa, fruits, coffee, rice, etc. Some gold mining is carried on also. The **Lawa Railway** is being built, and the first section of 50 miles was opened in 1905. **Area** 46,060 sq. miles; pop. 74,715. Imports, 1904, £616,625; 1905, £546,413; exports, 1904, £307,688; 1905, £369,131.

**British Consul** at **Paramaribo**, J. R. W. Pigott.

**New Guinea, or Papua**. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 430 miles. The area is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. The British territory comprises the south-eastern part of the island and neighbouring island groups. See **BRITISH EMPIRE**, p. 82. The German territory is known as **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and lies to the north of the British territory. See **GERMANY (Colonies)**, p. 192.—**Dutch New Guinea** lies to the west of the British territory. See **Colonies, supra**.

**New Hebrides**. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. **Area** about 3000 sq. m.; pop. about 100,000. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. Under the **Anglo-French Convention** of Nov. 16th, '87, and the **Agreement** of June 26th, '88, they were, for the protection of life and property, placed under a joint commission of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. There are many British and French settlers in the islands, and both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. The French settlers were accused by the British, on the spot and in Australasia, of endeavouring to establish French predominance by purchasing land from the natives, and paying for it in arms and spirits, the British being prohibited by their own laws from importing either arms or alcohol. The Joint Commission have no power, under the Convention and Agreement, to deal with such importations, or with the acquisition of land. Australia and the British settlers therefore demanded the establishment of a Land Court, to deal with all disputes about land and to keep a record of titles; the appointment of a British Resident, and the equalisation of the trading conditions as to the importation of arms, alcohol, etc. By the **Anglo-French Agreement** of April 8th, 1904, the two Governments agreed to draw up in concert an arrangement to put an end to these difficulties. On Oct. 20th, 1906, Sir E. Grey and M. Cambon signed a Convention confirming a Protocol previously signed on Feb. 27th, 1906. The Protocol declared that the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands, forms a region of joint influence, in which the subjects of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection, and trade, each Power retaining jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens, and neither exercising a separate control over the group. As to citizens of other Powers, they must choose within six months between the legal systems of the two Powers, failing which the two High Commissioners decide under which system they should be placed. The two Powers undertake not to erect fortifications or establish penal settlements in the group. The two High Commissioners are to be appointed by the British and French Governments, and each is to be assisted by a Resident



Commissioner to whom they can delegate their powers. A police force sufficient to protect life and property is to be provided in two divisions of equal strength, each under one of the two Resident Commissioners. *Vila*, in the island of Efate, is made the seat of government. Various public services, the posts and telegraphs, public works, public health, ports and harbours, are to be undertaken in common, a joint Court is to be established, and regulations are made as to land suits, land grants and sales, the recruitment of native labourers, etc. The sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors to natives is forbidden. Considerable dissatisfaction with the Convention was expressed in Australia and New Zealand. See p. 83 for High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

**Newspaper Press Fund.** Sec., J. P. C. Coast. Office, 11, Garrick Street, W.C.

## NEWSPAPERS.

According to *The Newspaper Press Directory* for 1906 there are now published in the United Kingdom 2440 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 430, Provinces, 1438; Wales, 113; Scotland, 253; Ireland, 189; Isles, 17. Of these there are—162 daily papers published in England, 8 in Wales, 17 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland, and 4 in the Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 Journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

### *London Morning Dailies.*

**Daily Chronicle** (E. Lloyd, Ltd.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., Robert Donald; 80, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Daily Express** (C. A. Pearson),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent and Fiscal Reform. St. Bride Street, E.C.

**Daily Graphic** (Graphic Co.), 1d., Conservative. Ed., Hammond Hall; 190, Strand, W.C.

**Daily Mail** (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Ed., Thomas Marlowe; Carmelite House, E.C.

**Daily Mirror** (Harmsworth Co.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Illustrated and Independent. Ed., A. Kenealy; Whitefriars Street, E.C.

**Daily News** (Co., of which Mr. George Cadbury and Mr. T. P. Ritzema are principal Directors),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., A. G. Gardiner; 19, Bouverie Street, E.C.

**Daily Telegraph** (Lord Burnham and family), 1d., Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Managing Ed., J. M. Le Sage; 135, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Financial News** (Financial News, Ltd.), 1d. Ed., H. H. Marks, M.P.; 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

**Financial Times** (Financial Times Co.), 1d. 72, Coleman Street, E.C.

**Morning Advertiser**, 1d., Unionist. Ed., G. W. Talbot; 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Morning Leader** (Star Newspaper Co.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal. Managing Ed., Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

**Morning Post** (Lord Glenesk), 1d., Conservative. Ed., Fabian Ware; Aldwych, W.C.

**Sporting Life** (Mr. McFarlane), 1d. 148, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Sportsman** (Ashley & Smith, Ltd.), 1d. 139-40, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Standard** (Standard Co.), 1d., Conservative Imperial and Protection. Ed., H. A. Gwynne; Shoe Lane, E.C.

**Times** (Mr. A. F. Walter and family), 3d.,

**Unionist and Fiscal Reform.** Ed., G. E. Buckle; Manager, Mr. Moberly Bell; Printing House Square, E.C.

**Tribune** (Mr. F. Thomasson), 1d., Liberal. Managing Ed., S. J. Prior; Bouverie St., E.C.

### *London Evening Papers.*

**Evening News** (Evening News Co.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Conservative. Ed., Kennedy Jones; Carmelite Street, E.C.

**Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette** (Standard Co.), 1d., Conservative and Protection; Shoe Lane, E.C.

**Globe** (Sir George Armstrong, Bart.), 1d., Conservative. Ed., Lieut. George Armstrong, R.N.; 367, Strand, W.C.

**Pall Mall Gazette** (Mr. W. W. Astor), 1d., Unionist. Ed., Sir Douglas Straight; Newton Street, Holborn, W.C.

**Star** (Star Newspaper Co.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal. Managing Ed., Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

**Sun** (Sir George Armstrong, Mr. W. T. Madge, and Mr. J. S. Wood),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Conservative. Ed., John Sansome; Temple Avenue, E.C.

**Westminster Gazette** (Sir George Newnes, Bart.), 1d., Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., J. A. Spender; Assistant Ed., Sir F. Carruthers Gould; Tudor Street, E.C.

### *Principal London Weekly Papers.*

**Academy** (George Newnes, Ltd.), 3d. Ed., P. Anderson Graham, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

**Army and Navy Gazette**, 6d. weekly; 22, Essex Street, Strand.

**Athenæum** (Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.), 3d.; 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

**Baptist**, 1d. weekly; Ed., T. H. Stookwell, 6 and 7, Creed Lane, E.C.

**Baptist Times** (Baptist Union), 1d. weekly. Ed., Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.

**Bazaar, Exchange and Mart**, 2d.; Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, W.C.

**Black and White** (Co.), 6d.; 63, Fleet Street, E.C.

**British Congregationalist** (incorporating the *Examiner*, the *Christian News*, and the *Independent*), 1d. Ed., Rev. W. B. Selbie, M.A.; 13, Memorial Hall, E.C.

**British Medical Journal**, 6d.; 429, Strand, W.C.

**British Weekly** (Hodder & Stoughton), 1d. Ed., Dr. Robertson Nicoll; Paternoster Row, E.C.

**Broad Arrow**, 6d.; Temple House, E.C.

**Bystander** (Proprietors of *Graphic*), 6d. Ed., Mr. Comyns Beaumont; Tallis Street, E.C.

**Christian World** (James Clarke & Co.), 1d. Ed., Mr. Herbert Clarke, 13, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Clarion**, 1d.; 72, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Country Life** (George Newnes, Ltd.), 6d.

**Education**, 3d.; 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Electrician**, 6d.; 1, Salisbury Court, E.C.

**Engineering**, 6d.; 36, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

**Era**, 6d.; Tavistock Street, W.C.

**Field** (Cox and family), 6d. Ed., Mr. William Senior; Bream's Buildings, E.C.

**Gentleman's Magazine** (The World, Ltd.), 1s.; 1, York Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

**Gentleman** (The), Ltd., 6d. Ed., Mr. J. S. Wood; 70, Long Acre, W.C.

**Graphic** (Co.), 6d.; Tallis Street, E.C.

Guardian (Private Proprietary), 3d.; 5, Burleigh Street, Strand.  
 Illustrated London News (Co.), 6d. Ed., Mr. Bruce S. Ingram; 198, Strand.  
 Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (The Ladies' Pictorial and Sporting and Dramatic Publishing Co., Ltd.), 6d.; 172, Strand.  
 Labour Leader, 1d.; 10, Red Lion Court, E.C.  
 Ladies' Field (George Newnes, Ltd.), 6d. Eds., Lady Colin Campbell and Mr. P. C. Parr.  
 Lady's Pictorial, 6d.; 172, Strand.  
 Lancet, 7d.; 423, Strand, W.C.  
 Lloyd's Weekly News (Lloyd & Co.), 1d. Ed., Mr. Thomas Catling; 12, Salisbury Square, E.C.  
 Madame, 3d. Ed., Mr. Ramsay Colles; 7, Essex Street, W.C.  
 M.A.P. (C. A. Pearson, Ltd.), 1d. Ed., T. P. O'Connor, M.P.; Henrietta Street, W.C.  
 Methodist Recorder (Co.), 1d.; 161, Fleet St.  
 Methodist Times (Methodist Times Co.), 1d. Ed., Mr. Percy W. Bunting; 125, Fleet Street.  
 Motoring Illustrated, weekly (Thursday), 1d.; 11, Arundel Street, Strand.  
 Nature, 6d.; St. Martin's Street, W.C.  
 News of the World, 1d.; 30, Bouverie Street, E.C.  
 Observer, 1d. 396, Strand.  
 Onlooker, 3d. Ed., Mrs. Harcourt Williamson; 16, Bedford Street, W.C.  
 Outlook, 6d.; 167, Strand.  
 People (Sir George Armstrong and Mr. W. T. Madge), 1d. Ed., Mr. Joseph Hatton; Milford Lane, Strand.  
 Public Opinion, 2d. Publisher, Henry J. Drane; 6, Bell's Buildings, Salisbury Sq., E.C.  
 Punch (Bradbury & Agnew), 3d. Ed., Owen Seaman; 10, Bouverie Street.  
 Queen (Cox and family), 6d.; Bream's Buildings.  
 Reader, 1d. (E. Lloyd, Ltd.)  
 Record, 1d. Ed., Rev. A. R. Buckland; 1, Red Lion Court, E.C.  
 Referee, 1d.; Victoria House, Tudor Street.  
 Reynolds's (Mr. John Dicks), 1d. Ed., Mr. W. M. Thompson; Arundel Street, Strand.  
 Saturday Review, 6d.; Southampton Street, Strand.  
 Sketch (Illustrated London News, Ltd.), 6d.; 198, Strand.  
 Speaker (Small syndicate), 6d. Man. Ed., E. T. Brown; 14, Henrietta Street, W.C.  
 Spectator (Mr. Strachey), 6d. Ed., Mr. J. St. Loc Strachey; 1, Wellington Street, W.C.  
 Sphere (1900 Publishing Co.), 6d. Ed., Mr. Clement Shorter; Great New Street, E.C.  
 Sporting Times (Mr. John Corlett), 2d. Ed., Mr. John Corlett; 52, Fleet Street.  
 Tablet, 5d.; 19, Henrietta Street.  
 Tatler (1900 Publishing Co.), 6d. Ed., Mr. Arthur Croxton.  
 Times Weekly Edition (Proprietors Times), 2d. Ed., Howard A. Kennedy.  
 T.P.'s Weekly (T. P. O'Connor, M.P.), 1d., Ed. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.; Mowbray House, W.C.  
 Truth (Mr. Labouchere), 6d. Ed., Mr. Labouchere; 10, Bolt Court, E.C.  
 Vanity Fair (Lord Northcliffe), 6d. Ed., Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson; 7, Essex Street, W.C.  
 Weekly Dispatch, 1d.; 2, Carmelite St., E.C.  
 Weekly Telegraph (W. C. Leng & Co.), 180, Fleet Street, E.C.  
 World (The World, Ltd.), 6d.; 1, York St., Covent Garden.

### Provincial Morning Dailies.

Belfast News Letter, estab. 1737 (Henderson & Co.), 1d., Conservative. Ed., W. W. J. Anderson.  
 Birmingham Post (John Feeney & Co.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., Mr. G. W. Hubbard.  
 Daily Dispatch (Manchester) (E. Hulton & Co.), 1d., Independent.  
 Dundee Advertiser (Sir John Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., T. Carlaw Martin, LL.D., J.P.  
 East Anglian Daily Times (F. W. Wilson & Co.), 1d., Independent Liberal. Ed., F. W. Wilson.  
 Eastern Daily Press (Norfolk News Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Mr. A. Cozens-Hardy.  
 Eastern Morning News (Eastern Morning News Co.), 1d., Liberal.  
 Evening Express (Western Mail, Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Cardiff.  
 Freeman's Journal (Freeman's Journal, Ltd.), 1d., Irish National, Ed., Mr. Brayden.  
 Daily Record and Mail (Daily Record, Glasgow, Ltd.), 1d., Imperial Liberal.  
 Glasgow Herald (George Outram & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., Charles Russell, LL.D.  
 Irish Times (Arnott family principally), 1d., Unionist. Ed., W. A. Locker.  
 Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (G. Toulmin & Sons), 1d., Liberal.  
 Liverpool Courier (C. Tinling & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative.  
 Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury (Co., of which Mr. A. G. Jeans is managing director), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Sir E. Russell.  
 Manchester Courier (Manchester Courier, Ltd.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., J. Nicol Dunn.  
 Manchester Guardian (Taylor, Garnett & Co.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., C. P. Scott.  
 Newcastle Daily Chronicle (Cowen family), 1d., Independent. Ed., R. Ruddock.  
 Nottingham Daily Express (Express Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Alfred Goodere.  
 Nottingham Guardian (Forman & Sons), 1d., Conservative.  
 Scotsman (Ritchie & Co.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., John P. Croall.  
 Sheffield Daily Independent (Sheffield Independent Press, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., J. Derry.  
 Sheffield Daily Telegraph (W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative.  
 South Wales Daily News (Duncan & Sons), 1d., Liberal.  
 Western Daily Mercury (Western Newspaper Co.), 1d., Liberal. London Office, 88, Fleet Street, E.C.  
 Western Daily Press (Walter Reid), 1d., Independent Liberal; Bristol.  
 Western Mail (Western Mail, Ltd.), 1d., Conservative; Cardiff.  
 Western Morning News (Western Morning News Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., J. Canning Baily; Plymouth.  
 Yorkshire Daily Observer (Wm. Byles & Sons, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal.  
 Yorkshire Post (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), 1d., Conservative. Ed., J. S. R. Phillips.

### Provincial Evening Dailies.

Birmingham Daily Mail (John Feeney & Co.), 1d., Unionist and Protectionist. Ed., J. Vollam Morton.  
 Bolton Evening News (Tillotson & Sons), 1d., Liberal.



Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (Ritchie & Co.),  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Unionist.  
 Edinburgh Evening News (Evening News Ltd.),  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent. Ed., Hector Macpherson.  
 Evening Telegraph and Post. Dundee.  
 Glasgow News (J. M. Smith, Ltd.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent.  
 Manchester Evening News (Evans & Co.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal.  
 North-Eastern Daily Gazette (Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid principally),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal. Ed., Mr. W. Robertson.  
 Northern Daily Telegraph (Mr. T. P. Ritzema, principally),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal. Ed., Mr. Mackie.  
 Nottingham Evening Post (Forman & Sons),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Conservative.  
 Staffordshire Sentinel,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent.  
 Yorkshire Evening Post (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Conservative.  
 Yorkshire Telegraph and Star (W. C. Leng & Co., Sheffield),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

### Provincial Weeklies.

Birmingham Weekly Post (John Feeney & Co.).  
 Courier (The), Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., proprietors).  
 Derbyshire Times (Wilfred Edmunds, Ltd.), twice a week.  
 Hereford Times (Anthony Bros., Ltd.),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal.  
 Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury (Mrs. Todd-Newcomb), 1d.  
 Nottinghamshire Guardian (Forman & Sons), 1d., Conservative.  
 People's Friend, Dundee and London (John Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d.  
 Preston Guardian (G. Toulmin & Sons), 1d., Liberal.  
 Sheffield Weekly News (W. C. Leng & Co.), 1d.  
 Sheffield Weekly Telegraph (W. C. Leng & Co.), 1d.  
 Southport Visiter (Robt. Johnson & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative.  
 Sunday Telegraph (W. C. Leng & Co., Sheffield), 1d.  
 Weekly Mail (Western Mail, Ltd.), 1d. Family, Cardiff.  
 Weekly News, Dundee (W. & D. C. Thomson), 1d.  
 Weekly Welcome, London, Glasgow, and Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.).  
 Western News (Taunton: Woodley & Co.), 1d., Independent.  
 Western Gazette (Yeovil: Western Gazette Co.), 1d., Independent.  
 West Sussex Gazette (Mitchell & Co.), Neutral, 1d.  
 Worcester Journal, Berrow's (Journal Co.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., Conservative.

### NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. The Constitution of '94, as amended in Dec. '96, vests the executive in a President elected for four years, and the legislative in a Congress of one House, containing 40 members elected by universal suffrage for two years. There is religious liberty, and primary instruction is free and compulsory. Army about 2000, with a reserve of 10,000 and militia of 5000. The culture of the land is improving, coffee, bananas, and rubber plantations showing good returns. German capital is largely invested in coffee estates. The most important

industry is cattle-raising. Some mining is also done by British and American companies. There are 171 miles of railways, and a line is being built from San Miguelito, on the coast of the Lake of Nicaragua, to Monkey Point Bay, on the Atlantic Coast. Imports: cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc. Exports: coffee, bananas, gold, rubber, hides, and cattle.

A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain was signed in July 1905, and ratified on August 24th, 1906.

Area, 49,500 sq. m.; pop. 500,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The capital is Managua (pop. 30,000). Leon has a population of 45,000, and Granada of 25,000. Revenue, 1903, £293,600; expenditure £418,233; imports, 1903, £492,184; exports, £730,458. Foreign debt, 1905, £253,600; and a foreign loan of \$1,000,000 effected in the United States in 1904. Internal debt, 1904, \$13,622,436 (£454,081).

President, Señor Don José Santos Yelaz. British Minister (at Guatemala), Lionel Carden.

British Consuls: at Greytown, Herbert F. Bingham; at Managua, C. E. Nicol.

Minister to Great Britain, Señor Don Crisanto Medina, 3, Rue Boccador, Paris.

Nicoll, W. Robertson, LL.D., was b. Oct. 10th, 1851, at the Free Church manse, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire, ed. at Aberdeen Univ. (M.A. '70, LL.D. '90) and the Free Church College, Aberdeen. Ordained minister of the Free Church, Dufftown, '74, Free Church, Kelso, '77. Editor of the *Expositor* '84. In Nov. '86 he started the *British Weekly*, which he has made such a great success, and he has successively launched the *Bookman* ('91), the *Woman at Home* ('93), and the *British Monthly* (1900). Dr. Nicoll is the author of a "Life of James Macdonell, of the *Times*" ('89), a "Memoir of Professor Elmslie" ('90); projected and edited "The Expositor's Greek Testament," "The Expositor's Bible," "The Theological Educator," "The Clerical Library," "The Household Library of Exposition," etc.; was joint editor of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century" ('95), joint author of the "Bookman Illustrated History of English Literature" (1905), and edited an edition of Charlotte Brontë's works (1902). Married, in '97, Miss Catherine Pollard. Address: Bay Tree Lodge, Hampstead.

Niegosh, Voivod Shako Perof Petrovich, First President of the first Montenegrin Skupstina. Served with great credit in the War of Independence, 1876, and was awarded the Obilish Medal, the highest military distinction in the country. After the war he resumed his duties as aide-de-camp to Prince Nicholas, and successively became Governor of Antivari, Governor of the Nikshish District (a post he occupied 9 years), and member of the Council of State. When Montenegro was given a legislative assembly, in 1905, the Voivod was elected member for Cetinje by a great majority, and was then chosen by his colleagues to preside over the new Parliament.

### NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, and inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896, and left part of his great fortune to constitute a fund, the interest of

which he directed to be awarded annually in prizes to those persons who shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind during the preceding year. There are five prizes, each worth about £8000, to be awarded for the most important discoveries or improvements in (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, and (3) Physiology or Medicine; for (4) the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort towards the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace. No consideration is paid to the nationality of the candidates, but it is essential that every candidate shall be proposed in writing by some qualified representative of science, literature, etc., in the chief countries of the civilised world, such proposals to reach the Committee before the 1st of February in each year, the awards being made on the following 10th of December. The Nobel Foundation is administered by a Board of Control at Stockholm, consisting of five members with a president appointed by the King of Sweden. To carry out scientific investigations as to the value of the discoveries and improvements, and to promote the other objects of the Foundation, Nobel Institutes are established for Physical Chemistry and for the departments of Literature and Peace.

The prizes have been awarded thus :—

#### Peace—

- 1901. M.M. Dunant and Passy.
- 1902. M.M. Ducommun and Gobat (Switzerland).
- 1903. Mr. W. R. Cremer, M.P.
- 1904. The Institute of International Law (q.v.).
- 1905. Baroness Bertha von Suttner.

#### Medicine—

- 1901. Dr. Behring, of Marburg.
- 1902. Major Ronald Ross, of Liverpool.
- 1903. Prof. Finsen, of Copenhagen.
- 1904. M. Pavloff, of St. Petersburg.
- 1905. Dr. Robert Koch.

#### Chemistry—

- 1901. Prof. J. H. van 't Hoff, Berlin.
- 1902. Prof. Emil Fischer, Berlin.
- 1903. Prof. Arrhenius, Stockholm.
- 1904. Sir William Ramsay, London.
- 1905. Prof. Adolf von Bayer, Munich.

#### Physics—

- 1901. Prof. Röntgen.
- 1902. Profs. Lorentz and Zeeman, Holland.
- 1903. Prof. Becquerel and Prof. and Mme. Curie.
- 1904. Lord Rayleigh.
- 1905. Prof. Philipp Lenard, Kiel Univ.

#### Literature—

- 1901. M. Sully Prudhomme.
- 1902. Prof. Mommsen.
- 1903. M. Björnson.
- 1904. M. Mistral and Don José Echegaray.
- 1905. Henryk Sienkiewicz.

All information can be obtained from Nobel-stiftelsen, Stockholm.

**Nonconformist Choir Union.** The objects of the Union are the "developing and improving the music of Nonconformist Church Services," and the "mutual co-operation of Nonconformist Church Choirs." President: Mr. E. Minshall. Secretary: Mr. Arthur Berridge, 79, Wightman Road, Harringay, N.

**Nordau, Max Simon** was b. July 29th, '49, at Buda-Pesth, but is a Prussian subject and a citizen of the German Empire. He received his university education at Buda-Pesth, Berlin, and Paris, obtained the degree of 'M.D.', travelled all over Europe, and has been settled in Paris since '80. He was co-founder and for

many years Vice-President of the Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale, Paris; a member of the Hellenic National Academy, Athens; and first vice-president of the Zionist (see JEWS) Congresses at Bale, '97, '98, '99, 1901, 1903, and London 1900. His first book on Paris appeared in '78; and has been followed by a great many others, among which more especially two in English translation, "Conventional Lies of the Children of Culture," '83, and "Degeneration," '93, were much criticised and led to considerable discussions. They were followed by "The Drones must die," '99. He has also published in Italian and French. His newest work is "Zeitgenössische Franzosen" (French contemporaries).

## NORWAY.

### Sovereign.

**Haakon VII.**, King of Norway, was b. Aug. 3rd, 1872, and is the second son of King Frederik of Denmark, and therefore a nephew of Queen Alexandra. His baptismal name was Charles, but he assumed the above title on becoming King in Nov. 1905, on the separation of Norway and Sweden. King Haakon and Queen Maud made their formal entry into Christiania Nov. 25th, 1905, and the King took the oath before the Storting on the 27th, and was crowned at Trondhjem on June 22nd, 1906. The King and Queen visited King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Windsor in Nov. 1906. The King married Princess Maud Alexandra, daughter of King Edward VII., on July 22nd, 1896. His son and heir-apparent is Prince Alexander, b. July 2nd, 1903, and renamed Prince Olaf on his father's accession to the throne. The King's Civil List is settled at 700,000 kroner (£38,888). He is a K.G. (Nov. 9th, 1906), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., and Hon. Admiral in the British Fleet.

### Government.

The negotiations between the Swedish and Norwegian Governments with regard to the Consulate question reached a deadlock in Feb. 1905, and the dissolution of the Union was pronounced on June 7th, by the unanimous adoption by the Storting of the following resolution: "Whereas all the members of the Ministry have resigned their offices; whereas His Majesty the King has declared himself unable to procure for the country a new Government; and whereas the constitutional Royal power has thus ceased to be in function, the Storting authorises the members of the Ministry resigning to-day, for the present, in the capacity of a Norwegian Government, to exercise the authority vested in the King in accordance with the fundamental law of the kingdom of Norway and the laws in force, with such modifications as are necessitated by the fact that the union with Sweden under one King has been dissolved in consequence of the King's having ceased to act as Norwegian King." Negotiations between Norway and Sweden followed, and the Karlsbad Convention was signed on Sept. 24th, 1905. It provided for the settlement of all differences, except those affecting independence, integrity or vital interests, between the two countries (not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations) by The Hague Court of Arbitration; for the establishment of a neutral zone on either side of the frontier, and the destruction of various Norwegian forts within this zone; for the



continuance to nomadic Laplanders of their right to graze their reindeer alternately in each country; for the prevention of impediments (in the shape of special taxation) to the transport of goods from one country to the other; and for the regulation of waterways.

King Oscar then declined the offer of the Throne of Norway to a Prince of his House, and the Government's proposal that Prince Charles of Denmark should be asked to accept election as King of Norway was submitted to a referendum, which resulted in 259,563 votes in favour of the proposal, and 69,264 against it, the opponents being principally advocates of the formation of a Republic. The Storting then unanimously adopted a motion that Prince Charles of Denmark should be elected King of Norway. The Prince accepted, and took the name of **Haakon VII.**

The Norse Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the **Storting**, which has 123 members (41 from urban and 82 from rural districts), who are elected for 3 years. Every male citizen of 25 who has resided in the country for 5 years is qualified as an elector, except for legal disabilities. For business purposes it is divided into the **Odelsting**, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the **Lagthing**, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and subsequently elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of one Minister and at least 7 Councillors.

### Army and Navy.

The army is established on a skeleton or cadre basis, with about 1700 officers, 2700 non-commissioned officers, and a permanent staff of 18,000 men. The numbers are completed by volunteers and men who serve compulsorily for periods varying between 126 days yearly for the artillery and 72 days for the infantry. The military force available for service beyond the frontier, with officers and men, is estimated at 25,000, and the total armed strength at 70,000 on mobilisation. There is, however, the defect that there is no reserve of the line to fill up the gaps which might arise during a war, without taking men from the Militia (Landvaern). This force was to be available in case the troops of the line were taken over by Sweden, but the severance of the two kingdoms makes them now independent of one another in army matters.

The Navy numbers about 2000, of whom 1000 are permanent, and the remainder yearly conscripts. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 rear-admiral, 4 captains, 14 commanders, 28 lieutenant-commanders, 37 lieu-

tenants, 30 sub-lieutenants. The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Nov. 30th was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Coast defence vessels.	4	—	—
Torpedo vessels . . .	3	—	—
Torpedo boats . . .	21	—	3

The principal dockyards of Norway are situated as follows: **Horten**—one dry dock takes small battleships. **Christiansand**—one dry dock takes small battleships.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government the country is divided into the towns of Christiania and Bergen and 18 counties, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, except Jesuits. Education is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 26,330 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent. is cultivated. There are about 1320 miles of State railways and 210 miles worked by companies. There are important and growing industries in the country, including dairying, the timber and pulp trade, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, animal produce, skins, and tallow are the chief exports, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and Sweden. Grain, metal goods, textiles, groceries, coal and coke are the chief imports, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and Russia.

**Area**, 124,495 sq. m.; **pop.** in 1900, 2,239,880. The pop. of Christiania was 223,373 (Dec. 31st, 1904), and of Bergen 72,251. **Revenue**, 1904, £5,426,367; 1905, £5,149,670; **expenditure**, 1904, £5,490,375; 1905, £5,326,977; **debt**, 1905, £16,940,170; **imports**, 1902, £15,963,750; 1903, £16,105,941; 1904, £16,230,411; 1905, £16,061,122; **exports**, 1902, £9,377,010; 1903, £9,550,275; 1904, £9,695,689; 1905, £10,273,350.

**Ministry:** *Premier and Minister of Public Accounts*, M. Michelsen. — *Foreign Affairs*, M. Løvland. — *Commerce and Industry*, M. Arctander. — *Finance*, M. Berge. — *Religion*, M. Jensen. — *Agriculture*, M. Aarrestad. — *Defence*, General Olsenn. — *Public Works*, M. Lehmkuhl.

**Minister in London**, M. Fridtjof Nansen, hon. G.C.V.O., 36, Victoria Street, S.W. — *Secretary*, M. Johannes Irgens, C.V.O. — *Consul-General*, M. Ottesen, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

**British Minister at Christiania**, Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.V.O.

**Nurses, Royal British Association of**, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of nearly 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. **Secretary**, Annie J. Hobbs. **Club Rooms, Library, and Offices**: 10, Orchard Street, London, W.

### OBITUARY, 1906.

The following classified list of notable persons deceased during the year will explain itself, though it may be mentioned that, wherever it

has been possible to obtain them, the date of decease has been given in parentheses at the end of each paragraph, and the age in italic figures.

## ROYALTY AND RULERS.

- Albrecht of Prussia, Prince, Regent of Brunswick since '85 (Sept. 13), 69  
 Christian IX., King of Denmark, father of Queen Alexandra, of the dowager Empress of Russia, and the King of Greece; K.G., G.C.B., and a general of the British Army (Jan. 20), 87  
 Henry VII., of Reuss (Younger Line), Prince, former German Ambassador in Vienna (May 2), 80  
 Otto, The Archduke, nephew of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary (Nov. 1), 40  
 Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Princess Mathilda of (Aug.), 28  
 Schaumburg Lippe, Prince William of (April 4), 72  
 Schaumburg Lippe, Princess Louise of, eldest daughter of King Frederick of Denmark (April 4)  
 Tunis, Sidi Mahomed El Hadj, Bey of (May 11), 50

## PEERS.

- Arundell of Wardour, John Francis, 12th Lord (Oct. 26), 74  
 Ashbrook, Viscount (Nov. 26), 76  
 Bessborough, Rev. Walter W. Brabazon Ponsonby, 7th Earl of (Feb. 24), 84  
 Congleton, Major-Gen. Henry Parnell, C.B., 4th Baron (Nov. 12), 67  
 Cranbrook, Gathorne, Gathorne-Hardy, 1st Earl of, P.C., G.C.S.I., former Home Sec., Sec. for War, Sec. for India, and Pres. of the Council (Oct. 30), 92  
 Currie, Philip Henry Wodehouse, 1st Lord, Permanent Under Foreign Sec. '89-'93, Ambassador at Constantinople '93-8, Rome '98-1902 (May 12), 72  
 Curzon of Kedleston, Mary, Lady (July 18)  
 Foley, H. T., 5th Baron (Dec. 17, '05) 55  
 Glasnik, Joseph Russell Bailey, 1st Baron and a Bart., M.P. Herefordshire '65-'85, Hereford '86-'92 (Jan. 6), 66  
 Hampton, Sir Herbert P. M. Pakington, 3rd Baron (March 17), 57  
 Ilchester, Henry E. Fox Strangways, 5th Earl of, P.C. (Dec. 6, '05), 58  
 Leven and Melville, 11th Earl of, Lord High Commissioner Church of Scotland '98-1905; S.T.P., Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland, P.C., K.T. (Aug. 21), 71  
 Lovelace, Ralph G. N. Milbanke, 2nd Earl of and Baron Wentworth (Aug. 28), 67  
 Mansfield, William David Murray, 5th Earl of (April 29), 46  
 Masham, Lord (Feb. 2), 91  
 Molesworth, Rev. Samuel, 8th Viscount (June 6), 76  
 Newlands, W. Wallace Hozier, 1st Baron (Jan. 30), 80  
 Rutland, John, 7th Duke of, better known as Lord John Manners (Aug. 4), 87  
 Templemore, Henry Spencer Chichester, 2nd Baron, "father" of the House of Lords (June 10), 84

## BARONETS.

- Austin, Sir John, 1st Bart., Liberal M.P. Osgoldcross D., W. Riding Yorks '86-1905 (March 30), 82  
 Boughey, Sir T. F., 4th Bart. (Aug. 30), 70  
 Brown, Sir William R., 2nd Bart. (May 10), 65  
 Bruce, Sir W. Cuningham, 9th Earl of Stenhouse (May 29), 80

- Buckworth-Herne-Soame, Sir Chas., 9th Bart. (March 25), 76  
 Eehlin, Sir Thomas (Nov. 17), 62  
 Fitz-Herbert, Rev. Sir Richard (Jan. 4), 60  
 Gordon, Lt.-Col. Sir W., 6th Bart. of Earlstoun (May 12)  
 Gunning, Sir F. D., 6th Bart. (July 21), 53  
 Henniker, Sir Brydges P., 4th Bart. (July 12), 71  
 Mackenzie, Sir Allan R., 2nd Bart. (Aug. 20), 56  
 Mainwaring, Sir P. T., 4th Bart. (Feb. 21), 67  
 Makins, Sir W. T., 1st Bart., M.P. for S., S.E. and Walthamstow Divs. of Essex '74-'92 (Feb. 2), 65  
 Murray, Sir Digby, 11th Bart. (Jan. 5), 76  
 Palmer, Sir A. R., 4th Bart. (July 26), 67  
 Pryse, Sir Pryse, 1st Bart. (April 21), 68  
 Rouse-Boughton, Sir C. H., 11th Bart. (Feb. 20), 81  
 Savory, Rev. Sir Borradaile, 2nd Bart. (Sept. 12), 50  
 Shiffner, Rev. Sir George C., 4th Bart. (Jan. 23), 86  
 Scott, Sir Francis, 4th Bart. (Aug. 11), 55  
 Syngé Hutchinson, Sir Edward, 4th and last Bart. (Nov. 3), 76  
 Tennant, Sir Charles, Bart., M.P. Glasgow '79-'80; Peebles and Selkirk '80-'86; head of the chemical business at St. Rollox, Glasgow; founder of the Tharsis Copper Co.; ex-Chairman Mysore Gold Co., etc. (June 4), 82  
 Wells, Sir A. Spencer, 2nd Bart. (April 1), 39

## M.P.s AND EX-M.P.s.

- Ainsworth, David, M.P. West or Egremont Div. Cumberland '80-5, '92-5 (Feb. 21), 63  
 Jeffreys, A. F., M.P. Basingstoke Div. Hants since '87, Deputy Chairman of Committees till 1905 and then Parly. Sec. Local Government Board; P.C. (Feb. 14), 57  
 Annand, James, M.P. East Aberdeenshire, Editor *Newcastle Chronicle* '74-8 and founder *Newcastle Leader* (Feb. 9), 62  
 Bayley, Thomas, M.P. Chesterfield D. '92-1905 (March 11), 60  
 Davitt, Michael, joined the Fenians in '65 and sentenced to penal servitude in '70; released '77 and went to America; organised the Land League '79; arrested '81 and imprisoned for 15 months, and 6 months in '83. Sat as M.P. for East Kerry '95-9. Author "Leaves from a Prison Diary," "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland," etc. (May 31), 60  
 Doogan, P. C., M.P. East Tyrone '95-1906 (June 15)  
 Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, G.C.S.I., M.P. Elgin Burghs '57-'81; Under Sec. for India '68-'74, Colonies '80-'81; Governor of Madras '81 (Jan. 12), 76  
 Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick, M.P. Kidderminster '86-1900 (Oct. 11), 71  
 Grice-Hutchinson, Major G. N., M.P. Aston Manor '91-1900 (May 18), 58  
 Helder, Sir Augustus, M.P. Whitehaven '95-1905 (March 31), 78  
 Horniman, F. J., M.P. Penryn and Falmouth '85-1905; Chairman W. H. J. F. Horniman & Co., Ltd. (March 5), 70  
 Humphreys-Owen, A. C., M.P. Montgomeryshire (Dec. 9, 1905) 69  
 Lawson, Sir Wilfrid (July 1)  
 Maclean, J. M., Conservative M.P. for Oldham '85-'92, Cardiff '95-1900; proprietor *Bombay Gazette* and editor '59-'79 (April 2), 71  
 McKenna, Sir J. N., a former M.P. for Youghal and S. Monaghan (Aug. 15), 89



Mount, W. G., Conservative M.P. South Berks '85-1900 (Jan. 14), 81  
O'Connor, Charles Owen (The O'Connor Don), M.P. co. Roscommon '60-'80 (June 30), 68  
Saunderson, Rt. Hon. E. J., M.P. (Oct. 21), 69

# DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

Bridges, John H., F.R.C.P., ex-Midland Inspector to the L.G.B. (June 15), 74  
Chaney, H. J., I.S.O., Supt. Weights and Measures Board of Trade (Feb. 13), 64  
Cookson, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G., C.B., formerly Consul General in Egypt (Feb. 3), 75  
Dering, Sir Henry Nevill, K.C.M.G., 9th Bart., H.M. Minister at Rio de Janeiro (Aug. 25), 67  
Herket, G. T., C.V.O., Serjeant-at-Arms to the King (Feb. 15), 81  
Macartney, Sir Halliday, Sec. and Adviser to the Chinese Legation (June 8), 73  
Marsh, Sir W. H., K.C.M.G., formerly Colonial Sec. and acting Governor of Hong Kong (July 21), 79  
Bagot, Sir C. S., Commissioner in Lunacy '77-1903 (July 21), 78  
Palmer, Sir Elwin M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Gov. National Bank of Egypt (Jan. 28), 53  
Robertson, Thos., C.V.O., Chairman Irish Board of Public Works '96-1901 (June 17)  
Thornton, Sir Edward, G.C.B., British Minister to the United States '67, Ambassador to Russia '81, Turkey '86, retired (Jan. 26), 88  
Walsham, Sir John, K.C.M.G., ex-Minister at Peking and Bukharest, retired '94 (Dec. 10)

# NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Baker, Major-Gen. C. G., V.C., in Command of Egyptian Police for many years, and formerly in Indian Army (Feb.), 76  
Brine, Admiral Lindesay, F.R.G.S. (Feb. 2), 71  
Byam, General E. W. G., late Royal Marines (March)  
Bythesea, Rear Admiral John, V.C., C.B., C.I.E. (May 18), 78  
Chads, Admiral Sir Henry, K.C.B. (June 30), 86  
Channer, General G. N., V.C. (Dec. 13, 1905), 62  
Chichester, Rear Admiral Sir Edward, C.B., C.M.G., 9th Bart., Admiral Supt. at Gibraltar (Sept. 17), 56  
Fanshawe, Admiral Sir Edward G., G.C.B. (Oct. 21), 91  
Forbes, General Sir John, G.C.B. (July 6), 89  
Fraser, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir David M., G.C.B., Col. Commanding Royal Artillery (Feb. 25), 80  
Galbraith, Major-General Sir William, K.C.B. (retired) (Oct. 15), 69  
Gatacre, Major-General Sir William, K.C.B., D.S.O. (March), 62  
Gordon, Admiral W. E. A., C.B. (Aug. 19), 88  
Grenfell, Vice-Admiral Sir H. T., K.C.B., C.M.G., 2nd in command Mediterranean Fleet (Feb. 19), 63  
Hamond, Admiral Richard H., retired '98 (March 12), 63  
Johnson, General Sir Charles C., G.C.B. (Dec. 7, '05), 76  
Maxwell, Major-General Patrick, Indian Staff Corps (retired) (July 13), 79  
Miller, Sir Gordon, Accountant-General of the Navy (April 24), 61  
Monro, Brig.-General Seymour C. H., C.B.,

commanding the Ahmednagar Brigade, India (Sept. 20)  
Morton, Lieut.-General Sir Gerald de Courcy, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.V.O. (April 20), 61  
Pearse, General G. G., C.B., Col. Commanding the Royal Horse Artillery (Dec. 5, '05), 78  
Raper, Major-General A. G., C.V.O., A.Q.M.G. '95-1900 (July 24), 63  
Royle, Rear-Admiral H. L. F., D.S.O. (June 13), 57  
Sullivan, Admiral Sir Francis W., K.C.B., C.M.G., 6th Bart. (retired '92) (May 13), 72  
Thuillier, General Sir Henry E. L., C.S.I., Col. Commanding Royal Regiment of Artillery (May 6), 92  
Walker, Surgeon-General J. P., M.D., Indian Medical Service (retired '77) (March), 86

# CLERGY.

Balleine, Very Rev. G. O., Dean of Jersey (March 29)  
Bickersteth, Rt. Rev. E. H., Bishop of Exeter '85-1900, incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, '55-'85 (May 16), 81  
Bush, Rev. Joseph, ex-President Wesleyan Conference '88 (Feb. 15), 79  
Chinnery-Haldane, Rt. Rev. J. R. A., D.D., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles (Feb. 16), 64  
Compton, Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne, Bishop of Ely '86-1905 (April 4), 80  
Courtenay, Rt. Rev. Reginald, Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, '56-'79 (April 13), 93  
Garratt, Rev. S., Vicar of St. Margaret's, Ipswich, '67-'95; Hon. Canon of Norwich (March 21), 89  
Geikie, Rev. Dr. Cunningham, D.D., LL.D., author of "Hours with the Bible," etc. (April 1), 82  
Gloag, Rev. Paton J., D.D., LL.D., ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland (Jan. 9), 82  
Grenfell, Rev. George, Baptist Missionary on the Congo (July 1), 57  
Hawkins, Rev. E. C., Vicar St. Bride's, Fleet Street (Feb. 22), 78  
Jones, Rev. J. Bowen, B.A., LL.D., Welsh Congregational Minister (Dec. 10), 76  
Lightfoot, Ven. R. Prideaux, D.D., Archdeacon of Oakham and Rector of Uppingham (Sept. 18), 70  
Maclure, Very Rev. E. C., D.D., LL.D., Dean of Manchester (May 8), 72  
Magennis, Rt. Rev. Dr. Edward, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmore (May 15), 59  
Matheson, Rev. George, D.D., LL.D., Presbyterian Minister, St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, '86-'99; author of "Natural Elements of Revealed Theology," "Sidelights from Patmos," etc. (Aug. 28), 64  
Milne, Very Rev. Andrew J., LL.D., Moderator General Assembly Church of Scotland, Minister at Fyvie since '70 (May 15), 75  
Moberley, Canon W. A., Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham (Dec. 11)  
Perowne, Rev. E. H., D.D., Master of Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. (Feb. 5), 80  
Sandford, Rt. Rev. D. Fox, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Tasmania '83-'89 and Assistant Bishop of Durham '89-1902 (Aug. 20), 75  
Sapte, Ven. J. H., Archdeacon of Surrey and Rector of Cranleigh (June 4), 84  
Singer, Rev. Simeon, Minister of the West End Synagogue, Bayswater (Aug. 20), 58  
Smith, Rev. Thomas, D.D., LL.D., Moderator Free Church Assembly Scotland '91, and missionary in India (May 26), 83

Stewart, Rev. Dr., head of the Lovedale Mission in Africa of the United Free Church of Scotland (Dec. 21, '05), 74  
 Taylor, Rev. W. F., LL.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Liverpool (March 19), 75  
 Thornton, Rev. Robinson, D.D., Archdeacon of Middlesex '93-1903, and Vicar of St. John's, Notting Hill, '78-1903 (April 15), 82  
 Tristram, Canon H. B., F.R.S., D.D., LL.D., of Durham Cathedral (March 8), 83  
 Truro, Rt. Rev. John Gott, Bishop of, since '91 (July 21), 75

## LEGAL.

Baggallay, Claude, K.C. (July 13), 52  
 Cadman, J. H., County Court Judge, Halifax and Circuit (Feb. 22), 66  
 Carver, T. G., K.C., Judge, County Courts Circuit No. 12 (May 12), 58  
 Coaser, Haden, Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, Worship Street, London (March 9), 61  
 Harris, Richard, K.C. (Sept. 11)  
 Peel, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., Railway and Canal Commissioner since '73, and formerly a M.P. (June 6), 53  
 Raikes, F. W. R., K.C., LL.D., County Court Judge, Hull district (Sept. 29)  
 Vaughan, Sir James, Magistrate at Bow Street '64-'99 (May 20), 92

## LITERARY AND SCHOLASTIC.

Beale, Miss Dorothea, Principal of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, since '58 (Nov. 9), 75  
 Blackie, W. Graham, LL.D., of the firm of publishers (June 5), 91  
 Brightwen, Mrs., author of "Wild Nature Won by Kindness," "Inmates of my House and Garden," etc. (May 5), 75  
 Buckland, E. H., Assistant and House Master Winchester Coll. (Feb. 10), 41  
 Chesson, Mrs. W. A. ("Nora Hopper"), author of "Ballads in Prose," etc. (April), 35  
 Cornish, C. J., Assistant Master St. Paul's School and author of "The Naturalist of the Thames," "Life of Sir W. Flower," etc. (Jan. 30), 47  
 Craigie, Mrs. (John Oliver Hobbes), novelist and dramatist (Aug. 13), 38  
 Greenidge, Abel H. J., D.Litt., Fellow and Lecturer in Ancient History, St. John's Coll., Oxford (March 11)  
 Grose, Rev. T. H., Registrar Oxford Univ., Fellow and Senior Chaplain Queen's Coll. (Feb. 11), 60  
 Haigh, Arthur E., M.A., Fellow and Tutor Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (Dec. 20, '05)  
 Harland, Henry, the novelist and editor of the *Yellow Book* (Dec. 20, '05), 44  
 Henderson, James, proprietor *Weekly Budget*, etc. (Feb. 24), 82  
 Jebb, Sir Richard, Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, and M.P. Cambridge University '91-1905 (Dec. 9, '05), 64  
 Kelly, William, Plymouth Brother, editor *Bible Treasury*, and author many exegetical works (March 27), 86  
 Lupton, Rev. J. H., D.D., Surmaster of St. Paul's School '64-'99 (Dec. 15, '05), 69  
 Maitland, Miss A. C., Principal of Somerville College, Oxford (Aug. 19), 57  
 Sewell, Miss E. Missing, author of books for girls and young women (Aug. 17), 91

Sharp, William, author of poems, biographies of Rossetti, Shelley, Browning, essays and novels, the latter including all the works attributed to "Fiona Macleod" (Dec. 12, '05), 49  
 Shuckburgh, Dr. Evelyn Shirley, Librarian Emmanuel College, Cambridge (July 10), 63  
 Symns, Rev. J. E., Headmaster of Bancroft's School, Woodford (May 23)

## MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

Beale, Professor L. Smith, M.B. Lond., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Medicine at King's Coll., Lond. (March 28), 78  
 Clarke, C. B., F.R.S., botanist and formerly inspector of schools in Bengal (Aug. 25), 74  
 Dredge, James, C.M.G., joint editor *Engineering* (Aug. 15), 66  
 Finlayson, James, M.D. Lond., LL.D. of Glasgow (Oct. 9), 66  
 Fream, William, a founder of the College of Agriculture at Downton; editor *Journal Royal Agricultural Society of England* '90-1900; agricultural correspondent of the *Times* (May 29), 51  
 Joly, C. Jasper, Royal Astronomer of Ireland (Jan. 4), 41  
 Moncrieff, Sir Alexander, K.C.B., M.I.C.E., F.R.S., inventor of the Moncrieff disappearing gun (Aug. 3), 77  
 Sprengel, H. J., Ph.D., F.R.S., inventor of the mercury air pump (Jan. 14), 72  
 Thompson, E. Symes, M.D., F.R.C.P., consulting physician, Brompton Hospital (Nov. 24), 69  
 Wade, Sir Willoughby F., M.D., past president British Medical Association (May 28)  
 Ward, H. Marshall, F.R.S., Professor of Botany at Cambridge (Aug. 26), 52  
 Weldon, Walter F. R., F.R.S., D.Sc., Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Oxford (April 13), 46

## ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Armstead, Henry H., R.A., the sculptor (Dec. 4), 77  
 Bayliss, Sir Wyke, President Royal Society of British Artists (April 5), 71  
 Carrière, Eugène, French painter (March 27), 57  
 Dalziel, Thomas, of the firm of Dalziel Brothers, wood engravers (March), 82  
 Eastlake, C. L., Keeper and Sec. National Gallery '78-'98 (Nov. 20), 70  
 Hurlstone, W. Yeates, composer (May 30), 30  
 Josey, Richard, mezzotint engraver (Feb. 7), 65  
 Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame (May 9), 71  
 Merivale, Herman, the playwright and a barrister (Jan. 14), 66  
 Ristori, Adelaide (Marchesa Capranica del Grilly), the famous actress (Oct. 9), 85  
 Stephenson, B. C., the playwright; author of "Dorothy," etc. (Jan. 22), 66  
 Toole, John Lawrence, the famous comedian (July 30), 74  
 Weir, Harrison, the animal painter (Jan. 3), 81

## COLONIAL AND INDIAN.

Beit, Alfred, the financier; life governor De Beers Mines and Director Rand Mines, Ltd.; partner Wernher Beit & Co. (July 16), 63  
 Beighton, T. D., Bengal Civil Service (Feb. 20)  
 Bond, Archibishop, Primate of Canada (Oct. 9), 91  
 Bromley, Sir Robert, 6th Bart., Administrator St. Kitts and Nevis (May 13), 32



**Bompus**, Rt. Rev. W. C., D.D., Bishop of Selkirk, Yukon (June 10)  
**Craik**, Robert, LL.D., Dean Medical Faculty McGill University, Canada (June 28), 77  
**Davenport**, Sir Samuel, K.C.M.G., LL.D., of Adelaide (Sept. 3), 88  
**Douglas**, Sir Adye, Premier of Tasmania '84-'86, and then Agent-General (April), 90  
**Davies**, Hon. Sir James Acworth, late Senior Judge High Court of Madras (Sept. 17), 61  
**Green**, Very Rev. James, D.D., Dean of Maritzburg (Jan. 10), 84  
**Jones**, Hon. A. G., Lieut.-Governor Nova Scotia (March 15), 81  
**Langevin**, Hon. Sir Hector L., C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C., long leader of the French Canadians (June 11), 79  
**Langley**, Rt. Rev. H. A., Bishop of Bendigo since 1902 (Aug. 5)  
**Martin**, Sir Thomas A., Agent-General to the Governor of Afghanistan (April 29), 56  
**Morgan**, Sir Walter, ex-Chief Justice of Madras (Oct. 28), 85  
**Nelson**, Sir Hugh, Lieut.-Governor of Queensland (Jan. 1), 71  
**O'Brien**, Most Rev. Cornelius, R. C. Archbishop of Halifax (March 9), 62  
**Peile**, Sir J. Braithwaite, K.C.S.I., sometime member Council of Secretary of State for India (April 25), 73  
**Préfontaine**, Raymond, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Dec. 25), 55  
**Seddon**, the Hon. Richard J., P.C., Prime Minister of New Zealand (June 10), 61  
**Stanton**, Rt. Rev. George H., D.D., Bishop of Newcastle, N.S.W. (Dec. 5, '05), 75  
**Street**, Hon. W. P. R., Justice Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario (Aug. 1), 64  
**Sullivan**, H. E., C.S.I., ex-Member Executive Council Madras (Dec. 2, '05), 75  
**Thorburn**, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., Premier of Newfoundland '85-'89 (April 12), 70  
**Tyabji**, Justice Budrudin, of the Bombay High Court (Aug. 19), 62  
**Vickers**, Hon. Ebenezer, M.L.C., New South Wales (Aug. 20), 70  
**Waterhouse**, Hon. G. M., former Premier of S. Australia, and of New Zealand (Aug. 6), 82

#### AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

**Almodovar**, The Duke of, the Spanish statesman who presided over Algeciras Conference (June 24), 54  
**Blanco**, General Ramon Marquis de Peña Plata, of the Spanish Army (April 4), 74  
**Breton**, Jules, French artist (July 5), 78  
**de Broglie**, The Due-Louis Alphonse Victor (Aug. 28), 60  
**Bronardel**, Dr., Professor of Legal Medicine at Paris University (July 23), 69  
**Von Budde**, General Hermann, Prussian Minister of Public Works and Commissions (April 28), 54  
**Callegari**, Cardinal, Bishop of Padua (April 14), 65  
**Curie**, M. Pierre, the discoverer of radium (April 20), 46  
**Field**, Marshall, of New York, the value of whose estate was put at \$150,000,000 (Jan. 16), 70  
**Garcia**, Manuel, inventor of the laryngoscope, composer, and teacher of singing (July 1), 101  
**Harper**, W. Rainey, President of Chicago University (Jan. 10), 49

**Hartmann**, Edward von, author of "The Philosophy of the Unconscious," etc. (June 6), 62  
**Ibsen**, Henrik, the Norwegian dramatist and poet (May 23), 78  
**Kann**, Maurice, of Paris, a famous art collector (May 6)  
**Karatheodory Pasha**, the Turkish diplomatist (Jan. 26), 72  
**Károlyi**, Count Alexander, member Hungarian House of Magnates, and pioneer of agricultural co-operation in Hungary (April 24), 75  
**Kodama**, General Viscount Gentaro, Chief of the Staff Japanese Army, ex-Governor of Formosa (July 23), 51  
**von Krieghammer**, General, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of War (Aug. 20)  
**Langley**, S. Pierpont, American astronomer and physicist (Feb. 27), 71  
**Manara**, Cardinal Achilles, Bishop of Ancona and Amana (Feb. 15), 77  
**Martin**, Father (Louis Martin Garcia), General of the Society of Jesus (April), 59  
**Meckel**, Major-General Jacob, of the German Army; former instructor of the Japanese Army '85-8 (July 6), 64  
**Meurice**, Paul, the literary executor of Victor Hugo (Dec. 10), 85  
**Mitre**, General, ex-President of Argentina (Jan. 19)  
**Mazif Pasha**, Turkish Minister of Finance (Jan. 8)  
**Pellegrini**, Dr. Carlos, President of the Argentine Republic '90-2 (July 17), 59  
**Quintana**, Dr. Manuel, President Argentine Republic since 1904 (March 12), 67  
**Richter**, Eugen, leader of the German Radical Party (March 10), 67  
**von Richthofen**, Baron, German Foreign Secretary (Jan. 17)  
**Robledo**, Senor Romero, the Spanish statesman (March 3), 68  
**Roosevelt**, Robert B., U.S. Minister to the Netherlands '88-90 (June 14), 76  
**Sage**, Russell, the American financier (July 22), 89  
**Saussier**, General F. G. (Dec. 20, '05), 77  
**Schurz**, Carl, leader of the German Legion in the American Civil War, and former American Minister to Spain (May 14), 77  
**Sorel**, Albert, the French historian (June 29), 64  
**Steen**, M., former Prime Minister of Norway (April 1)  
**Stevens**, Alfred, the Belgian painter (Aug. 24), 78  
**Trepoff**, Major-General Dinitri, Commander of the Russian Imperial Palace (Sept. 15), 51  
**Uriburn**, Dr., Vice-President Argentine Senate (Feb. 10)  
**Yerkes**, Charles T., the American railway financier, and Chairman of the London Underground Electric Railways Co., Ltd. (Dec. 29, '05), 68

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Andrews**, W. S., managing director Indo-European Telegraph Co. (May 4), 74  
**Brocklebank**, Sir Thomas, senior partner T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd., shippers (June 8), 92  
**Chance**, T. H., owner of the *Gloucester Journal* and *Citizen* (May 10), 72  
**Cobbett**, Martin, writer of "Sporting Notions" of the *Referee* (April 24), 60  
**Cope**, Alexander C., late chief veterinary officer of the Board of Agriculture (June)

**Dale**, Sir David, Chairman Pease & Partners, Ltd., Consett Iron Co., etc. (April 28), 76

**Ellis**, John Devonshire, Chairman John Brown & Co., Ltd., of Sheffield and Clydebank, makers of armour plate and shipbuilders, (Nov. 11), 83

**Farrant**, Sir Richard, Chairman Rowton Houses, Ltd. (Nov. 20), 71

**Feeny**, John, proprietor *Birmingham Daily Post* and *Birmingham Daily Mail* (Dec. 16), 67

**Gubbins**, John R., the Irish horse-breeder and owner (March 20), 66

**Herbert**, Hon. Auberon E. W. M., M.P. '70-74 for Nottingham, author and journalist (Nov. 5), 68

**Herring**, George, financier and philanthropist (Nov. 2), 73

**Holyoake**, George Jacob, a well-known advocate of co-operation; lecturer on behalf of secularism, etc.; author of "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life," "History of Co-operation," etc. (Jan. 22), 89

**Horne**, Edgar, Chairman Prudential Assurance Co. (Dec. 18), 84

**Imrie**, William, of the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co. (Aug. 6), 69

**M'Laren**, Mrs. Priscilla Bright, sister of John Bright, and advocate of women's suffrage (Nov. 5), 92

**Mathieson**, John, General Manager Midland Railway 1901-6 (Aug. 9)

**Parish**, Frank, Chairman Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Co. (May 2), 81

**Poultney**, Alfred H., editor *Birmingham Daily Post* till Oct. 1905 (Jan. 18), 59

**Snelus**, George J., metallurgist (June 18), 68

**Tangye**, Sir Richard, Chairman of Tangye & Bros., Birmingham (Oct. 14), 72

**Thompson**, Sir James, Chairman Caledonian Railway Co. (June 8), 71

**Unwin**, George, senior partner Unwin Bros., Ltd. (May 9), 71

**Viney**, J. Elliott, J.P., director of Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd. (April 21), 54

**Webb**, Francis W., formerly chief mechanical engineer L. & N.W. Railway (June 4)

**Willing**, James, head of the advertising firm (Aug. 21), 88

**Witt**, John G., K.C. (Feb. 7), 69

**Woods**, T. Hoade, senior partner Christie, Manson & Woods (March 26), 76

**Oku, General Baron**, was born in 1847, and has seen 35 years' service with the Japanese Army. In '77, when he had attained the rank of Major, he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Kumamoto Castle by the Satsuma insurgents, cutting his way out and opening communication with the relieving army. When the war broke out with China in '94, he was given the command of a division in the Manchurian campaign, and received his title of nobility in recognition of his great services. His knowledge of the ground, and his capacity, marked him out for service in the war with Russia, and he commanded the Second Army, which landed on the east coast of the Liao-tung Peninsula in May 1904, won the brilliant victory at Kinchau, and did such splendid service in the subsequent fighting in Manchuria.

**Old Age Pensions.** In the 1902 edition of the ANNUAL and previous editions, articles have appeared on this subject giving an account

of what has been done in the way of inquiry by Royal Commission and otherwise in this country, and by legislation abroad. During 1906 Ministers were interviewed on the subject, but did not give any definite promises to legislate. The Prime Minister (Nov. 20th), however, said he admitted the necessity of dealing with the subject at the earliest possible moment, and both he and Mr. Asquith declared themselves in favour of a universal scheme.

**Oman** is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose bounds have been considerably reduced during the last hundred years. It is ruled by a Sultan, Seyyid Faysal bin Turki, Hon. G.C.I.E., whose capital is Muscat (pop. 40,000). He succeeded in '88, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at Muscat. Over 74 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and over 90 per cent. of the shipping trade is British. Area, 82,000 sq. m. Pop. about 1,500,000.

British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Captain W. G. Grey.

**Ommanney, Sir Montagu F.** G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Secretary of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, is the son of Mr. Francis Ommanney, and was b. 1842. He was ed. at Cheltenham and Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers in Jan. '64. He was employed on special duty under the War Office and Admiralty and at the Royal Military Academy '67-74, and acted as private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, '74-7. In the latter year he was appointed a Crown Agent for the Colonies. He was a Commissioner of the Colonial Exhibition in '87, a member of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition 1900, and of the Uganda Railway Commission '95-1900. In May 1900 he was appointed to succeed Sir Edward Wingfield at the Colonial Office. In '67 he married Charlotte Helen, daughter of Mr. O. Ommanney, of Bloxham, Oxfordshire.

**Opium Trade, Society for Suppression of the**, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Joseph G. Alexander, LL.B.; Sec., Rev. George A. Wilson.

**Ordnance Survey The**, is a department under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. The Survey was transferred from Army Funds to Civil Votes by the Survey Act 1870. The survey has always been organised upon a military basis, and carried out under military superintendence by officers selected from the Royal Engineers. Survey sections are always held in readiness to carry out such surveys as may be needed on active service. Maps of the whole of Great Britain have been published on the scales of 25 in. to the mile for cultivated districts, 6 in. to the mile, and 1 in. to the mile, and of Ireland on the 6 in. and 1 in. scales. The revision of the survey of Great Britain and the re-survey of Ireland on the 25 in. scale are in progress. There are also maps on the scales of 2 miles, 4 miles, and 10 miles to the inch. Maps can be purchased from accredited agents in the chief towns of the United Kingdom, and can be obtained through many of the post offices in smaller towns, and through any bookseller. The offices of the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey are at Southampton, and there are



several divisional offices at Edinburgh, Dublin, etc.

**Organists, Guild of (Incorporated),** 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Warden, P. Rideout, Mus.D.

**Orléans, Duc d'.** Prince Louis Philippe Robert, the head of the house of Orléans, and probably the chief claimant to the throne of France, is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, and was b. Feb. 6th, '69. In '90 he entered Paris, notwithstanding the Expulsion Act of '86, and claimed his right, as a Frenchman, to undertake military service for his country. He was arrested, but shortly afterwards liberated. After the death of his father he received his supporters in London, and then removed to Brussels, as being nearer France. In 1905 he organised and led a North Polar exploring expedition. His sister, Princess Hélène d'Orléans, was married to the Duc d'Aosta in June '95. His marriage with the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria was celebrated at Vienna, Nov. 5th, '96.

**Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage,** Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Founded in 1758. Entirely maintains and educates 500 boys and girls. A Convalescent Home at Harold Road, Margate, contains provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherless and in need. The institution is dependent upon voluntary contributions. **Secretary,** Alexander Grant; **Office,** 73, Cheapside, E.C.

**Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.** Secs., E. J. Gross, M.A. Caius College, Cambridge; P. E. Matheson, M.A., 74, High Street, Oxford.

**Oyama, Field-Marshal Marquis,** was b. at Kagoshima in 1844. Entered the Japanese army, was appointed colonel in '71, promoted major-general in the same year, lieutenant-general in '77, general '91, and in '98 was raised to the rank of Field-Marshal. Having served as military attaché on the French side during the Franco-Prussian War, upon his return to Japan he entered the Ministry of War, and assisted in the work of reorganising the army. In the Satsuma rebellion ('77) he took command of a brigade, and played a conspicuous part in subduing the revolt. Afterwards he was appointed Under-Secretary, and subsequently Minister of War. When war broke out between Japan and China he was Minister of War, but he took the field as commander of the second army, and captured Kinchow, Talienswan, Port Arthur, and Wei-hai-wei. In 1904 Oyama was Chief of the General Staff, and when war broke out with Russia he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, defeating the Russians at the three great battles of Liau-Yang, the Shaho, and Mukden. He received the Order of Merit Feb. 21st, 1906, and resigned his post as Chief of the General Staff in April. Unlike most Japanese, Marshal Oyama is tall and stout. His wife was educated in America, and took a degree.

## P

**Pacific Cable, The British,** was completed on Oct. 31st, and was opened for traffic on Dec. 8th, 1902. The rate per word for cable messages between England and Australasia is 3s. The cable is "all-British," and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence by means of two cables to New Zealand and Queensland respectively. Its total length is 7838 nautical miles. It was constructed by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, whose tender was for the sum of £1,795,000, at the cost of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada and the Australasian Colonies, whose proportional interests in the undertaking are: the United Kingdom five-eightieths, Canada five-eightieths, the Australian Commonwealth one-third, and New Zealand one-ninth each. **Revenue, 1903-4, £80,118; 1904-5, £87,446; 1905-6, £91,952. Expenditure (including £35,000 reserve), 1903-4, £90,324; 1904-5, £87,751; 1905-6, £86,963.** To the above annual expenditure has to be added a sum of £77,545 for repayment of capital with interest. There is a Board of Control representing the Imperial Government, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand. **General Manager,** Mr. C. H. Reynolds; **Secretary,** Mr. Hugh Latham. **Office,** Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Paderewski, Ignace Jan,** the famous pianist and composer, was b. on Nov. 6th, 1860, in Padolia, a province of Russian Poland. He began to play the piano at the age of three, and, when seven years old, was placed under

Pierre Sovinski, a local tutor. In '72 he went to Warsaw, learning harmony and counterpoint from Roguski, and subsequently from Frederick Kiel. He toured through Russia, Siberia, and Roumania, playing only his own compositions. In '78 he became Professor of Music in Warsaw Conservatoire, and for a while in '84 he was a professor at Strasburg Conservatoire, but then definitely decided to try his fortune as a virtuoso. After three years' study with Leschetizky, in Vienna, he made his *début* in '87 with instant success. He toured through Germany, appeared in Paris ('89), in London ('90), and in America ('91). He has composed a concerto in A minor for piano and orchestra, a suite for orchestra in G, many pieces for the piano, and an opera "Manru." Married, '99, the Baroness de Rosen.

**Palestine Exploration Fund, The,** was founded June 22nd, 1865, for the purpose of conducting systematic and scientific research in the Holy Land. Its work is conducted on strictly scientific principles, and necessarily possesses unusual interest for Bible students of all denominations, since it aims at the accurate and systematic investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, physical geography, and the manners and customs of the Holy Land. The Society's organ is the *Quarterly Statement*, and it has a long list of valuable publications. The city of Gezer is now being excavated, under the superintendence of Mr. Macalister. President, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Hon. Secretary, J. D. Crace, Esq.; Acting Secretary, Mr. George Armstrong; **Office,** 38, Conduit Street, W.

**Pali Text Society.** Sec., Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D., Harboro Grange, Ashton-on-Mersey.

### PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3rd, 1903. Till that date the republic was one of the nine departments making up the Republic of Colombia. The inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama were strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal. When, after the Treaty between the United States and Colombia had been signed, the Colombian Congress refused to ratify it, the independence of the Isthmus was declared on Nov. 3rd, 1903. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty on Nov. 18th, 1903, guaranteeing and agreeing to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. Panama then ratified the Treaty. Great Britain, together with most of the European Powers, have formally recognised the Republic. See **ENGINEERING**, p. 143, for Panama Canal scheme.

The Republic is divided into 7 provinces, each under a governor, with other subordinate officials. The Atlantic ports are Colon, Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello; and the chief Pacific ports Panama and Pedregal; but the British Consul in Panama reported in 1904 that the agreement with the United States delimiting the zone for the canal had left both Panama and Colon practically without a port, and had made the Americans masters of the situation so far as foreign trade was concerned, since it would be practically impossible to enforce any Customs regulations of their own which were not in harmony with those prevailing across the border. The Taft Agreement of Nov. 1903, however, provides that all imports, except supplies for canal construction, which pay no duty, shall be taxed at 10% *ad valorem*. The railway runs from Colon to Panama across the isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and is worked by the Panama Railway Co., whose chief offices are at New York.

**Area**, 31,580 sq. miles; **pop.** 360,542, including a great mixture of races. **Capital**, Panama; **pop.** 35,148. **Imports**, 1903, £171,590; 1904, £190,600; 1905, £2,500,000 (including canal supplies, etc.); **exports**, 1903, £174,643; 1904, £193,000; 1905, £220,000.

**President**, Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero.  
**U.S. Minister**, Mr. Herbert Squiers.  
**Governor of Canal Zone** (vacant by appointment of Mr. C. E. Magoon to Cuba, Oct. 13th, 1906).  
**Executive Sec. (acting)**, Mr. Harry D. Reid.  
**Chief Engineer Canal Works**, Mr. J. F. Stevens.  
**British Consul at Panama**, C. C. Mallet, C.M.G.  
**Consul-General to Great Britain**, Mr. C. R. Zachrisson, 35, Chapel Walks, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

### PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, 1906.

The third Pan-American Conference was held at Rio de Janeiro in August 1906. Additional importance was given to it by the fact that Mr. Elihu Root, United States Secretary of State, travelling officially on board a warship, attended some of its sittings, made several weighty speeches, and continued his journey by visiting several other republics. The work of the conference was chiefly done in committee. The committee appointed to deal with the question of the Drago Doctrine drew up a

resolution recommending that each American nation, at its discretion, should request the tribunal at The Hague to study questions of forcible collections of public debts and pecuniary claims of all kinds. Some disagreement was manifested during the discussion of this resolution, Uruguay and Colombia desiring the elimination of the subject from the programme of the conference; whilst Brazil, the United States, and Mexico desired that the question should be referred to the tribunal at The Hague without comment. Eventually the delegates signed a resolution requesting the next conference at The Hague to pronounce upon the merits of the Drago Doctrine.

The **Drago Doctrine** is a proposition which the South American Republics seek to establish as a part of international law. It is to the effect that no monetary claim due to the subject of a foreign Power shall be collected by force employed by that Power. The doctrine was formulated in the Argentine Republic by Señor Carlos Calvo, a well-known jurist, and enunciated by Dr. Luis Drago, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the time when Great Britain, Italy and Germany, with the concurrence of the United States Government, were blockading a Venezuelan port for the purpose of collecting certain debts.

The other decisions arrived at were:

(i) Re-organisation of the Council of the International Bureau of American Republics.

(ii) The construction of an American inter-continental railway, the actual work being left to each country through which it is to pass.

(iii) Instruction to the Pan-American delegates to the next conference at The Hague to support any general arbitration convention which may be proposed.

It was also decided to hold the next conference at Buenos Ayres in 1910.

The various speeches delivered by Mr. Root in Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Peru, and Chile came as commentaries on the work of the Pan-American Conference. At Rio de Janeiro he delivered an address described by the North American press as "defining the policy of the United States as being inspired by a desire to effect Pan-American solidarity as part of the still greater movement for the establishment of peace throughout the world." In Uruguay Mr. Root said: "The great declaration Monroe made in the infancy of Latin-American liberty was an assertion to all the world of the competency of Latin-Americans to govern themselves. That assertion my country has always maintained." In Chile he declared: "While the nineteenth century was the century of the United States, the twentieth century will be the century of South America, and no part of the world has better prospects."

As a set-off to these speeches some of the delegates to the conference at Rio de Janeiro did not conceal their opinion that the peril to South America may just as well come from the United States as from Europe. One member, who was supposed to express the views of the President of Mexico, proposed as an amendment to the Monroe Doctrine, "that American Republics should be prevented from adding to their American territory." The Bolivian delegate opposed the appointment of the United States Secretary of State as president of the International Bureau of the Republics. Both propositions were overruled.

**Paraguay** See p. 436.



## PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

- I. THE MINISTRY, with tables showing appointments from 1894 to 1906.
- II. THE HOUSE OF LORDS, with Biographies of all Peers and Bishops.
- III. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, with

- (i) Biographies of all M.P.s;
- (ii) Pollings in all Constituencies at and since Jan. 1906;
- (iii) An account of Political Parties since 1868;
- (iv) The General Election, 1906.

Under the Constitution the supreme political authority in the United Kingdom is vested in the King (see EDWARD VII., p. 130) and Parliament. The Executive authority in practice is vested in the Cabinet (which is a Committee of Ministers, nominated by the Crown but responsible to Parliament), whose power rests upon the possession of a majority in the House of Commons. The Legislative authority resides in Parliament. This article deals first with the Ministry and then with Parliament. A record of the 1906 Parliamentary Session will be found in the article SESSION.

### I. THE MINISTRY.

From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a **Privy Council**, matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence, and the result determined by vote subject to his pleasure. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says **Macaulay**, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the **Prime Minister** or **Premier**. It is he who at the summons of the sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence. His own **patronage** is very extensive. In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred **Crown livings** are filled; and upon his recommendation that peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. By Royal Warrant dated Dec. 2nd, 1905, the precedence of the Prime Minister was definitely settled, and he was given "place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York." Only Princes of the Blood Royal, the Lord High Chancellor, and the two Archbishops, therefore, rank above him. When a **Ministry resigns** it is the function of the sovereign to call upon some statesman to form

another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The offices which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

The offices the holders of which may or may not be included in the Cabinet include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board. Appointments to all these offices, and to many others, a full list of which appears on pp. 330-3, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. Members of the Cabinet are necessarily **Privy Councillors**, and their deliberations are confidential. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another, do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a Ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance. In such a case the **Prime Minister** either places his resignation in the hands of His Majesty, or asks leave to appeal to the country, and should the latter course be decided upon a general election follows.

### Three Estates of the Realm.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign.

## MINISTRIES

OFFICE.	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).	Reconstructed Nov. 1900.
Prime Minister . . .	*E. of Rosebery.	*M. of Salisbury.	*M. of Salisbury.
First Lord of Treasury . . .	*E. of Rosebery.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor . . .	*Ld. Herschell.	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council . . .	*E. of Rosebery (unpaid).	*D. of Devonshire (1).	*D. of Devonshire (1).
Lord Privy Seal . . .	*Ld. Tweedmouth (unpaid).	*V. Cross (2).	*M. of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer . . .	*Sir W. Harcourt.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
Home Secretary . . .	*Mr. Asquith.	*Sir M. White Ridley.	*Mr. Ritchie.
Foreign Secretary . . .	*E. of Kimberley.	*M. of Salisbury.	*M. of Lansdowne.
Colonial Secretary . . .	*M. of Ripon.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Chamberlain.
Secretary for War . . .	*Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*Mr. Brodrick.
Secretary for India . . .	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.	*Ld. George Hamilton.	*Ld. George Hamilton.
First Lord of the Adm. . .	*E. Spencer.	*Mr. Goschen.	*E. of Selborne.
Lord-Lieut. of Ireland . . .	Ld. Houghton.	*E. Cadogan.	*E. Cadogan.
Lord Chan. of Ireland . . .	Mr. S. Walker.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.
Chief Sec. for Ireland . . .	*Mr. J. Morley.	Mr. Gerald Balfour.	Mr. G. Wyndham.
Secretary for Scotland . . .	*Sir G. Trevelyan.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.
Chan. of the Duchy . . .	*Mr. Bryce (3).	*Ld. James of Hereford.	*Ld. James of Hereford.
President Bd. of Trade . . .	*Mr. Mundella (4).	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.
Pres. of Local Gov. Bd. . .	*Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.	*Mr. Chaplin.	*Mr. Walter Long.
President of Board of Agriculture . . .	Mr. H. Gardner.	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Hanbury.
Postmaster-General . . .	*Mr. A. Morley.	D. of Norfolk ('95-1900).	*M. of Londonderry.
Vice-President of the Council (Education) . . .	*Mr. Acland.	M. of Londonderry (1900).	Sir J. E. Gorst (5).
Pres. Bd. of Education . . .	Mr. H. Gladstone.	Sir J. E. Gorst (5).	Sir J. E. Gorst (5).
First Com. of Works . . .	Mr. H. Gladstone.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Junior Lords of Treasury . . .	Mr. Causton. Mr. W. A. M'Arthur. Mr. Munro-Ferguson	Mr. Anstruther Mr. Hayes Fisher. Ld. Stanley.	Mr. Anstruther. Mr. Hayes Fisher. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.
Financial Sec. to the Treasury . . .	Sir J. T. Hibbert.	Mr. Hanbury.	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury . . .	Mr. T. Ellis.	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir W. Walrond.
Paymaster-General . . .	Mr. Seale-Hayne.	{ E. of Hopetoun ('95-98). } { D. of Marlborough ('98). } Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. (app. '99). Rear-Adm. A. Lucius Douglas (app. '99). Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. (app. '97). Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. (app. '98). Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B. ('95-'99). Rear-Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B. ('95-'99). Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. ('95-'97). Rear-Adm. Gerard H. U. Noel ('95-'98).	D. of Marlborough. Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. Vice-Adm. A. Lucius Douglas. Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. ('97-'01). Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. ('98-'01). Rear-Adm. W. H. May (app. '01). Rear-Adm. J. Durnford (app. '01).
Naval Lords of the Admiralty . . .	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B. Rear-Adm. Ld. W. T. Kerr. Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. Capt. Gerard Noel.	Mr. Hanbury.	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Civil Lord of the Adm. . .	Mr. E. Robertson.	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	Mr. Pretymann.
Sec. to the Admiralty . . .	Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth.	Mr. W. E. Macartney.	Mr. Arnold-Forster.
Under-Sec. Home . . .	Mr. G. Russell.	Mr. Jesse Collings.	Mr. Jesse Collings.

\* The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

(1) And 1900—1902 President of the Board of Education established under the Act of '99.

(2) Lord Cross received no salary as Lord Privy Seal, but continued to draw his pension for political services of £2000.

(3) On Mr. Bryce being appointed President of the Board of Trade Lord Tweedmouth was appointed to this office retaining that of Lord Privy Seal.

(4) Mr. Mundella resigned, and Mr. Bryce was appointed to this office, May '94.

(5) Member of the Board of Education as established under the Act of '99.



## FROM 1894 TO 1906.

Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug., 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).	OFFICE AND SALARY.
*Mr. Balfour. *Mr. Balfour. *E. of Halsbury. *D. Devonshire.  *Mr. Balfour (unpaid) *Mr. Ritchie. *Mr. Akers-Douglas. *M. of Lansdowne. *Mr. Chamberlain. *Mr. Brodrick. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton. *E. of Selborne. E. of Dudley. *Ld. Ashbourne. *Mr. G. Wyndham. *Ld. Balfour of Burleigh. Sir W. Walrond. *Mr. Gerald Balfour. *Mr. Walter Long. { *Mr. Hanbury. E. of Onslow. *Mr. Austen Chamberlain. — (12). *M. of Londonderry. Ld. Windsor.  Mr. Anstruther. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes Mr. Forster.  { Mr. Hayes Fisher. { Hon. Arthur Elliot. Sir A. Acland Hood. Sir Savile Crossley.  Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. Adm. Sir J. Fisher, G.C.B.  Rear-Adm. W. H. May. Rear-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B.  Mr. Pretyman. Mr. Arnold-Forster. Mr. Cochrane.	*Mr. Balfour. *Mr. Balfour. *E. of Halsbury. *M. of Londonderry. *M. of Salisbury. *Mr. Austen Chamberlain. *Mr. Akers-Douglas. *M. of Lansdowne. *Mr. Alfred Lyttelton. *Mr. Arnold-Forster. *Mr. Brodrick. *E. of Selborne (6). E. of Dudley. *Ld. Ashbourne. *Mr. G. Wyndham (7). *Mr. Graham Murray (8). Sir W. Walrond. *Mr. G. Balfour (9). *Mr. Walter Long (10). *E. of Onslow (11). *Ld. Stanley.  *M. of Londonderry. Ld. Windsor.  Ld. Balcarres. [(13). Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes Mr. H. W. Forster.  Mr. Victor Cavendish. Sir A. Acland Hood. Sir Savile Crossley.  Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. (15). Rear-Adm. Sir C. C. Drury.  Rear-Adm. W. H. May. Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.  Mr. A. H. Lee. Mr. Pretyman. Mr. Cochrane.	{ *Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. *Sir Robert Reid. *Earl of Crewe.  *Marquis of Ripon. *Mr. Asquith. *Mr. H. Gladstone. *Sir Edward Grey. *Earl of Elgin. *Mr. Haldane. *Mr. J. Morley. *Lord Tweedmouth. Earl of Aberdeen. Lord Justice Walker. *Mr. Bryce. *Mr. John Sinclair. *Sir H. Fowler. *Mr. Lloyd George. *Mr. John Burns. *Earl Carrington. *Mr. Sydney Buxton.  *Mr. A. Birrell. Mr. Lewis Harcourt. Mr. J. A. Pease. Mr. J. H. Lewis. † Mr. F. Freeman-Thomas. Capt. C. W. Norton (unpaid) (14). Mr. Reginald McKenna. Mr. Geo. Whiteley. Mr. R. K. Causton.  Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, G.C.B., O.M. Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. C. Drury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N. Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N.  Mr. George Lambert Mr. Edmund Robertson. Mr. Herbt. L. Samuel	Prime Minister. First Lord of Treasury, £5,000. Lord Chancellor, £10,000. { Lord President of the Council, £2,000. Lord Privy Seal, £2,000. { Chancellor of the Exchequer £5,000 Home Secretary, £5,000. Foreign Secretary, £5,000. Colonial Secretary, £5,000. Secretary for War, £5,000. Secretary for India, £5,000. First Ld. of the Adm., £4,500. Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, £20,000. Ld. Chan. of Ireland, £8,000. Chief Sec. for Ireland, £4,425. { Secretary for Scotland, £2,000. Chan. of the Duchy, £2,000. President Bd. of Trade, £2,000. Pres. of Local Gov. Bd., £2,000. { President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000. Postmaster-General, £2,500. { Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000. Pres. Bd. of Education, £2,000. First Com. of Wrks., £2,000.  Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each  { Financial Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000. { Patronage Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000. Paymaster-General (unpaid).  Naval Lords of the Admiralty.  Civil Lord of the Adm., £1,000. Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000. Under-Sec. Home, £1,500.

† Defeated at General Election Jan. 1906, resigned, and Capt. W. Norton appointed in his place (Feb.).

(6) Succeeded by Earl Cawdor, Mar. 1905.

(7) Succeeded by Mr. Long, Mar. 1905.

(8) Succeeded by M. of Lintithgow, Feb. 1905.

(9) Succeeded by Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mar. 1905.

(10) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller (Feb. 1906) as unpaid Junior Lord.

(11) Succeeded by Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, Mar. 1905.

(12) The Secretary to the Board of Education now represents the Board in the Commons

(13) Succeeded by Lord E. Talbot, 1905.

(14) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller (Feb. 1906) as unpaid Junior Lord.

(15) Succeeded by Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher, G.C.B., 1904.

OFFICE.	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '4—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).	Reconstructed Nov. 19
Under-Sec. Foreign .	Sir E. Grey.	{ Mr. Curzon ('95-8). { Mr. St. John Brodrick '98).	Visct. Cranborne.
Under-Sec. Colonial .	Mr. S. Buxton.	E. of Selborne.	E. of Onslow.
Under-Sec. for War .	Ld. Sandhurst. <i>Ld. Monkswell.*</i>	Mr. Brodrick ('95-8). Mr. G. Wyndham (app. '98).	Ld. Raglan.
Under-Sec. for India .	Ld. Reay.	E. of Onslow.	E. of Hardwicke.
Vice-Pres. of Irish Dep. of Agriculture, etc. }	—	Mr. Horace Plunkett (app. as first Vice-Pres. Nov. '99).	Mr. Horace Plunkett.
Sec. to Board of Trade	Mr. Burt.	E. of Dudley.	E. of Dudley.
Sec. to Local Gov. Board	Sir W. Foster.	Mr. T. W. Russell.	Mr. Grant Lawson.
Fin. Sec. to War Office	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Powell Williams.	Ld. Stanley.
Sec. Bd. of Education .	—	—	—
Attorney-General . }	{ Sir C. Russell. { Sir J. Rigby (1) <i>Sir R. T. Reid (1).*</i> <i>Sir F. Lockwood.*</i>	{ Sir Richard Webster ('95-1900). { Sir R. Finlay (1900). { Sir R. B. Finlay ('95-1900) { Sir E. Carson (1900). { Mr. C. Pearson (July '95—May '96). { Sir Graham Murray (app. May '96). { Mr. Graham Murray (July '95—May '96). { Mr. C. S. Dickson (app. May '96).	Sir R. Finlay.
Solicitor-General . }	—	—	Sir E. Carson.
Lord Advocate . . .	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	—	Mr. Graham Murray.
Solicitor-General for Scotland . . . }	Mr. T. Shaw.	—	Mr. C. S. Dickson.
Attorney-General for Ireland . . . }	The Macdermott.	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland . . . }	Serjeant Hemphill.	{ Mr. W. Kenny ('95-8). { Mr. D. P. Barton ('98-1900). { Mr. George Wright (1900).	Mr. George Wright (1900-1). [Oct. 1901]. Mr. J. H. Campbell (app.

## Household Appointments

Lord Steward . . .	M. of Breadalbane.	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.
Lord Chamberlain . }	Ld. Carrington.	{ E. of Lathom ('95-8). { E. of Hopetoun ('98-1900). { E. of Clarendon (1900).	E. of Clarendon.
†Master of the Horse .	Earl of Cork.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.
†Master of the Buckhounds . . . }	Ld. Ribblesdale.	E. of Coventry.	*Ld. Chesham (1900-1).
†Treasurer of the Household . . . }	Mr. Brand.	{ M. of Carmarthen (July '95—Feb. '96). { V. Curzon ('96-1900). { Ld. Arthur Hill ('95-8). { V. Valentia (app. '98). { Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.	Mr. Victor Cavendish.
Comptroller of the Household . . . }	Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	L. Bagot (app. Sept. '96).	V. Valentia.
†Vice-Chamberlain . }	Mr. C. R. Spencer.	Ld. Churchill. [97].	Sir A. Acland-Hood.
†Lords-in-Waiting . }	Ld. Camoys. Ld. Acton. Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell. <i>E. Granville.</i> Ld. Brassey. Ld. Playfair. V. Drumlanrig. <i>E. of Buckinghamshire.</i>	E. of Denbigh (app. Mar. '97). Ld. Harris. E. of Kintore (app. Nov. '95). Ld. Lawrence. E. of Clarendon (95-1900). E. Waldegrave (July '95—Sept. '96). E. of Ranfurly (July '95—Mar. '97). [95]. Ld. Henniker (July—Nov. '95). { E. of Limerick (July '95—Sept. '96). [96]. { E. Waldegrave (app. Sept. '96).	Ld. Bagot (1900-1901). E. of Denbigh. Ld. Churchill. Ld. Harris (1900-1901). E. of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. Howe. { Ld. Kenyon (app. '01). { Ld. Suffield (app. '01).
†Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard . . . }	Ld. Kensington.	—	E. Waldegrave.
†Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms . }	E. of Chesterfield.	Ld. Belper.	Ld. Belper.
Mistress of the Robes .	—	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch.

\* In column 1 the names of those forming the original administration are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office subsequently in italics.

(1) Sir Charles Russell and Sir John Rigby were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General until the former was appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, May '94. Sir J. Rigby and Sir R. T. Reid were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, May—Oct. '94, when Sir John was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and Sir R. T. Reid and Sir F. Lockwood were appointed Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.



Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Jan. 1906).	OFFICE AND SALARY.
Visct. Cranborne.	E. Percy.	Lord Fitzmaurice of Leigh.	{ Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500.
{ E. of Onslow.	D. of Marlborough.	Mr. Winston Churchill.	
E. of Hardwicke.	E. of Donoughmore.	E. of Portsmouth.	Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500.
E. Percy.	E. of Hardwicke (2)	Mr. John E. Ellis.	Under-Sec. for War, £1,500.
Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Sir Horace Plunkett.	Sir Horace Plunkett.	Under-Sec. for India, £1,500.
Mr. Bonar Law.	Mr. Bonar Law.	Mr. B. E. Kearley.	{ Vice-Pres. of Irish Dept. of
Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. W. Runciman.	{ Agriculture, etc., £1200,
Ld. Stanley.	Mr. Bromley-Daven.	Mr. T. R. Buchanan.	{ and res. allowance.
Sir W. Anson.	Sir W. Anson. [port	Mr. Thomas Lough.	Sec. Board of Trade, £1,200.
Sir R. Finlay.	Sir R. Finlay,	Sir Lawson Walton,	Sec. to Local Gov. Board, £1,200.
	[G.C.M.G.]	K.C.	Fin. Sec. to War Office, £1,500.
Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.	Sir W. S. Robson,	Sec. to Bd. of Education.
		K.C.	{ Attorney-General, £7,000 (and
Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. Scott Dickson.	Mr. Thos. Shaw,	{ fees).
		K.C.	{ Solicitor-General, £6,000 (and
Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. D. Dundas (3).	Mr. Alex. Ure, K.C.	{ fees).
Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. (now Lord) Atkinson.	Rt. Hon. R. R. Cherry, K.C.	Lord Advocate, £5,000.
Mr. J. H. Campbell.	Mr. J. H. Campbell.	Redmond J. Barry,	{ Solicitor - General for Scot-
		K.C.	{ land, £2,000.
			{ Attorney-General for Ireland,
			{ £5,000.
			{ Solicitor-General for Ireland,
			{ £2,000

## from 1892 to 1906.

E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.	Earl of Liverpool.	Lord Steward, £2,000.
E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.	Lord Althorp.	{ Lord Chamberlain, £2,000.
D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.	Earl of Sefton.	Master of the Horse, £2,000.
—	—	—	{ Master of the Buckhounds,
			{ £1,500.
Mr. Victor Cavendish.	M. of Hamilton.	Sir Edward Strachey	{ Treasurer of the Household,
V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.	The Master of Eli-	{ £700.
Ld. Wolverton.	Ld. Wolverton.	bank.	{ Comptroller of the House-
		Mr. W. Beaumont.	{ hold, £700.
			Vice-Chamberlain, £700.
E. of Denbigh.	E. of Denbigh.	Earl Granville.	{ Lords-in-Waiting, £600 each.
V. Churchill.	V. Churchill.	Earl of Granard.	
Earl of Kintore.	E. of Kintore.	Lord Hamilton of	
Ld. Lawrence.	Ld. Lawrence.	Dalzell.	
E. Howe.	E. of Erroll.	Lord Acton.	
Ld. Kenyon.	Ld. Kenyon.	Lord Denman.	
Ld. Suffield.	Ld. Suffield.	Lord Colebrooke.	
E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.	Duke of Manchester	{ Captain of the Yeo. of the
L. Belper.	L. Belper.	Earl Beauchamp,	{ Guard, £1,200.
Duchess of Buccleuch	Duchess of Buccleuch	K.C.M.G.	{ Capt. of the Corps of Gentle-
		Duchess of Buccleuch	{ men-at-Arms, £1,000.
			Mistress of the Robes, £500.

(2) Died 1904. Marquis of Bath appointed Jan. 20th, 1905.

(3) Succeeded by Mr. E. T. Salvesen, Jan. 1905, and he by Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., Oct. 1905.

It is in the House of Peers that the Sovereign meets Parliament, the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through, and the Royal Assent is given to bills. On these occasions the "faithful Commons" merely attend in their lordships' House. The French language is still employed in giving the Royal Assent. When a public bill is approved, the Clerk of the Parliaments says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) le veult.*" If the measure be a private one, he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" Should the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) remercie ses bons sujets, accepte leur b n volence, et ainsi le veult.*" If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) s'avisera.*" This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707. It is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated.

### Clerk of the Parliaments.

The Clerk of the Parliaments is the chief officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

## II. THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own. The Act of Union with Scotland, in 1707 provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only; and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. The Act of Union with Ireland provided that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only. It was further enacted that one new Irish peerage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peerages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage became extinct one other might be created.

The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the

Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

### The Lords Spiritual.

The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see.

### The Lords Temporal.

The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life.

The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life. By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to sit and vote on resigning office; but by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of '87 any retired lord of appeal may sit and vote as a member of the House of Lords during his life. And it was directed, '98, that the children of legal life peers and of legal life peers deceased should in future have the courtesy title of "Honourable," together with the rank and precedence next to and immediately after the younger children of all hereditary barons now created or hereafter to be created, and immediately before all baronets.

The lords temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. Thus the Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank. A newly created peer, or one elevated to a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the Earl Marshal the Lord Great Chamberlain, all in their parliamentary robes, attended by Garter King of Arms, or his deputy, and Black Rod. Peers are robed on these occasions, and at the opening of Parliament by His Majesty, but wear their



ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above; Scotch representative peers are sworn like peers succeeding to a title; writs are issued to Irish representative peers who present them before being sworn.

The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the Commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woolsack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party. The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power. The other lords range themselves as the Commons do,—the supporters of the Ministry on the right of the woolsack, and the Opposition on the left.

The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom: it may in certain cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage. The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex-lord chancellors, and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. See p. 251.

The following is the present composition of the House of Lords: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 23; Earls, 124; Viscounts, 40; Bishops, 24; Barons, 331; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28; total, 613.

### Lord High Chancellor.

The Lord High Chancellor, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of

£5000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. Any one who has filled the office of Lord Chancellor may also, at the request of the Lord Chancellor, sit in the Court of Appeal, but he shall not be required to sit and act in the Court unless upon request he consents so to do. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Halsbury.

The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; the Earl of Morley '89-1905; and the Earl of Onslow since March 1905. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

### Principal Officers of House of Lords.

*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

*Clerk Assistant*, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.

*Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees*, E. H. Alderson, Esq.

*Counsel to Chairman of Committees*, Albert Gray, Esq., K.C.

*Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills*, A. Harrison, Esq.

*Senior Clerks*: W. Austen-Leigh, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*; F. Skene, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*; W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, Esq.; C. L. Anstruther, Esq. (*Clerk of Printed Papers and Clerk attending the Table*).

*Other Clerks*: Hon. A. McDonnell, A. H. Robinson (*Principal Clerk for Private Bills and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*), H. P. St. John, V. M. Biddulph, Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley, C. Headlam, J. B. Hotham, E. C. Vigors, and G. D. Luard, Esqs.

*Accountant*, T. Ambrey Court, Esq.

*Librarian*, Edmund Gosse, Esq., LL.D.

*Assistant Librarian*, A. H. M. Butler, Esq.

*Examiners for Standing Orders*, C. W. Campion, and J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.

*Clerk for Standing Orders*, F. C. Bramwell, Esq.

*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*Yeoman-Usher*, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O.

*Serjeant-at-Arms*, Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*Deputy Serjeant*, S. Hand, Esq.

*Resident Superintendent*, Mr. Williams.

# Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops.

(Revised to Nov. 30th, 1906.)

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of all peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an \* prefixed.

It also includes the bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials S.P. and I.P. and S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish peer, or a Scotch or Irish representative peer.

The abbreviations *n.*, *s.*, *bro.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, and *g.s.* will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant.

**Abercorn**, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790). Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, s. 1885. P.C.; K.G.; C.B.; L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80; Groom of the Stole to H.M. the King; Chm. Brit. S. Africa Co. *Heir*, M. of Hamilton, M.P., s. C. *Baronscourt, Newtown Stewart, Ireland*; 61, *Green Street, W. Carlton*.

**Abercromby**, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1852. *Heir*, Hon. J. Abercromby, bro. *Turf*.

**Aberdare**, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, s. L. *Duffryn, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire*; *Longwood, Winchester*; 83, *Ealon Square, S.W. Brooks's*.

**Aberdeen**, John Campbell, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Sits as Visc. Gordon (1814). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1870. K.T.; P.C.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Aberdeenshire; Viceroy Ireland Feb. to July '86, and again appointed Dec. 1905; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '93-8; Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon); L.L.D. Toronto. *Heir*, Lord Haddo, s. L. 58, *Grosvenor Street, W.*; *Haddo House, Aberdeen*; *Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B.C.*

**Abergavenny**, William, 1st. M. of (cr. 1876). Surname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E.), K.G. *Heir*, E. of Lewes, s. C. *Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells, Carlton*.

**Abingdon**, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Surname Bertie. B. 1836, s. 1884. *Heir*, Ld. Norreys, s. C. *Wytham Abbey, Oxford Travellers*.

**Abinger**, Shelley Leopold L., 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Scarlett. B. 1872, s. 1903. J.P. Hants. C. *Boscombe Manor, Bournemouth*.

**Acton**, Richard Maximilian, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Dalberg-Acton. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. B. 1870, s. 1902. *Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth*.

**Addington**, Egerton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Hubbard. B. 1842, s. 1889. J.P. Bucks and Buckingham; partner John Hubbard & Co. and Egerton Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, North Bucks '86-9. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s. C. *Addington Manor, Winslow, Bucks*; 24, *Prince's Gate, London, S.W.*

**Ailesbury**, Henry Augustus, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce. B. 1842,

s. 1894. M.P. N. Wilts '86-92. Director Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd. *Heir*, George W. J. Chandos, s. (E. of Cardigan). *Savernake Forest, Marlborough, Carlton, Army and Navy*.

**Ailsa**, Archibald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, s. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452), and Earl of Cassillis (cr. 1509); Lieut. R.N. Reserve. *Heir*, E. of Cassillis, s. C. *Cutzean Castle, Ayr, N.B.*; 65, *LANCASTER GATE, W. Travellers, Guards*.

\***Airlie**, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley, 11th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Ogilvy. B. 1893, s. 1900. A minor. S.P. *Heir*, The Hon. Bruce Arthur Ashley Ogilvy, bro. *Corlachie Castle, Airlie Castle, and Auchterhouse, Forfarshire*.

**Albany**, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, and D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. Succeeded as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, etc., July 30th, 1900. (See p. 190.) *Claremont Park, Esher, Surrey*.

**Albemarle**, Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th E. (cr. 1666). Surname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894.

Was Lieut.-Col. Comdg. Inf. Batt. C.I.V. in Transvaal War; Brigadier Comdg. Norfolk Vol. Brig.; M.P. Birkenhead '92-4; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk; C.B. (military) and A.D.C. to the King; M.V.O., V.D. *Heir*, V. Bury, s. C. *Quidenham Park, Thelford, Norfolk*.

**Aldenham**, Henry Hucks, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Gibbs. B. 1819. M.P. City of London '91-2; senior partner in Antony Gibbs & Sons, London merchants; J.P. Herts and Middlesex; F.S.A.; F.R.G.S. *Heir*, Hon. Alban Gibbs, s. C. *St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park; Aldenham House, near Elstree, Herts*.

**Alington**, Humphrey Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sturt. B. 1859, s. 1904; D.L. and C.C. Dorsetshire; M.P. Dorset, E. Div., '91-1904. m. '83, Lady Feodorovna Yorke, d. 5th Earl of Hardwicke. *Heir*, Hon. Gerard P. M. N. Sturt, s. (born '93). C. *Crichel, Wimborne, Dorset; Alington House, South Audley Street, W. Carlton*.

**Allendale**, Wentworth Blackett, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Beaumont. B. 1860; E. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88); M.P. Northumberland, Hexham D., '95-1905. *Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne; Bretton Park, Wakefield. Brooks's, Turf, and Travellers*.

**Allerton**, William Lawies, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Jackson. B. 1840. M.P. Leeds '80-85, N. Leeds '85-1902; Chm. G.N.R.; Fin. Sec. Treasury '86; Chief Sec. Ireland '91-2; Chm. British S. Africa Committee of Inquiry '97, and War Office Contracts Committee 1900; Chm. of Roy. Comm. on Coal Supplies; P.C. *Heir*, Hon. George Herbert Jackson, s. C. *Allerton Hall, near Leeds*; 27, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, Athenæum*.

**Althorp**, Charles Robert, 1st Visc. (cr. 1905). Surname Spencer. B. 1857; son of 4th Earl Spencer. E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (M.A.); M.P. N. Northants '80-85, Mid Northants '85-95 and 1900-5; Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting '86, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '92-5; Lord Chamberlain Dec. 1905; P.C.; Major 1st Vol. Batt. Northants Regt.; Junior Liberal Whip 1901-5. *Dallington House, Northampton*; 28, *St. James' Place, S.W.*

**Alverstone**, Richard Everard, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Webster. B. 1842. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; took silk '78; M.P. Isle of Wight '85-1900; Att.-Gen. '85, '86-92, and '95-1900; appeared for the Times before



- the Parnell Commission; British representative in Behring Sea Arbitration case '93; G.C.M.G.; Att.-Gen. '95; one of Brit. counsellors before Venezuelan Commission; Bart. '99; Peer and Master of the Rolls 1900; Lord Chief Justice Sept. 1900; P.C. 1900; Chairman of the S. African Commission for the revision of Martial Law sentences 1902; LL.D. Camb. 1891, Edin. 1902, Aberdeen 1906; member of Alaska Boundary Tribunal 1903. *Winteford, Cranleigh, Surrey; Hornion Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensington. Carlton, United Universities, and Athenæum.*
- Amherst**, William Archer, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst. B. 1836, s. 1886. Called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Amherst '80; served in Crimea; M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. P. A. Amherst, bro. C. 3, *Wilton Terrace, S.W. Montreal, Sevenoaks, Carlton.*
- Amherst of Hackney**, William Amhurst, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Tyssen-Amherst. B. 1835. J.P. Westminster, Norfolk, Middlesex; D.L. Middlesex; M.P. W. Norfolk '80-85, S.W. Norfolk '85-1902. *Heir-pres.*, Mary Rothes Margaret, *e. d.*, wife of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil. C. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk*; 8, *Grosvenor Square, W. Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Amphill**, Oliver Arthur Villiers, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Russell. B. 1869, s. 1884. G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.; assist. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain '95, and priv. sec. '97-1900; Gov. of Madras 1900-1905, and during Lord Curzon's absence in England in 1904 Acting Viceroy. *Heir*, John Hugo Russell, s. *Amphill Park, Beds; Brooks's.*
- Ancaster**, Gilbert Henry, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, B. 1830. P.C. Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain; s. as Lord Aveland '67, and s. his mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. *Heir*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., s. C. *Normanton Park, Stamford; Grimsthorpe, Bourne; Drummond Castle, Crief, N.B.*; 12, *Belgrave Square, Carlton.*
- Anglesey**, Charles Henry A., 6th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paget. B. 1885, s. 1905. *Heir*, Victor W. Paget, bro.
- Annaly**, Luke, 3rd L. (cr. 1863). Surname White. B. 1857, s. 1888. Served in Egyptian Campaign 82. *Heir*, Hon. Luke Henry White, s. L.U. 43, *Luttrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin; Holdenby House, Northampton; Berkeley Square, London. Turf, Guards.*
- Annesley**, Hugh, 5th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Annesley. B. 1831, s. 1874. I.R.P.; M.P. Co. Cavan '57-74. *Heir*, Visct. Glerawly, s. C. *Castlewellyn, Co. Down. Carlton.*
- Antrim**, William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname McDonnell. B. 1851, s. 1869. I.P. *Heir*, Visct. Dunluce, s. *Travellers'.*
- Arbuthnot**, David, 11th V. (cr. 1641). Surname Arbuthnot. B. 1845, s. 1895. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot, bro. *Arbuthnot House, Kincardineshire.*
- Arddilaun**, Arthur Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guinness. B. 1840, s. (as Bart.) 1868. M.P. Dublin, '68-9, '74-80. C. *Carlton.*
- Argyll**, John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 2nd D. in the peerage of the United Kingdom (cr. 1892), 9th D. in the peerage of Scotland (cr. 1701). Surname Campbell. B. 1845, s. 1900. K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., LL.D.; m. '71, H.R.H. Princess Louise; M.P. Argyll '68-78; Gov.-Gen. Canada '78-83; Gov. and Constable Windsor Castle since '92; Chancellor Order St. Michael and St. George 1905; Hon. Col. 5th Vol. Battn. (10th Lanark) Highlander Light Infantry and 6th Batt. Lancs. Fusiliers; Argyll Light Infantry, Canada; M.P. Manchester '95-1900 L.L. Argyllshire; Hon. LL.D. (Camb.) 1902. L.U. *Heir*, Lord Archibald Campbell, bro. *Rosneath Castle, Dunbartonshire; Kensington Palace, W. Athenæum.*
- Armitstead**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Armitstead. B. 1824, M.P. Dundee '68-73 and '80-85; a close friend of Mr. Gladstone for years. 4, *Cleveland Square, London, S.W.; Reform.*
- Armstrong**, William Henry A. Fitz-Patrick, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). B. 1863; surname Watson-Armstrong. Director of the great works at Elswick and N.E. Railway Co.; Hon. D.C.L. Durham; M.A. Cantab., J.P., D.L., Northumberland, has the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh. *Heir*, Hon. William J. M. Watson-Armstrong, s. *Bamburgh Castle, Northumberland; Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; 93, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Arran**, Arthur Jocelyn Charles, 6th E. (cr. 1762). Sits as L. Sudley (1834). Surname Gore. B. 1868, s. 1901. Served in Egyptian Army and Transvaal War. *Heir*, Francis Gore, Esq., c. *Castle Gore, Ballina, co. Mayo. Turf, Travellers', Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Arundell** of Wardour, Rev. Everard Aloysius Gonzaga, 13th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1834, s. 1906. Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1595); a R.C. priest. *Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wilts.*
- Ashbourns**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson. B. 1837. P.C. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C., '72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. W. Gibson, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ashbrook**, Robert Thomas, 8th V. (cr. 1751). Surname Flower. B. 1836, s. 1906. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. L. R. Flower, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ashburnham**, Bertram, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). Surname Ashburnham. B. 1840, s. 1878. Knight Grand Cross of Malta, and of Pontifical Order of Pius. *Heir*, Hon. J. Ashburnham, bro. L. *Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex; Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk; Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.*
- Ashburton**, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Baring. B. 1866, s. 1886. *Heir*, Hon. A. F. St. Vincent Baring, s. C. *Carlton, Turf, Cavalry.*
- Ascombe**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Cubitt. P.C. s. late Thomas Cubitt, of Denbies. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb.; Chm. House of Laymen, Canterbury 1895-1905; M.P. W. Surrey '60-85, Epsom D. '85-92; 2nd Church Estates Com. '74-9. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cubitt. C. *Fallapil, S. Devon*; 17, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashton**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Williamson. s. late James Williamson, J.P. B. 1842; large manufacturer and landowner; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; M.P. Lancaster Div. '86-95. *Rylands, Lancaster; Ashton Hall, near Lancaster; Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashtown**, Frederick Oliver, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Trench. B. 1868, s. 1880. I.P. m.

- Jan. '94, Violet, *y. d.* Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Frederick Sydney Trench, s. (b. Dec. '94). *Woodawn, co. Galway; Glenahiry Lodge, co. Waterford.*
- Athlumney**, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. (cr. 1863). Sits as L. Meredyth (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, s. 1873. *Somerville, Navan, Co. Meath: 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. Guards', White's, Turf, and Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Atholl**, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Sits as E. Strange (1786). Surname Stewart-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1864. K.T. *Heir*, M. of Tullibardine, s. C. Carlton.
- Atkinson**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Atkinson. B. 1844. Called to the Irish Bar, King's Inns, Dublin, '65, and English Bar, Inner Temple, '90; K.C.; Bench of King's Inns '85; M.P. Londonderry N. '95-1905; Solicitor-General for Ireland '89; P.C. Ireland '92; Attorney-General for Ireland '92, and '95-1905. 68, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- Auckland**, William Morton, 5th L. (cr. 1789), Surname Eden. B. 1859, s. 1890. *Heir*. William Alf. Morton Eden, s. C. 7, Launceston Place, Kensington, W. *Naval and Military, Carlton.*
- Avebury**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1900). P.C. Surname Lubbock. B. 1834. As M.P. Sir John Lubbock was the means of passing 31 public measures of importance (the principal being the Bank Holiday Act and the Bills of Exchange Act); is also distinguished as a scientist; published "Pre-Historic Times" ('65), "Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man" ('70), "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with Special Reference to Insects" ('88), "The Beauties of Nature," "The Use of Life," "The Pleasures of Life," and other works; author of various works on Natural History, including one on Ants, Bees and Wasps, which has gone through 17 editions; Pres. Society of Antiquaries and Sociological Society; hon. D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D. Dublin, Camb., and Edin.; M.D. Warzburg; M.P. Maidstone '70-80, Lond. Univ. '80-1900; Chairman L.C.C. '90-92; Com. of the Legion of Honour; German Order of Merit. P.C. L.U. *Heir*, Hon. John Birkbeck Lubbock, s. *High Elms, Farnboro', Kent; Kingsgate Castle, Kingsgate, Kent; 6, St. James's Square, S.W. Athenæum.*
- \*Avonmore**, Algernon William, 6th V. (cr. 1800). Surname Yelverton. B. 1866, s. 1885. I.P. m. 1891, Mabel, d. of George Evans, of Gortmerron. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. M. Yelverton, c. *Belle Isle, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary; Hazel Rock, Mayo.*
- Aylesford**, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch. B. 1851, s. 1885. *Heir*, Lord Guernsey, s. C. Carlton.
- \*Aylmer**, Matthew, 8th L. (cr. 1718). Surname Aylmer. B. 1842, s. 1901. I.P.; Inspector-General of Canadian Forces. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. W. Aylmer. *Rockliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.*
- Bagot**, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Bagot. B. 1857, s. 1887. Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '96-1901. *Heir*, Major Hon. Walter L. Bagot, D.S.O., late Gren. Guards, bro. C. *Bliethfield, Rugeley, Staffordshire; Pool Park, Ruthin, North Wales. Travellers', Carlton, Turf.*
- Balfour of Burleigh**, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1607). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1869. P.C.; K.T.; S.R.P.; title, attained in 1776, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting '87-8; Parly. Sec. Board of Trade '88-92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89; Chm. Metropolitan Water Commission; Sec. for Scotland '95-1903; resigned because of his disagreement with the Government on the Fiscal question; Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; Chancellor of St. Andrews Univ. since 1900; Chm. Commission on Food Supply in time of War 1903; D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D. Aberdeen. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, s. C. Kennet, Alloa, N.B. Carlton.
- Balinhard** (see Southesk).
- Bandon**, James Francis, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Bernard. B. 1850, s. 1877. K.P., I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Percy B. Bernard, c. C. Carlton.
- Bangor**, Watkin Herbert, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Williams. App. 1899. 2nd s. of the late Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire. B. 1845. Ordained 1870. Held the family living of Bodelwyddan '72-92; Canon Residentiary and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, also Chaplain to the Bishop '89; Dean of St. Asaph '92, Bishop '99. *Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge; Pant-eidal, Machynlleth.*
- Bangor**, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V. (cr. 1770). Surname Ward. B. 1828, s. 1881. I.R.P. *Heir*, Captain the Hon. Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, R.A., Captain British Legation Guard, Pekin, s. C. Castile Ward, Downpatrick.
- Barnard**, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (cr. 1608). Surname Vane. B. 1854, s. 1891. Hon. D.C.L. Durham; Chairman Tees Fishery Board; Prov. G.M. of Freemasons for Durham; J.P., D.L., co. Durham; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79; employed in the Charity Commission '81-91. m. '81, Lady Catherine Sarah Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Exeter. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Cecil Vane, s. (born '81). *Raby Castle, Darlington; 20, Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Barrington**, Walter Bulkeley, 9th V. (cr. 1770). Sits as Lord Shute (1880). Surname Barrington. B. 1843, s. 1901. J.P., D.L., Berks, J.P. Northampton and Bucks. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. W. Reginald Shute-Barrington, s. Beckett, Shrivensham, Berks.
- Barrogill** (see Caithness).
- Barrymore**, Arthur Hugh, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Smith-Barry. B. 1843. M.P. Cork '67-74, and S. Hunts. '86-1900; P.C. (Ireland); D.L. and J.P. Huntingdon and Cork; J.P. Cheshire; C.C. Huntingdon. C. *Fota Island, Queenstown, Cork; Marbury Hall, Cheshire; 20, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Basing**, George Limbrey, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). Surname Slater-Booth. B. 1860, s. 1894. Col. Royal Dragoons, and served in S. Africa Oct. '99. *Heir*, Hon. J. Slater-Booth, s. C. *Hoddington House, Upton Grey, Winchester. Naval and Military.*
- Bateman**, William Spencer, 3rd L. (cr. 1837). Surname Bateman-Hanbury. B. 1856, s. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury, s. C. Carlton.
- Bath**, Thomas Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Thynne. B. 1862, s. 1896. M.P. Frome Div., '86-92, '95-6; LL.L. co. Somerset 1904; Under Sec. for India Jan.-Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Weymouth, s. Longleat, Warminster; 29, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton.



- Bath and Wells**, George Wyndham, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. (See founded 905.) Surname Kennion. B. 1845. E. at Eton and Oriol Coll., Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Diocesan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6; vicar of All Saints', Bradford, '76-82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94. *Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
- Bathurst**, Seymour Henry, 7th E. (cr. 1772). Surname Bathurst. B. 1864, s. 1892. m. 1893, Lilius, d. of Lord Glenesk; D.L., J.P., Gloucester; Col. 4th Batt. Glo'ster Regt. C.M.G. *Heir*, Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, s. (born 1895). *Cirencester House, Cirencester; 22, Bruton Street, W.*
- Battersea**, Cyril, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1843. Surname Flower; s. late P. W. Flower. called to Bar, Inner Temple, '70; Jun. Lord of the Treas. '86; m. 1878, Constance, e. d. late Sir A. D. Rothschild; M.P. Brecknock '80-85, S. Beds. '85-92. L. *Aston Clinton, Tring; The Pleasaunce, Overstrand, Cromer; Surrey House, Marble Arch.*
- Beauchamp**, William, 7th E. (cr. 1815). Surname Lyon. B. 1872, s. 1891. Governor of New S. Wales '99-1901; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms Dec. 1905. K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Elmley, s., b. 1903. *Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*
- Beaufort**, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). Surname Somerset. B. 1847, s. 1899. Hon. Col. Roy. Gloucestershire Hussars. D.L. Brecknock. *Heir*, Marquis of Worcester, s. *Badminton House, Chippenhams; Llangattock Park, Crickhowell.*
- Beaumont**, Mona Josephine Tempest, Baroness (cr. 1309). Surname Stapleton. B. 1894. e. d. of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont. *Heiress*, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, b. 1895, posthumous. *Carlton Towers, Carlton, R.S.O.*
- Bedford**, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Russell. B. 1858, s. 1893. K.G. Served in Egyptian Campaign of 1882 (medals, clasp); A.D.C. to Viceroy of India '84-8; author "History of a Great Agricultural Estate" '97; Chm. Beds C.C.; Pres. Zoological Society; supports Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals. *Heir*, Marquis of Tavistock, s. *Woburn Abbey, Beds; 15, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Belhaven and Stenton**, Alexander Charles, 10th L. (cr. 1641). Surname Hamilton. B. 1840, s. 1893; m. 1880, Georgina Katherine, d. of Legh Richmond, Esq. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, s. *Wishaw House, Wishaw, N.B.; 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- Bellew**, Charles Bertram, 3rd L. (cr. 1848). Surname Bellew. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.R.P.; m. '83, Mildred Mary Josephine, e. d. of the late Sir Humphrey de Trafford; L.L. Co. Louth. *Heir*, Hon. G. L. Bryan, bro. L. *Barmeth Castle, Dunleer, Co. Louth.*
- Belmore**, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.F.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Under Home Sec. '66-7. L.L. Tyrone. *Heir*, Visct. Corry, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Belper**, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, s. 1880. P.C.; M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C. Capt. of the Corps of the Gentlemen-at-Arms '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, s. L.U. *Kingston, Derby; 31, Cadogan Square, W. Brooks', Travellers'.*
- Berkeley**, Eva Mary Fitz-Harding Milman, Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heiress to the barony of Braose of Gower, and heir-general to the Earldom of Ormonde (Ireland). d. of Major-Gen. G. H. L. Milman, R.A., and Louisa Mary Baroness Berkeley; s. her mother 1899. B. 1875, m. 1903, Capt. Frank Wigram Foley, D.S.O., Roy. Berkshire Regt. *Heiress*, Mary Lallé. *Martins Heron, Bracknell, Berks.*
- Berkeley**, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Berkeley. B. 1865, s. 1888. Late Lieut. R.N. *Army and Navy.*
- Berners**, Emma Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt. B. 1835, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart., s. *Ashwellthorpe, Norwich.*
- Berwick**, Thomas Henry, 8th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B. 1877, s. 1897. Hon. Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Paris. *Heir*, the Rev. Charles Noel-Hill. *Attingham, Shrewsbury; 8, Clarges Street, W. Carlton.*
- Bessborough**, Edward, 8th E. of (cr. 1739). Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1851, s. 1906. Retired Lieut. R.N. '74; called to Bar Inner Temple '79; was Sec. to Speaker '84-95. C.B. *Heir*, Vere Brabazon, Visct. Duncannon, s. *Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland; 45, Green Street, W.*
- Biddulph** of Ledbury, Michael, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Biddulph. B. 1834. M.P. Herefordshire '65-'85, Ross '85-1900; partner Cocks, Biddulph & Co., bankers. *Heir*, Hon. J. Michael Gordon Biddulph, s. L.U. *Ledbury, Herefordshire; 19, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- Birmingham**, Charles, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1904). Surname Gore. B. 1853; appointed 1905. E. Balliol Coll., Oxford; deacon '76, priest '78; Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford '75-95; Lecturer '76-80; Select Preacher Oxford '82-4 and '94-6; Select Preacher Cambridge '89, '93, '95, and '98; Bampton Lect. Oxford '91; Lecturer in Pastoral Theology at Cambridge '99; Chaplain to Bp. of Lincoln '85; Vicar of Radley, Berks, '93-4; Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria '98-1900; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria 1900-1; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; Canon of Westminster '94-1902; Bp. of Worcester 1902, of Birmingham 1905; Hon. D.D. Edin. 1896; D.D. Oxon. 1901; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1905. Author and editor of "The Church and the Ministry," "Roman Catholic Claims," "The Holy Spirit and Inspiration" in "Lux Mundi," "Incarnation of the Son of God," "The Body of Christ," "Dissertations," "Epistle to the Ephesians," "Epistle to the Romans," and Essays in Aid of Church Reform.
- Blythwood**, Archibald Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1835. Surname Campbell. Served in Crimea; M.P. Renfrewshire '73, W. Renfrewshire '85-92; Bart. '80, Peer '92. *Heir*, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell Douglas, bro. C. *Blythwood, Renfrewshire; 2, Seamore Place, W.*
- Bolingbroke and St. John**, Vernon Henry, 6th V. (cr. 1712). Surname St. John. B. 1896, s. 1899. *Lydiard Park, Swindon.*
- Bolton**, William Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Orde-Powlett. B. 1845, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett, s. C. *Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorks; Hackwood*

- Park, Basingstoke. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Yorkshire.*
- \***Borthwick**, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L. (cr. 1452). Surname Borthwick. B. 1867, s. 1885. S.R.P. C. *Ravenstone, Castile Whit-horn, Wig-townshire*; 2, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- Boston**, George Florance, 6th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Irby. B. 1860, s. 1877; Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; *Heir*, Hon. C. S. Irby, *bro. Hedsor, Bourne End, Bucks.*
- Botreux** (see Loudoun).
- Bowes** (see Strathmore and Kinghorn).
- Boyle** (see Cork and Orrery).
- Boyne**, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname Hamilton-Russell. B. 1830, s. 1872, *Heir*, Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Brabourne**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1857, s. 1893. Rochester '89-92. *Heir*, Hon. Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s. L. *Reform and Brooks's.*
- Bradford**, George Cecil Orlando, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Bridgeman. B. 1845, s. 1898. *m. a d. of the 9th E. of Scarborough.* M.P. N. Div. Shropshire '67-85. *Heir*, Visct. Newport, s. 44, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Brampton**, Henry, P.C., 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Hawkins. B. Sept. 14th, 1817. Called to Bar, Middle Temple, '43, Home Circuit; Q.C. '58, Judge of the High Court '76-99; distinguished in many famous cases, notably in the trial at Bar of the Tichborne claimant; made a peer and sworn of the Privy Council on his retirement from the bench. *m.* '87, Jane Louisa, d. of H. F. Reynolds, Esq., of Hulme, Lancs. 5, *Tilney Street, Park Lane. Carlton, Turf, Arthur's, Athenæum, Jockey.*
- Brancepeth** (see Boyne).
- Brandon** (see Hamilton).
- Brassey**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Brassey. B. 1836. M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty '80-84; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88; a Lord-in-Waiting '93-5; Gov. of Victoria '95-1900; Pres. Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Canada 1903. G.C.B. Author of "Work and Wages," "English Work and Foreign Wages," "British Seamen," "The British Navy" (5 vols.); ed. "Naval Annual." *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Allnutt Brassey, s. L. *Normanhurst, Battle*; 24, *Park Lane, W. Reform.*
- Braybrooke**, Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Neville. B. 1855, s. 1904. *m.* '98, Emilie Pauline, d. of M. Gonin, of Mâcon. D.L. and J.P. Camb., J.P. Herts and Essex. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Grey Neville, *bro. Audley End, Saffron Walden*; *Heydon House, Royston.*
- Braye**, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Verney-Cave. B. 1849, s. 1879. Late Lt.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Hon. Col. in the army (S. Africa medal and clasp). *Heir*, Hon. Adrian V. Verney-Cave, s. L.U. *Stanford Hall, Market Har-boro*; 4, *Buckingham Gate, S.W. Travellers'-Breadalbane*, Gavin, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Surname Campbell. B. 1851, s. to Scotch peerage 1871. *m.* 1872, Lady Alma I. L. C. Graham, y. d. of D. of Montrose. K.G., P.C.; Knight of the Order of the Seraphim; Treasurer of Household '80-85; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; Col. 5th Vol. Batt. Royal Highlanders; Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers; A.D.C. to the King; Lord Steward of the Household '92-5; Lord High Commissioner, General Assembly Church of Scotland, 1893-5; D.L., J.P. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. I. Campbell, *bro.* (to Sc. Earldom of Breadalbane only). L. *Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B.*; *Blackmount, Bridge of Orchy, Argyllshire*; 68, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Reform and Brooks's.*
- Bridport**, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson, 2nd V. (cr. 1868). Surname Nelson-Hood. B. Dec. 15th, 1839, s. 1904; M.P. W. Somerset '68-80; C.B. 92. *m.* '72, Lady Maria G. J. Fox-Strangways. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, s. (born '81). *Sudley Lodge, Bognor. C. Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- Bristol**, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey. B. 1834, s. 1864. M.P. W. Suffolk '59-64; L.L. Suffolk. *Heir*, F. W. Fane Hervey, M.P., n. C. *Ickworth, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Carlton.*
- \***Bristol**, George Forrest, 48th Bp. of (see founded 1542; joined to Gloucester 1836-97; disunited '97). Surname Browne. B. 1833. E. St. Catharine's, Cambridge, B.A. '56, M.A. and Fellow '63, B.D. '79, D.C.L. '91, Hon. D.D. '96; rector of Ashley-with-Silver-ley '69-75, proctor of Camb. Univ. '70-1, '77-8, and '79-80; Bell Lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Disney Professor of Archaeology Camb.; Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's '91; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '95; Bishop of Bristol '97. *m.* '65, Mary Louisa, e. d. of Sir J. Stewart-Richardson, Bart.; author of "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," five or six volumes on the early history of English Church, etc. *The Palace, Bristol. Athenæum and Alpine.*
- Brodrick** (see Middleton).
- Brougham and Vaux**, Henry Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Brougham. B. 1836, s. 1886. Clerk in the House of Lords '57-86; K.C.V.O. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. H. Brougham, s. L.U. *Brooks's.*
- Brownlow**, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Surname Cust. B. 1844, s. 1867. P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Under-Sec. War '89-92; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir* (to the Barony), H. J. C. Cust, e. C. *Ashridge Park, Gl. Berkhamstead. Carlton.*
- Buccleuch and Queensberry**, William Henry, Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensbury (cr. 1663). Sits as E. of Don-caster (1662). Surname Montagu-Douglas-Scott. B. 1831, s. 1884. K.G., K.T.; M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire; Gold Stick of Scotland and Capt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers 1900. P.C. 1901. *Heir*, E. of Dalkeith, s. C. *Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. Carlton.*
- \***Buchan**, Shipley Gordon Stuart, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). Surname Erskine. B. 1850, s. 1898. D.L. co. Linlithgow. S.P. *Heir*, Ld. Card-ross, s. 6, *Aldford Street, Park Lane, W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Buckinghamshire**, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). Surname Hobart-Hampden; Mercer-Henderson assumed by Royal License 1903. B. 1860, s. 1885. D.L. Bucks; a Lord-in-Waiting Jan. to July '95. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, *un.* L. *Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks*; *Fordell, Inver-keithing, Fife. - National Liberal, Brooks's.*
- \***Burdett-Coutts**, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness (cr. 1871). Surname Burdett-Coutts. B.



1814. *m.* '81, Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, M.P. for Westminster since '85. Has expended large sums for philanthropic and charitable purposes, founding more than one colonial bishopric, and erecting Columbia Market, Shoreditch, St. Stephen's Church, Westminster, etc. Presented with freedom of City of London '72. 1, *Stratton Street, W.; Holly Lodge, Highgate, N.*
- Burghclere**, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Gardner. B. 1846; M.P. Saffron Walden Div., '85-95; Pres. Board of Agriculture '92-5; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1903; P.C. L. *Tilsey Place, Surrey; 48, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Burnham**, Edward, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Lawson. B. 1837. Chief proprietor *Daily Telegraph*. Bart. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, s. *Hall Barn, Beaconsfield; 20, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
- Burton**, Michael Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Bass. B. 1837. K.C.V.O.; M.P. Stafford '65-8, E. Staffs. '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. L.U. In '97 a second peerage was created with remainder to the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, daughter of Lord Burton, and to her heirs male. She has a s. living, George E. M. Baillie, b. '94. The peerage of '86 will become extinct at the death of Lord Burton. *Chesterfield House, Mayfair; Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.*
- Bute**, John, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). Surname Crichton-Stuart. B. 1881, s. 1900. Hered. Sheriff of Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle. *m.* Augusta Mary, d. of Sir H. Bellingham, July 6th, 1905. *Heir*, Lord Ninian Edward, bro. *Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute; Cardiff Castle, Cardiff; Dumfries House, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire; Old Place of Mochrum, Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire; S. John's Lodge, Regent's Park.*
- Byron**, George Frederick William, 9th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Byron. B. 1855, s. 1870. *Heir*, Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, bro. C. *White's.*
- Cadogan**, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Surname Cadogan. B. 1840, s. 1873. P.C. K.G. Under-Sec. War '75-8; Colonies '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to Cabinet April '87; Lord-Lieut. Ireland '95-1902. *Heir*, Visct. Chelsea, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Cairns**, Wilfrid Dallas, 4th E. (cr. 1878). Surname Cairns. B. 1865, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. D. H. Cairns, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- \***Gaithness**, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s. 1891, S.P. *Heir*, Hon. N. M. Sinclair, bro. 59, *Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.*
- \***Caledon**, Erik James Desmond, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Alexander. I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Herbrand C. Alexander, bro. *Caledon, Co. Tyrone; Tyttenhanger, St. Albans, Herts.*
- Calthorpe**, Augustus Cholmondeley, 6th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Gough-Calthorpe. B. 1829, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Walter Gough-Calthorpe, s. 38, *Grosvenor Square, W.; Elvetham Park, Winchfield, Hants.*
- Camden**, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Surname Pratt. B. 1872, s. 1872. *m.* 1898, Joan Marion, d. of Lord Henry Nevill; L.L. Kent. *Heir*, Earl of Brecknock, s. *Bayham Abbey, Kent; The Priory, Brecon.*
- Camoyes**, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Stonor. B. 1884, s. 1897. The peer-
- age was in abeyance from the reign of Henry VI. to 1839. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, bro. *Stonor, Henley-on-Thames; 7, Seymour Street, W.*
- Campbell** (see Stratheden).
- Camperdown**, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Duncan-Haldane. B. 1841, s. 1867; Lord-in-Waiting '68-70; Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, bro. C. *Camperdown, Forfarshire; Gleneagles, Perthshire; Weston House, Warwickshire; 39, Charles Street, W. Brooks's.*
- Canterbury**, Randall Thomas, 94th Archbp. of (See founded 597). Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1903. P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. E. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, honours in Law and History ('71). Curate at Dartford; Chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait ('77), and afterwards to Archbp. Benson; sub-almoner and hon. chaplain Queen Victoria '82. Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to Queen Victoria '83; Bishop of Rochester ('91), of Winchester ('95), and Archbishop of Canterbury 1903. K.C.V.O. 1902, P.C. 1903, G.C.V.O. 1904; D.D. and hon. D.C.L. Oxford, an hon. D.D. St. Andrews and Aberdeen Univs.; hon. LL.D. Camb., Toronto, and Columbia Univs.; visited Canada and the United States in 1904, and his speeches and sermons were published as "The Christian Opportunity" (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.); has written on many historical subjects, and is the author (with Canon Benham) of the "Life of Archbishop Tait." *Old Palace, Canterbury; Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum.*
- Canterbury**, Henry Charles, 4th V. (cr. 1835). Surname Manners-Sutton. B. 1839, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, s. C. *Brooke House, Norwich. White's.*
- \***Carbery**, John, 10th L. (cr. 1715). Surname Evans-Freke. I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Ralfe Evans-Freke, bro. *Castle Freke, Co. Cork.*
- Carew**, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Carew. B. 1860, s. 1881. *m.* '98, Julia Mary, d. late Albert Lethbridge. *Heir*, Hon. G. P. J. Carew, bro. L.U. *Castle Boro, Enniscorthy; 28, Belgrave Sq., London. Brooks's.*
- Carleton** (see Shannon).
- Carlisle**, George James, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Howard. B. 1843, s. 1889. M.P. for E. Cumberland '79-85. *Heir*, Visct. Morpeth, M.P., s. L.U. *Naworth Castle, Carlisle; Castle Howard, York; 1, Palace Green, Kensington. Brooks's.*
- \***Carlisle**, John William, 61st Bp. of. (See founded 1132). Surname Diggle. B. at Pendleton 1847. E. Manchester Grammar School, and Merton Coll., Oxford; served curacies at Whalley Range, All Saints', Liverpool, and Walton-on-the-Hill; vicar of Mossley Hill, Liverpool '75-96; rural dean of Childwall '82, hon. canon '89; canon of Carlisle and Archdeacon of Westmorland '96; rector of St. Martin's, and Archdeacon of Birmingham, 1901; Bishop of Carlisle 1904. *m.* as his 2nd wife a daughter of Mr. G. W. Moss, of the Beach, Aigburth, Liverpool. Author of "Bishop Fraser's Lancashire Life." *Rose Castle, Carlisle.*
- Carnarvon**, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert.

- B. 1866, s. 1890. *Heir*, Ld. Porchester, s. 43. *Portman Square, W.*
- Carnwath**, Robert Harris, 15th E. of (cr. 1630). Surname Dalzell. B. 1847, s. 1887. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Dalzell (Lord Dalzell), s. C. *Naval and Military.*
- \***Carrick**, Charles H. Somerset, 6th E. of (cr. 1748). Surname Butler. B. 1851, s. 1901. I.P. *Heir*, Viscount Ikerrin, s. *Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.*
- Carrington**, Charles Robert, 1st E. (cr. 1895). Surname Wynn-Carrington. B. 1843, s. as L. Carrington 1868. G.C.M.G.; P.C.; Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81-5; Gov. N. S. Wales '85-90; Lord Chamberlain '92-5; Pres. Board of Agriculture Dec. 1905. K.G. 1906. Pres. National Liberal Club. *Heir*, Visct. Wendover, s. L. *Daws Hill Lodge, High Wycombe; Gwydyr Castle, North Wales; 53, Princes Gate, London.*
- Carysfort**, William, 5th Earl of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Carysfort (1801). Surname Proby. B. 1836, s. 1872. K.P.; L.L. Co. Wicklow. C. *Elton Hall, Peterborough; Glenart Castle, Arklow, Ireland; 10, Hereford Gardens, Park Lane. Carlton, Travellers'.*
- Castlemaine**, Albert Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Handcock. B. 1863, s. 1892. m. 1895. I.R.P.; LL. Westmeath. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. R. A. Handcock bro. *Moydrum Castle, Athlone.*
- \***Castle-Stuart**, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1837, s. 1874. I.P. Assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson. *Heir*, Andrew John Stuart, c. C. *Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone. Carlton.*
- Castletown**, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname FitzPatrick. B. 1849, s. 1883. M.P. Portarlington '80-83; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav. and in S. Africa 1900, as A.A.G. C.M.G. Chancellor Royal University of Ireland, 1906. L.U. *Granston Manor, Abbeyfeix; Doneraile Court, Ireland. Bachelors', Travellers'.*
- Cathcart**, Alan, 4th E. and 13th Baron (1447) (cr. 1814). Surname Cathcart. B. 1856, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. George Cathcart, bro. C. 49A, *Pall Mall, S.W. Carlton.*
- \***Cavan**, Frederick Rudolph, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Lambert. B. 1865, s. 1900. Was A.D.C. to the Gov.-Gen. of Canada (Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley of Preston) ('91-3), Major, late Adj. Gren. Guards; served in South African War. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Lionel John Olive Lambert, bro. *Wheathampstead House, Herts. Guards'.*
- Cawdor**, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E. (cr. 1827). Surname Campbell. B. 1847, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the King; Chm. G.W. Ry. '95-1905; L.L. Pembrokeshire, C.C. Carmarthenshire; Chm. Carmarthenshire Quar. Sess.; M.P. Carmarthenshire '74-85. First Lord of the Admiralty Mar.-Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Emlyn, s. *Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire; Golden Grove, Carmarthen; Cawdor Castle, Nairn, N.B. Carlton.*
- \***Charlemont**, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. Late Coldstream Guards; Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. *Heir*, James Edward Caulfeild, n. *Drumcaine, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone; Coney Island, Lough Neagh; Roxburgh Castle, Moy; 48, Hans Place, S.W. Guards', United Service, New Travellers'.*
- Chaworth** (see Meath).
- Chelmsford**, Frederic John Napier, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Thesiger. B. 1868, s. 1905. M.A. Oxon '94; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '93; m. '94; Hon. Frances C. Guest, d. 1st Lord Wimborne; Governor of Queensland 1905. *Heir*, Hon. F. Percy M. Thesiger, s. C. 5, *Knaresborough Place, S.W.*
- Chesham**, Charles Compton William, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Cavendish. B. 1850, s. 1882. K.C.B. In 1900 commanded a brigade of Imp. Yeomanry in S. Africa; subsequently Insp.-Gen. with rank of Major-Gen., Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1, when they were abolished. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Cavendish, s. L. *Travellers'.*
- Chester**, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Jayne. B. 1845. E. Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon; Double First in the Final Schools in '68; Fellow of Jesus College; ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford; subsequently Tutor of Keble College; Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, '79; Vicar of Leeds, '86; Bishop of Chester, '88; urges the solution of the temperance problem on constructive lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system. *The Palace, Chester. Athenæum.*
- Chesterfield**, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope. B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronet; P.C.; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas. of Household '92-4; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '94-5; m. 1900, Enid Edith, d. of present Lord Nunburnholme. *Heir*, Commander Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., bro., b. '55. L. *Holme Lacy, Hereford; 15, Upper Grosvenor Street, W. Turf, Marlboro, Bachelors', Brooks's.*
- \***Chetwynd**, Richard Walter, 7th V. (cr. 1717). Surname Chetwynd. B. 1823, s. 1879. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, s. 25, *Elvaston Place, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Cheylessmore**, Herbert Francis, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Eaton. B. 1848, s. 1902. Major-Gen. in the Grenadier Guards; C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, s. C. *Hughendon Manor, High Wycombe; 16, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Chichester**, Ernest Roland, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Wilberforce. B. 1840. (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded 681; third son of Bishop Wilberforce, and grandson of William Wilberforce. E. Exeter Coll., Oxon.; ordained '64, curate of Cuddesdon, Oxon., and of Lea, Lincs., rector of Middleton Stoney, Oxon., '66-9, vicar of Seaforth, Liverpool, '73-8; Canon of Winchester '78; Sub-Almoner to the Queen '71-82; Bishop of Newcastle '82 and Chichester '95. L. *The Palace, Chichester. Athenæum.*
- Chichester**, Jocelyn, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1871, s. 1905; m. 1898, Ruth, d. of Mr. F. W. Buxton. *Heir*, Francis Godolphin Henry, Lord Pelham, s. *Stammer, Lewes.*
- Cholmondeley**, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1858, s. 1884. Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain, acting during the present reign. *Heir*, E. of Rocksavage, s. C. *Carlton.*



Churchill, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1815), 1st Visct. of Rolleston (cr. 1902). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. G.C.V.O.; Grand Cross in brilliants of Crown of Prussia; Grand Crosses of Order of Christ, Portugal; of Red Eagle of Prussia; of Crown of Italy; Orange Nassau of the Netherlands; Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; Lord-in-Waiting Aug. '89-92, and '95-1905; Conservative Whip in House of Lords; Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1901; Lord Chamberlain at King Edward's Coronation. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, s. C. Rolleston, Leicester.

Churston, John, and L. (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde-Buller. B. 1846, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, s. C. *Guards*'.

Clanbrassill (*see* Roden).

Clancarty, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench. B. 1868, s. 1891; m. '80, Isabel Maud Penrice, d. of J. G. Bilton, Esq. *Heir*, Richard J. Donough, Lord Kilconnel, s. C. Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.

\*Clanmorris, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I.P. *Heir*, Captain Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s. Bangor Castle, Co. Down, Ireland. C. Carlton.

Clanricarde, Hubert George, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning. B. 1832, s. 1874. M.P. Galway '67-71. *Heir*, Mar. of Sligo (to *Ir.* earldom). *Travellers*'.

Clanwilliam, Richard James, 4th E. of (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Meade. B. 1832, s. 1879. G.C.B.; K.C.M.G. Entered R.N. 45; Rear-Adm. '76; Adm. '86; Adm. of the Fleet '95; a Lord of the Admiralty '74-80; Nav. Comm.-in-Chief at Portsmouth '91-4. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Vesey Maude, s. C. *United Service*.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s. 1870. M.P. Brecknock '60-70; L.L. Herts; Lord-in-Waiting and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria; Lord Chamberlain 1900-5. P.C. 1900; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Hyde, s. L.U. *The Grove, Watford*.

\*Clarina, Lionel Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Massey. B. 1837, s. 1897. Lieut.-Col. '66-70, when he retired. D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. Eyre Nathaniel Massey, s. Elm Park, Clarina, Co. Limerick. *Junior Constitutional*.

Clements (*see* Leitrim).

Clifden, Thomas Charles, 6th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Agar-Robartes. B. 1844. M.P. E. Cornwall '80-82, s. and sat as Lord Robartes (cr. 1869) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, '82; succeeded to the Irish Viscounty of Clifden, and also to the barony of Mendip (cr. 1794) in the peerage of Great Britain, '99. L.L. Cams. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. 1, *Great Stanhope Street, W.*; *Lanhydrock, Bodmin*; *Wimpole, Royston. Athenæum, Travellers*', etc.

Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Henry Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford. B. 1851, s. 1880. Col. Comdg. Devon Vol. Inf. Brig., *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Clifford, *bro.* L.U. *Brooks*'s.

\*Clifton, Elizabeth Adeline Mary, Baroness (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1900, s. 1900.

d. of the 7th Earl of Darnley. *Heir*, 8th Earl of Darnley. 6, *Cambridge Square, W.*

Clinton, Charles John Robert, 21st L. (cr. 1299). Surname Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis. B. Jan. 18th, 1863, s. 1904; m. '86, Lady Jane Grey McDonnell, d. 4th Earl of Antrim. *Heir*, Hon. H. W. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, b. C. *Heanton Satchville, Dolton, N. Devon. Carlton*.

Clonbrock, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1834, s. 1893. Dip. service, retired '62; L.L. Galway '92; K.P.; I.R.P. '95; P.C. Ireland '98. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s. Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway. *Travellers*', Kildare Street Club, Dublin.

Cloncurry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname Lawless. B. 1840, s. 1869. D.L. Co. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lawless, *bro.* C. Lyons, Co. Kildare. *Carlton*.

\*Clonmell, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Scott. B. 1877, s. 1898. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley A. C. Scott, *un.* *Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare; Eathorpe Hall, Leamington*.

Cobham, Charles George, 8th V. (cr. 1718). Surname Lyttelton. B. 1842, s. 1876. M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commissioner '81-89; Railway Commissioner '91-1905; sat as Lord Lyttelton '76-89. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s. L.U. *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. Brooks*'s.

Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Charity Comm. '80-83; member London School Board '91-94. C. St. Bruno, Sunningdale, Berks; Forest Row, East Grinstead, Sussex. *Carlton, Athenæum*.

Colebrooke, Edward Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Colebrooke. B. 1861. S. as 5th Bart. of Crawford, Lanarkshire, '90; C.B. '89; large landowner in Lanarkshire; Lord-in-waiting 1906. *Heir*, Hon. Guy Colebrooke, s. *Abington House, Abington, N.B.; Stratford House, London, W.*

Coleridge, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr. 1873). Surname Coleridge. B. 1851, s. 1894. E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77; Western Circuit; M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-94; Q.C. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, s. L. *The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary. National Liberal, Devonshire*.

Colville of Culross, Charles Robert W., 12th L. (cr. 1604), 2nd Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Colville. B. 1854, s. 1903. Served in India and the Zulu War. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Alexander, Master of Colville, s. C. *Carlton*.

Combermere, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton. B. 1887, s. 1898. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Richard Southwell G. Stapleton-Cotton, *un.* *Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop*.

Congleton, Henry, 5th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1890, s. 1906. *Heir*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, b.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Duke of. (*See* biography, p. 107.)

\*Conyers, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased; m. 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. Succeeded as Baroness Fauconberg 1903 (*see* Yarborough).

- Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. *Brocklesby Park, Lincolnshire*; 17, *Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Conyngham**, Victor George Henry Francis, 5th M. (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Minster (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1883, s. 1897. *Heir*, Lord Frederick Conyngham, bro. *Slane Castle, Ireland*; *Bifrons, Kent*.
- Cork and Orrery**, Charles Spencer Canning, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711) Surname Boyle. B. Nov. 24th, 1861, s. 1904. Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; served in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. Robert J. Lascelles Boyle, b. 22, *Ryder Street, St. James's, Turf, White's, Travellers'*.
- Cornwall and York**. See WALES.
- Cottingham**, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). Surname Pepys. B. 1874, s. 1881. *Heir*, Viscount Crowhurst, s. *Carlton*.
- Cottesloe**, Thomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fremantle. B. 1830, s. 1890. Called Bar, Inner Temp., '55; D.L.; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bucks; M.P. Bucks '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s. 43, *Eaton Square, London, S.W.*; *Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks*.
- Courtney of Penwitt**, Leonard Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Courtney. B. July 6th, 1832; graduated ('55) at St. John's Coll., Camb., as and Wrangler (bracketed 1st Smith's Prize-man); Hon. Fellow of St. John's '89; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '58; Benchers '89; Professor of Political Economy at Univ. Coll., London, '72-5; successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-4); Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons '86-'92; P.C. '89. He was formerly leader-writer for the *Times*. He married in '83 Miss Catherine Potter. In '98, when he received the hon. degree of LL.D., the public orator alluded to him as the "Cato of the House of Commons." In 1900 he retired from Parliament, having sat as M.P. for Liskeard '76-85, and for the Bodmin Division from '85 till 1900. Author of "The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths," 1901. 15, *Cheyne Walk, S.W.* *Reform and Athenaeum*.
- Courtown**, James George Henry, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as Ld. Saltersford (1794). Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1858. *Heir*, Visct. Stopford, s. C. *Courtown House, Gorey, Ireland, Carlton*.
- Coventry**, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '77-80, '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, and '95-1900; L.L. Worcestershire '91. *Heir*, Visct. Deerhurst, s. C. *Croome Court, Worcester*; 1, *Balfour Place, Park Lane, Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Turf*.
- Cowley**, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895. Served in 1900 in S. Africa as Lieut. in the Imp. Yeo.; J.P. Wilts. *Heir*, Visct. Dangan, s. *Draycott House, Chippenham*; *Cold Overton, Oakham, Turf*.
- Cranbrook**, John Stewart, 2nd E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne-Hardy. B. 1839, s. 1906. M.P. Rye '68-80; Mid Kent '84-5; Kent, Medway D., '85-92. *Heir*, Lord Medway, s. *Hemsted Park, Cranbrook, C. Carlton, Wellington, and Travellers'*.
- Cranworth**, Bertram Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1899). Surname Gurdon. B. 1877, s. 1902. Lieut. Norfolk Art. Militia, served in S. A Campaign. *Letton Hall, Watton, Thetford, Norfolk*; 5, *Portman Square, W.*
- Craven**, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B. 1868, s. 1883. m. 1893, Cornelia, d. of Bradley Martin, Esq., of New York; Capt. Berks Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Uffington, s. *Coombe Abbey, Coventry*; *Ashdown Park, Shrivenham*; *Hampstead Marshall, Newbury*.
- Crawford**, James Ludovic, 26th E. of (cr. 1398). Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay. B. 1847, s. 1880. K.T.; M.P. Wigan '74-80; past Pres. Astronomical Society; premier E. of Scotland. *Heir*, Lord Balcarres, M.P., s. *Haigh Hall, Wigan*; 2, *Cavendish Square, W. Carlton*.
- Crawshaw**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Brooks. B. 1825. *Heir*, Hon. W. Brooks, s. *Crawshaw Hall, Rawtenstall, Lancs.*; *Wharton, Loughboro'*. Brooks's.
- Crewe**, Robert Offley Ashborton, 1st E. of (cr. 1895). Surname Crewe-Milnes. B. 1858, s. as Lord Houghton 1885, P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '86; Viceroy of Ireland '92-'5; Lord Pres. of the Council Dec. 1905; had charge of 1906 Education Bill in the Lords; m. Lady Margaret Primrose, d. of Lord Rosebery, '99. L. *Crewe Hall, Crewe, Cheshire*; *Crewe House, Curzon Street, W.*
- Crofton**, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Crofton. B. 1834, s. 1869. I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. Arthur E. L. Crofton, n. C. *Carlton*.
- \***Cromartie**, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861). Surname Mackenzie. B. 1878. e. d. late Earl of Cromartie, whose titles are continued by letters patent, March '95, to her as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat, Baroness Castlehaven, and Baroness Macleod, and to her heirs. m. '99 Major E. W. Blunt-Mackenzie, R.A. *Heir*, Lord Tarbat, s. *Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, N.B.*; *Tarbat House, Ross-shire*.
- Cromer**, Evelyn, 1st E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1841. Surname Baring; s. of the late Henry Baring; R.A. '58, Major '75, retired '79; private sec. to Lord Northbrook (Governor-General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner Public Debt '76-9; Controller-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of Egypt '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt since '83; has justly earned the title of Maker of Modern Egypt; baron '92, Visct. '99, and Earl 1901. m. '76, Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98); 1901, Lady Katharine Thynne, 2nd d. of the 4th M. of Bath; hon. D.C.L., Oxford, '93; Cambridge 1905; P.C. 1900; O.M. 1906; G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Errington, s. *Cairo, Egypt, Turf, Travellers, Brooks's, Marlborough*.
- Cross**, Richard Assheton, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6; Sec. for India '86-92; Lord Privy Seal '95-1900. *Heir*, Richard Assheton Cross, g.s. C. 12, *Warwick Square, S.W.*; *Eccle Riggs, Barrow-in-Furness, Carlton, Athenaeum*.
- Cumberland and Teviotdale**, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. K.G.; cousin to her late Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. *Heir*, Prince George, Earl of Armagh, s. *Gmunden, Austria*.



- \*Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1898), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Surname Curzon. B. 1859. *e. s.* of Rev. Alfred, 4th (and present) Baron Scarsdale; *E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford* (B.A. '84, M.A. '87); Fellow All Souls' Coll.; was Pres. of the Union; M.P. Southport Div. Lancashire '86-98; Under-Sec. India '91-2; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '95-8; Viceroy of India '98, and raised to Irish peerage; received Chain of the Royal Victorian Order after Delhi Durbar 1903; received Freedom of the City of London 1904, and D.C.L. Oxford; resumed office Dec. 13th, 1904, but resigned in August 1905; Gold Medallist Roy. Geog. Soc.; F.R.S.; author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," "Problems of the Far East," and speeches in volume entitled "Lord Curzon in India"; *m.* April '95, Mary (*e. d.* Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington, U.S.), who died July 1906. C. 1, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Surname Ramsay. B. 1878, s. 1887. *m.* July 1903, Mary Adelaide H. D. Willoughby. *Heir*, John Gilbert, Lord Ramsey, s. *Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B.*
- Darcy de Knayth, Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert (Countess of Powis), Baroness. See Powis.
- Darnley, Ivo Francis Walter, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). Surname Bligh. B. 1859, s. 1900. I.R.P. *Heir*, Esme, Lord Clifton, s. *Cobham Hall, Gravesend; Clifton Lodge, Athboy, Ireland.*
- Dartmouth, William Heneage, 6th E. of (cr. 1712). Surname Legge. B. 1851, s. 1891. P.C.; M.P. West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '85-86, and '86-91; L.L. Staffordshire '91; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93. *Heir*, Viscount Lewisham, s. C. Patshull, Wolverhampton; 37, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. Carlton.
- Dartrey, Vesey, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B. 1842, s. 1897. *m.* '82, *e. d.* of Sir G. Wombwell. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., *bro.* Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland; 10, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Travellers'.
- Davey of Fernhurst, Horace, L. (cr. 1894). Surname Davey. B. 1833. P.C. *E. Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Double First in Mods. and in Final schools; senior mathematical scholar and Eldon law scholar. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '75; bencher '78; treas. of that Inn '98; M.P. Christchurch '80-85; Stockton-on-Tees '88-92; Sol.-Gen. Feb. to Aug. '86; Lord Justice of Appeal '93-4; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with a life peerage '94. L. 86, Brook Street.*
- Dawney (see Downe).
- \*de Blaquière, William, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname de Blaquière. B. 1856, s. 1889. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. de Blaquière, s. Brockworth Manor, Gloucester; The Circus, Bath.
- De Clifford, Jack Southwell, 25th L. (cr. 1229). Surname Russell. B. 1884, s. 1894. Late Lieut. Shropshire Imp. Yeo. *Heiresses*, Hon. Maud Russell and Hon. Mrs. Corbet, aunts. 18, Mount Street, S.W.
- De Freyne, Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1851). Surname French. B. 1855, s. 1868. *Heir*, Hon. A. French, s. C. French Park, Co. Roscommon. Carlton.
- Delamere, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1870, s. 1887. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, s. C. Vale Royal, Northwich, Cheshire.
- De La Warr, Gilbert George Reginald, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Surname Sackville. B. 1869, s. 1896. *m.* '91, Hon. Muriel Agnes Brassey, *d.* of the 1st Lord Brassey, who in 1902 obtained a decree *nisi* against him; served in S. Africa as Capt. Bethune's Mounted Infantry, and correspondent to the *Globe*, 1900. *Heir*, Lord Buckhurst, s. *Buckhurst, Withyham, Sussex; Manor House, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Carlton and Marlborough.*
- De l'Isle and Dudley, Philip, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Sidney. B. 1853, s. 1898. Major Rifle Brigade '91, retired. *m.* 1902, Elizabeth M., *d.* of the 4th Visct. Gort, and widow of W. H. Astell, Esq., of Woodbury Hall, Beds. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, Col. R.F.A., *bro.* Penshurst Place, Tonbridge; Ingleby Manor, Middlesbrough. Carlton, Naval and Military.
- De Mauley, William Ashley Webb, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1843, s. 1896. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Maurice Ponsonby, *bro.*
- De Montalt. See Hawarden.
- De Ramsey, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1837). Surname Fellowes. B. 1848, s. 1887. *m.* '77, Lady Rosamond Spencer-Churchill, *d.* of John, 6th D. of Marlborough, K.G.; served in 1st Life Guards, retd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-85, and N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '90-92. *Heir*, Hon. Coulson Churchill, s. C. Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon; Haverland Hall, Norwich; 3, Belgrave Square, S.W. Carlton.
- De Ros, Dudley Charles, 24th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Fitzgerald-de-Ros. B. 1827, s. 1874. Is premier baron; K.P.; K.C.V.O.; a Lieut.-Gen., *ret.*; a Lord-in-Waiting '74-80, '85-6, and Aug. '86 to June '92; J.P. Devon. *Heiress*, Hon. Mrs. Anthony Dawson, *d.* C. 28, Wilton Crescent, W.; Old Court, Strangford, Co. Down, Ireland. Carlton.
- De Saumarez, James St. Vincent, 4th L. (cr. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, s. 1891. Was in diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez, s. C. Saumarez Park, Guernsey; Shrubland Park, near Ipswich; 43, Grosvenor Place, Marlborough, St. James's.
- De Vesel, Ivo Richard, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Irish peer. Surname Vesey. B. 1881, s. 1903. Lieut., 9th Lancers; J.P. Queen's Co. *Heir*, Osbert E. Vesey, *bro.* L.U. Abbey Leix, Ireland; 6, Bryanston Square, W. Travellers', Guards'.
- \*Decies, William Marcus De La Poer, 4th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Horsley-Beresford. B. 1865, s. 1893. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. John Graham H. Horsley-Beresford, *bro.*
- Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892. Lord-in-Waiting '97-1905. *Heir*, Visct. Feilding, s. C. Carlton, Naval and Military.
- Denman, Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Denman. B. 1874, s. 1894. Served in S. Africa, as Capt. commanding 35th Squad. Imp. Yeo. *m.* 1903, Gertrude Mary, *d.* of Sir Weetman Pearson, Bart. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Richard Douglas Denman, *bro.* Offchurch Bury, near Leamington.
- Deramore, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname de Yarburgh-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893; Major Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav. *m.* '97, Lucy Caroline (who died 1901), *d.* late

- Mr. W. H. Fife. *Heir*, G. N. de Yarburgh-Bateson, *bro.* (b. '70); *m.* 1900 Muriel, *d.* of Arthur Duncombe, Esq., Sutton Hall, Yorks. *C. Heslington Hall, York; Belvoir Park, Belfast. Carlton, Bachelors.*
- Derby**, Frederick Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1485). Surname Stanley. B. 1841, s. 1893 (cr. Lord Stanvel of Preston '86). P.C.; K.G.; G.C.B.; G.C.V.O.; M.P. Preston '65-8. N. Lancs. '68-85, Blackpool D. '85-6; Lord of the Admiralty '68; Finan. Sec. War Office '74-7; Finan. Sec. Treasury '77-8; Sec. for War '78-80; Sec. for Colonies '85-6; Pres. Board of Trade '86-8; Gov.-Gen. Canada '88-93. L.L. Lancashire; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, M.P., s. C. Knowsley, Lancs.; 33, *St. James's Square.*
- Derwent**, Harcourt, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone. B. 1829. M.P. Scarborough '69-80. *Heir*, Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s. *Travellers.*
- \***Desart**, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Cuffe. B. 1848, s. 1898. I.P. K.C.B.; Solicitor to the Treasury; Director of Public Prosecutions, and King's Proctor. *Heir*, Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, *bro.* 2, *Rutland Gardens, Knightsbridge; Desart Court, Kilkenny. Travellers' and M.C.C.*
- Desborough**, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Grenfell. B. 1855. *E. Harrow and Oxford; President Athletic and Boat Clubs '79; M.P. Salisbury '80-82, '85-6, Hereford '92-3, and Bucks, Wycombe D., 1900-5; Chairman of Thames Conservancy. Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks. Turf, Travellers', Carlton.*
- Devon**, Charles Pepys, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). Surname Courtenay. B. July 14th, 1870, s. 1904. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Henry Hugh Courtenay, *bro.* C. 36, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.; Powderham Castle, near Exeter.*
- Devonshire**, Spencer Compton, 8th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Cavendish. B. 1833, s. 1891. P.C.; K.G. *E. Trin. Coll., Camb., M.A. '54. As Marquis of Hartington, was Liberal M.P. North Lancs. '57-68, a Lord of the Admiralty '63, and Under-Sec. for War in Lord Russell's administration '63, Secretary for War '66, M.P. Radnor Boroughs '66-80. Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's first administration till '71, Chief Secretary for Ireland '71-4, unanimously chosen as leader of the Liberal party at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright on Mr. Gladstone's defeat and retirement '94, M.P. N.-E. Lancs. '80-5 and was sent for by the late Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield, but declined to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone; Secretary for India '80-82, Sec. for War '82. M.P. Rossendale D., Lancs. '85-91. When Mr. Gladstone formulated his policy of Home Rule Lord Hartington disagreed with him, and became the recognised leader of the Liberal Unionist party. Lord Salisbury offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership, and after the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, again endeavoured to induce him to join his Cabinet; but he declined both offers. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour, Succeeded to the Dukedom '91. Married Louise, Duchess of Manchester, (b. '32) in Aug. '92. K.G. '92. Lord President of the Council '95; First President of the*
- Board of Education 1900-2. President of the Cabinet Committee of National and Imperial Defence. On the retirement of Lord Salisbury, July 1902, he became Leader of the House of Peers, but resigned office in the Ministry in Oct. 1903, in consequence of the developments arising out of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and his devotion to the principles of Free Trade. Lord Rector Edinburgh Univ. '79-91, Chancellor Cambridge Univ. since '92. Lord-Lieut. of Derbyshire and Co. Waterford. *Heir*, Victor Cavendish, M.P., n. 78, *Piccadilly, W.*
- Digby**, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th L. (cr. 1620). Surname Digby. B. 1846, s. 1889. Late Col. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Dorset '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. E. K. Digby, s. C. *Carlton.*
- \***Dillon**, Harold Arthur, Trustee Brit. Museum and of National Portrait Gallery, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Lee-Dillon. B. 1844, s. 1892. *m.* Julia, *d.* of J. B. Stanton, C.C.S. *Heir*, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, s. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon; Army and Navy, Athenæum, and Marlboro'. Doncaster, E. of (see Buccleuch & Queensberry).*
- Donegal**, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick (1790). Surname Chichester. B. Oct. 7th, 1903, s. 1904. *Isle Magee, Co. Antrim.*
- \***Doneraile**, Edward, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. St. Leger, *bro.* C. 91, *Victoria Street, Westminster.*
- Donoughmore**, Richard John Walter, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1875, s. 1900. Private sec. to Sir Henry Blake, Gov. Hong Kong, '98-1902; Under-Sec. for War 1903-5; Civil Member Army Council 1904-5. *Heir*, John Michael Henry, Visct. Suirdale, s. *Knocklofty, Clonmel; 5, Cheslerfield Gardens, W. Carlton, Garrick, Beefsteak; Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- \***Dorchester**, Henrietta Anne, Baroness (cr. 1786). Surname Carleton. B. 1846. *e. d.* of Guy, 3rd Baron Dorchester; *m.* '64, Captain P. Pigott, who assumed additional surname of Carleton (*d.* '83); andly, '87, Maj.-Gen. R. Langford Leir, of Ditcheat, Somerset, who assumed surname of Carleton. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley Carleton, 9th Lancers, s. *Greywell Hill, Winchfield, Hants; Ditcheat Priory, Evercrech, Somerset.*
- Dormer**, Roland John, 13th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1862, s. 1900. Ex-sec. Egyptian Ministry of Finance. *m.* 1897, Marie, *d.* of F. Eywaz. *Heir*, Commander Hon. C. J. Thaddeus Dormer, *bro.* L. U. *Peterley House, Amersham, Bucks.*
- Douglas**, L. (*see Home*).
- Downe**, Hugh Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in the peerage of Ireland. Surname Dawnay. B. 1844, s. 1857. Served in Zulu campaign 1879, and in S. Africa, 1900-2; A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; Col. commanding 10th Hussars. Hon. Major-Gen. Steward Jockey Club. Cr. Baron Dawnay in the peerage of the U. K. '07. *Heir*, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. *Dingley, Market Harborough. C. Carlton, United Service.*
- Downshire**, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772). Surname Hill. B. 1871, s. 1874. *Heir*, E. of Hillsborough, s. C. *East Hampstead Park, Wokingham.*



- Drogheda**, Ponsonby William, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Moore. B. 1846, s. 1892. Ex-Pres. Navy League. I.R.P. '99. *Heir*, Viscount Moore, s. *Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare*.
- Ducie**, Henry Haughton Reynolds, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1857, s. 1906. *E. Trin. Coll., Camb.; D.L.; J.P.; M.P. Gloucester, 1880-5. Heir*, Henry Haughton Reynolds, Viscount Moreton, s. L.U. *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Gloucestershire; 16, Portman Square, W. Brooks's, Travellers*.
- Dudley**, William Humble, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. *m. Rachel, d. of Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Par. Sec. Board of Trade '95-1902; served in S. Africa 1900 as D.A.A.G. of Imp. Yeo.; res. 1901; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1902-5. P.C. Heir*, Visct. Ednam, s. C. *Witley Court, Stourport, Worcester; 7, Carlton Gardens*.
- Dufferin**, Terence John Temple, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). Surname Hamilton - Temple - Blackwood. B. 1866, s. 1902. Was in the Diplomatic Service. *Heir-pres.*, Lord Ian Basil Gawaine Temple-Blackwood, *bro. Clandeboye, Co. Down. 75, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Dunally**, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1885. I.R.P. '91. L.L. Tipperary. *Heir*, Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, s. C. *Kilboy, Nenagh, United Service*.
- Dunboyne**, Robert St. John Fitzwalter, 25th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1899. I.R.P. Called bar Inner Temple '69; formerly Senior Master Supreme Court of Judicature and King's Remembrancer. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Fitzwalter G. P. Butler, R.N., s. *Ouseley Lodge, Old Windsor; Knoppogue Castle, Quin, Co. Clare*.
- Dundonald**, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1669). Surname Cochrane. B. 1852, s. 1885. S.R.P.; served in 2nd Life Guards, and in Nile expedition and Stewart's desert march; joined Natal Army, '99, commanded Mounted Brigade of Natal Army during the fighting in Natal and the Transvaal, and with his Brigade led the final advance into Ladysmith. Promoted Maj.-Gen.; C.B.; Comdr. of the Canadian Militia 1902-4; C.V.O. *Heir*, Lord Cochrane, s. L.U. *Ottawa, Canada; Gwyrrh Castle, Abergele, North Wales; 34, Portman Square, Brooks's, Travellers. New (Edinburgh)*.
- Dunedin**, Andrew Graham, 1st L., of Stenton, co. Perth (cr. 1905). Surname Graham-Murray. B. 1849. *E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb. Called to Scottish Bar '74; Solicitor-Gen. Scotland '91-2 and '95-6; Lord Advocate '96-1903; Sec. for Scotland 1903-5; Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session 1905, P.C. '96. LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, and Aberdeen; Keeper Great Seal of Principality of Scotland. Heir*, Capt. Hon. Ronald T. Graham-Murray, s. 7, *Rothsaya Terrace, Edinburgh; Stenton, Perthshire*.
- Dunleath**, Henry Lyle, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Mulholland. B. 1854, s. 1895. D.L. and M.P. Londonderry co., North Div., '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, s. C. *Ballywalter Park, Co. Down*.
- Dunmore**, Charles Adolphus, 7th E. of (cr. 1686). Sits as Ld. Dunmore (1831). Surname Murray. B. 1841, s. 1845. A Lord-in-Waiting '74-80. *Heir*, Visct. Fincastle, V.C. s. C. *Carlton*.
- Dunning** (see Rollo).
- Dunraven and Mount Earl**, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Kenry (1866). Surname Wyndham-Quin. B. 1841, s. 1871. K.P.; formerly Life Guards; served in S. Africa 1900 as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo. Under-Sec. Colonies '85-6; contested the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick; P.C. Ireland '99; member Irish Land Conference 1902; Irish Reform Association 1904; K.P., C.M.G. *Heir*, Col. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, M.P., c. 10, *Connaught Place, Hyde Park. C. Carlton*.
- \*Dunsandle and Olanconal**, James Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1845). Surname Daly. B. 1849, s. 1894. I.P.
- \*Dunsany**, Edward John Moreton Drax, 18th B. (cr. 1439). Surname Plunkett. B. 1878, s. 1899, served in S. Africa '99. *m. 1904, Lady Beatrice Child Villiers, d. 7th Earl of Jersey. Heir*, Lieut. Hon. Reginald A. R. Plunkett, R.N., b. *Dunsany Castle, co. Meath; Rock Lodge, Laracor, co. Meath. Carlton*.
- Durham**, Handley Carr Glyn, 85th Bp. of. (See founded 635.) Surname Moule. B. 1841. E. Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and ex-Fellow; ex-Norrisian Professor of Divinity and Fellow of St. Catherine's College; Principal of Ridley Hall, '80-99. Has been select preacher both at Oxford and at Cambridge, and was Hon. Chaplain to the late Queen. Author of commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians in the Cambridge Bible, that on the Epistle to the Romans in the Expositor's Bible, and a work on "Outlines of Christian Doctrine." *The Castle, Bishop Auckland*.
- Durham**, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Surname Lambton. B. 1855, s. 1879. L.L. Co. Durham. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Lambton, M.P., *bro. L. Turf, Guards*.
- Dynevor**, Arthur de Cardonnel, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Rice. B. 1836, s. 1878. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. Rice, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \*Dysart**, William John Manners, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). Surname Tollemache. B. 1859, s. 1878 S.P.; L.L. Rutlandshire. *Heiress*, Lady A. Scott, *sis. Buckminster Park, Grantham*.
- Ebury**, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1857). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1834, s. 1893. M.P. Westminster '65-74; D.L. Northampton. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, s. *Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts*.
- Effingham**, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard. B. 1866, s. 1898. *Heir*, Gordon F. H. C. Howard, c. *Tusmore Park, Bicester; Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham, Yorkshire. Travellers', Bachelors*.
- Egerton**, Wilbraham, 1st E. Surname Egerton. Cr. 1897, Earl Egerton of Tatton and Visct. Salford. B. 1832, s. (as 2nd Baron) 1883. *m. 1st, Mary Sarah, d. of E. Amherst, (d. '92) 2nd, in '94, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos; M.P. N. Cheshire '58-68, Mid Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. '80; Past Prov. Grand Master of Cheshire, and Past Prov. Grand Mark Master of England; Chm. Queen Victoria Clergy Sustentation Fund to 1906; Chm. Royal Commn. on the Port of London 1900, res. 1901. Heir*, Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., *bro. C. Tatton Park, Knutsford; 7, St. James's Square, S.W. Carlton*.
- Eglinton and Winton**, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E. of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomerie. B. 1848, s. 1892. L.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, L. Montgomerie, s. *Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire*.

- Egmont**, Augustus Arthur, 8th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval. B. 1856, s. 1897. *Heir*, Charles John Perceval, Esq., bro. *Cowdray Park, Midhurst, Sussex*.
- Elden**, John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Scott. B. 1845, s. 1854. *Heir*, John Scott, Visct. Encombe, g.s. C. *Carlton*.
- Elgin and Kincardine**, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1863. P.C., K.G.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. Fife; Gov.-Gen. of India '94-99; D.C.L. Oxford '99; LL.D. Aberdeen 1906. Chairman War Commission 1902; Chairman Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904; Colonial Sec. Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Lord Bruce, s. L. *Broomhall, Dunfermline. Brooks's, Travellers*.
- \***Elibank**, Montolieu Fox, 10th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Oliphant-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1871. S.P.; ex-commander R.N.; L.L. Peeblesshire. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant-Murray, M.P., Master of Elibank, s. C. *Darn Hall, Eddleston, N.B. United Service*.
- Ellenborough**, Edward Downes, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Law. B. 1841, s. 1902. Retired Commander; served in the Baltic during the Crimean War, in the China War '57-61, and in the Ashantee War '73-4. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Cecil H. Law, C.B., bro. 65, *George Street, Portman Square, W. Travellers, Naval and Military*, etc.
- Ellesmere**, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egerton. B. 1847, s. 1862. *Heir*, Visct. Brackley, s. C. *Bridge-water House, Cleveland Square, S.W. Travellers*.
- Elphinstone**, Sidney Herbert, 16th L. (cr. 1509). Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885). Surname Elphinstone. B. 1869, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, bro. *Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. Carlton, Marlborough*.
- \***Ely**, F. H., 60th Bp. of. (See founded 1109.) Surname Chase. B. 1853. App. 1905. E. Christ's Coll., Camb.; Powis medal for Latin verse, 8th in 1st class Classical Tripos '76; ordained deacon '76, priest '77; curate of Sherborne, then of St. Michael's, Cambridge; lecturer on theology at Pembroke Coll. '81; first tutor of the Cambridge Clergy Training School '84, Principal '87-1901; Norrisian Professor of Divinity 1901; President Queens' Coll. 1901; Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. 1902-4; Bp. 1905. *m. Charlotte, e.d. late Rcv. G. Armitage '77. Author "Lord's Prayer in the Early Church," "Credibility of the Book of the Acts," etc. Palace, Ely*.
- Ely**, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1852, s. 1889. *Heir*, Lord G. H. Loftus, bro. C. 7, *St. Katherine's, Regent's Park S.W.; Loftus Hall, co. Wexford; Ely Lodge, co. Fermanagh; Royal St. George's, Kingstown, Ireland*.
- Emly**, Thomas William Gaston, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. *m. '81, Frances Vincent, y. d. of the late John Power, Esq. L. Tervoe, Co. Limerick. Athenæum*.
- Enniskillen**, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole. B. 1845, s. 1886. K.P. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85. *Heir*, Visct. Cole, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Erne**, John Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; P.C. (Irel.); M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-85; Lord of the Treasury '76-80; L.L. Fermanagh. *Heir*, Visct. Crichton, s. *Crom Castle, Newtown-Buller; 21, Knightsbridge, S.W. C. Carlton*.
- Erroll**, Charles Gore, 10th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831). Surname Hay. B. 1852, s. 1891. K.T., C.B. Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69; Col. Commanding '91; hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland; Lord-in-Waiting 1903-5; served in S. Africa 1900-1. Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen. *Heir*, L. Kilmarnock, s. *Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire; 20, Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
- Erskine**, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882. *Heir*, Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. *Carlton; Naval and Military*.
- Esher**, Reginald Baliol, 2nd V. (cr. 1897). Surname Brett. B. 1852; s. 1899. M.P. Penryn '80-'85; Permanent Sec. Office of Works '95-1902; Dep. Gov. and Constable of Windsor Castle; G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; member of War Commission 1902 and Chairman War Office Reconstitution Committee 1903. He is editing the correspondence of H.M. Queen Victoria. *Heir*, The Hon. Oliver S. Baliol Brett, s. *Orchard Lea, Windsor Forest; The Roman Camp, Callander; 2, Tilney Street, W.*
- Essex**, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1857, s. 1892. served in S. Africa with the Imp. Yeo. 1900, Commdg. Yeo. Brig. *Heir*, Visct. Malden, s. *Cassiobury Park, Herts.*
- Estcourt**, George Thomas John, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Sotheron-Estcourt. B. 1839. E. Harrow and Ball. Coll. Oxford. M.P. Wilts N. '74-'85. C. *Estcourt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire*.
- Ettrick** (see Napier).
- Eversley**, George John, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Shaw-Lefevre. B. 1832. M.P. Reading '63-85; Bradford, Central D., '86-95; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '66; Sec. to Board of Trade '68-71; Home Sec. '71; Sec. to Admiralty '71-4, and April-Nov. '80; First Commr. of Works '80-84, and again '92-4; Postmaster-General '84-5; Pres. Local Govt. Board '94-5; Bencher Inner Temple. *Abbots-worthy House, King's Worthy, Winchester*.
- \***Exeter**, Archibald, 64th Bp. of. (See founded 1050.) Surname Robertson. B. 1853, app. 1903; s. the late G. S. Robertson, M.A., Exeter Coll., Oxford. Late scholar Trin. Coll., Oxford. B.A. (1st-class Lit Hum.) '76, M.A. '79, D.D. '97. Formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford. Principal of Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham, '83-'97; of King's Coll., London '97-1903; Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London, 1902-3; Hon. D.D. (Durham) '93; Hon. LL.D. (Glas.) 1901. Author "Regnum Dei" (Bampton Lectures) and other publications. *The Palace, Exeter*.
- Exeter**, William Thomas Brownlow, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1876, s. 1898. Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterborough '98. *Heir*, Lord Burghley, s. *Burghley House, near Stamford; 14, Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
- Exmouth**, Edward Addington Hargreaves, 5th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Pellew. B. 1890, s. 1899. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. W. Pellew, un. *Canonteign, Dunsford, Exeter*.
- Faber**, Edmund Beckett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Faber. B. 1847; s. E. Eton and Trinity



- College. Camb.; M.P. Hants, Andover D., 1901-5; a director of the L. & N.W. Rly.; Chairman of the *Yorkshire Post*; Chairman English County Bankers' Association, and senior partner in Beckett & Co., Leeds and York. *Belvedere, Harrogate*; 19, *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- \***Fairfax**, Albert Kirby, 12th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax. B. in Maryland, 1870, s. 1900. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Fairfax, bro. 107, *East 45th Street, New York City*; *Union Club, New York*.
- Fairlie** (see Glasgow).
- Falkland**, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr. 1620). Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886. S.R.P.; ret. from Roy. Sussex Regt. as Lieut.-Col. '84; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. '91-6; D.L. and J.P. North Riding Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Cary, Master of Falkland, s. 76, *Eaton Square. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Falmouth**, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V. (cr. 1720). Surname Boscawen. B. 1847, s. 1889. C.B.; late Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; Major-General; retired 1902; K.C.V.O., C.B. *Heir*, Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen, s. 1756).
- \***Farnham**, Arthur Kenlis, 11th L. (cr. 1756). Surname Maxwell. B. 1879, s. 1900. m. Oct. 1903, Aileen Selena, d. of the late Chas. Pardon-Coote. *Heir*, Hon. Edward S. J. Maxwell, bro. *Farnham, Cavan.*
- Farquhar**, Horace Brand, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Farquhar, G.C.V.O., Master of H.M.'s Household. B. 1844; a s. of Sir Walter Minto-Farquhar. Formerly Director of the British S. Africa Co., res. '98; M.P. West Marylebone '95-98; cr. a Baronet '92. 7, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; *Castle Rising, King's Lynn.*
- Farrer**, Thomas Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Farrer. B. 1859, s. 1899. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Claude Farrer, s. L. *Abinger Hall, Dorking. Athenæum, New University, National Liberal.*
- Fauconberg and Conyers** (see Conyers).
- Fermanagh** (see Erne).
- \***Fermoy**, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Roche. B. 1850, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. B. Roche, bro. L. *Kildare Street Club.*
- Ferrers**, Sewallis Edward, 10th E., Visct. Tamworth (cr. 1711) (and a Bart.) Surname Shirley. B. 1847, s. 1859. m. '85, Lady Ina Maud, 4th d. E. of Bantry. *Heir*, W. K. Shirley, c. C. *Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- Feverham**, William Ernest, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Duncombe. B. 1829, s. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorks. '59-67. *Heir*, Visct. Helmsley, g.s. C. *Carlton.*
- \***Ffrench**, Charles A. T. R. J. J., 6th L. (cr. 1798). Surname ffrench. B. 1868, s. 1893. s. of 5th Lord. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. John Martin Valentine ffrench, b. 1872.
- Field**, William Ventris, 1st L. (cr. 1890). Surname Field. B. 1813. P.C.; solicitor London '40-43; Bar, Inner Temp. '50; Q.C. '64; Judge Q. B. Div. '75-90.
- Fife**, Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1889). Surname Duff. B. 1849. K.T.; G.C.V.O.; P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-81; L.L. and Cus. Rot. Co. of London 1900; L.L. Elgin '72-1902; D. of U.K. '89; formerly Vice-Pres. of the British South Africa Co., res. '98; m. Princess Louise, e. d. of H.M. the King, July 27th, '89; has two daughters, the elder being Her Highness Princess Alexandra, b. '97, who is h.p. to the dukedom and Macduff earldom. L.U. On Nov. 9th, 1905, H.M. the King directed that H.R.H. Princess Louise should bear the style and title of Princess Royal, and her daughters be styled "Highness" and "Princess." *Duff House, Banff*; *Mar Lodge, Braemar, N.B.*; 15, *Portman Square, W.*
- Findall**, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Findall (1831). Surname Plunkett. B. 1859, s. 1881. Lieut. Imp. Yeo. in the S. African campaign 1900. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. H. Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. *Brooks's. Fisherwick* (see Donegal).
- Fitzhardinge**, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge. B. 1830, s. 1896. M.P. Gloucester '62-5. *Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.*
- Fitzmaurice**, Edmond George Petty, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1846. Liberal M.P. for Calne '68-85, Wilts N. Div. '98-1905; Plenipotentiary Danube Conference '83; Under Foreign Sec. '82-5; Chairman Grand Committees, 1901; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs Dec. 1905. *Leigh House, Bradford, Wills. Brooks's.*
- Fitzwilliam**, Wm. Chas. De Mure, 7th E. (cr. 1746). Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam. B. 1872, s. 1902. Served in S. Africa with 4th Batt. Oxon Light Infantry in 1900, D.S.O.; M.F.H. Lord Fitzwilliam's hounds in Wicklow; M.P. Wakefield '95-1902. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, un. L.U. *Wentworth, Woodhouse, Rotherham*; *Cool-latin, Shillelagh, Ireland*; 4, *Grosvenor Square. Bachelors' Pratt's, York, Kildare St., Dublin, Brooks's and Turf.*
- Foley**, Fitzalan Charles John, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Foley. B. 1852, s. 1906. Formerly Capt. and Hon. Major 3rd Batt. Derbyshire Regt. *Heir*, ———. 7, *Audley Square, W. Travellers'.*
- Forbes**, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. (cr. 1442). Surname Forbes. B. 1829, s. 1868. Premier baron of Scotland. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. Forbes, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Forester**, Cecil Theodore, 5th L. (cr. 1821). Surname Weld-Forester. B. 1842, s. 1894. m. Emma Georgina, d. of Sir Wolstan Dixie, 8th Bart.; M.P. Wenlock '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. George C. B. Weld-Forester, s. C. *Willey Park, Brosely, Salop*; *Rose Bank, Birching-ton-on-Sea, Thanet. Carlton, Cocoa Tree.*
- Fortescue**, Hugh Fortescue, 4th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Fortescue. B. 1854, s. 1906; E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A.); Lord-Lieut. and C.A. Devon; M.P. Tiverton '81-85, Tavistock '85-92. *Heir*, Hon. Denzil George, s. *Castle Hill, N. Devon*; 26, *Lowndes Street, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Foxford** (see Limerick).
- \***Frankfort de Montmorency**, Willoughby John Horace, 4th V. (cr. 1816). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1868, s. 1902. I.P.; served in Burma '91-2; with the Tirah expedition '97-8; attached to the Egyptian army.
- Gage**, Henry Charles, 5th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. m. '94, Leila Georgina, d. of Rev. Frederick Peel. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Rainald Gage, s. C. *Firle, Lewes, Sussex. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Gainsborough**, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881.

- Served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Campden, s. *Easton Park, Oakham*. C. *Carlton* and *Junior United Service*.
- Galloway**, Randolph Henry, 11th E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Lord Stewart of Garlies (1796). Surname Stewart. B. 1836, s. 1901. Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders '64; retired '76, Crimean and Indian Mutiny medals. *Heir*, Randolph Algernon Ronald, Lord Garlies, s. *Galloway House, Gartleston, N.B.*; *Cumladen, Newton Stewart N.B.*; and *Glen Trool Lodge, Bargrennan N.B.*, 44, *Clarges Street, Mayfair, W.*
- Galway**, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr. 1727). C.B. Sits as Lord Monckton (1887). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876. M.P. North Notts. '72-85; peer of the U.K. '87; A.D.C. to the King 1901; Hon. Col. (Col. commanding, '82-1904) Sherwood Rangers I. Yeomanry. *Heir*, Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, s. C. *Serlby Hall, Bawtry, Yorks. Carlton*.
- \*Garvagh**, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Canning. B. 1852, s. 1871. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Gerard**, Frederic John, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname, Gerard. B. 1883, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Gerard-Diconson, un. *Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent*; *Garswood, Warrington*.
- Gifford**, Edric Frederic, 3rd L. (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1849, s. 1872. V.C.; served in Ashantee and Zulu wars; Col. Sec. Western Australia '80-83, Gibraltar '84-8, Leeward Islands '88. *Heir*, Hon. E. B. Gifford, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Giantave**, John Jones, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Jenkins. B. 1835. Mayor of Swansea '69-70, '79-80, '80-81; member Governing Body Intermed. and Technical Education; Harbour Trust (Chairman '91-8); Chairman Metal Exchange, Swansea; hon. freeman Swansea '95; M.P. Carmarthen District '82-86 and '95-1900. *The Grange, Swansea*; 13, *Cadogan Place, S.W. Reform*.
- Glanusk**, Joseph Henry Russell, 2nd L. (cr. 1899). Surname Bailey. B. 1864, s. 1906. Capt. Grenadier Guards; served S. Africa 1900. *Heir*, Hon. Wilfred Russell Bailey, s. C. *Glanusk Park, Crickhowell, Brecknockshire*.
- Glasgow**, David, 7th E. of (cr. 1703) and Baron Boyle (cr. 1699) in the peerage of Scotland. Surname Boyle. B. 1833, s. 1890. Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; Gov. New Zealand '92-7; cr. Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K., '97. *Heir*, Visct. Kelburne, s. *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B. Carlton and U.S. Clubs*.
- Glenesk**, Algernon, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Borthwick. B. 1830. Is proprietor of the *Morning Post*; President Newspaper Press Fund; knighted '80; created a baronet '87; M.P. S. Kensington '85-95. *Heir*, ———. C. 139, *Piccadilly, W. Carlton, St. James's*.
- \*Gloucester**, Edgar Charles Sumner, 32nd Bp. of Surname Gibson. B. 1848. E. Charterhouse and Trin. Coll. Oxford; deacon '71, priest '72; Chaplain Wells Theological Coll. '71, Vice-Principal '74, Principal '80; Lecturer Leeds Clergy School '76-80; Preb. of Wells '80-1905; Vicar of Leeds '95-1905; appointed Bp. March 1905; Select Preacher at Oxford '93-1905; Chaplain-in-Ord. to the King 1902-5. Author of an Exposition of the XXXIX.
- Articles and a Commentary on the Book of Job. A High Churchman. Member Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. *Palace, Gloucester. Athenæum and Royal Societies*.
- Gordon** (see Aberdeen).
- Gormanston**, Jenico William Joseph, 14th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1837, s. 1876. Gov. Leeward Islands '85-7; British Guiana '87-93; Tasmania '93-1900. *Heir*, Hon. J. E. J. Preston, s. C. *Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, and Whitewood House, Nobber, Ireland. Army and Navy, Carlton*.
- \*Gort**, John Standish Surtees Prendergast, 6th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Vereker. B. 1886, s. 1902. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Standish R. G. Vereker, b. *East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight*.
- Goschen**, George Joachim, 1st V. (cr. 1900). Surname Goschen. B. 1831. M.P. City of London '63-80, Ripon '80-85, Edinburgh, East, '85-6, and St. George's, Hanover Square, '87-1900; Vice-Pres. of the Board of Trade '65; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '66; Pres. of the Poor Law Board '66; First Lord of the Admiralty '71; Special Ambassador to Constantinople '80-81; on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill Chancellor of the Exchequer '87-92; First Lord of the Admiralty ('95-1900). He took a leading part in opposing Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals in 1903 and 1904. The author of several financial pamphlets, one of the best known being "The Theory of Foreign Exchange," and has also published a number of addresses on educational and social subjects. Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ., '87; of Edinburgh Univ., '90; Hon. D.C.L. and Chancellor of the Univ. of Oxford, 1903. *Heir*, G. J. Goschen, M.P., s. C. *Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst. Athenæum and Carlton*.
- Gosford**, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1806); (cr. a Bart. of Nova Scotia 1628, Viscount 1776). Sits as Baron Worlingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B. 1841, s. 1864. K.P.; Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra; L.L. co. Armagh; Vice-Adm. of Ulster. *Heir*, Visct. Acheson, Lieut. Coldstream Guards, s. 22, *Mansfield Street, W.*; *Gosford Castle, Ireland. Travellers', Turf, and R.Y.S. Cowes*.
- Gough**, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1895. Minister Resident at Dresden and Coburg; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh W. Gough, s. *Loughcutra Castle, co. Galway; British Legation, Dresden. St. James's, Travellers'*.
- Grafton**, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K.G.; C.B.; General ret'd.; Equerry to the late Queen '49-82, Hon. Equerry '82-1901, and since to H.M. the King. m. Anna, d. of James and Lady E. Balfour, of Whittinghame. *Heir*, E. of Euston, s. C. 6, *Chesterfield Gardens, London; Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers', United Service*.
- Graham** (see Montrose).
- Granard**, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of (cr. 1684). Sits as Baron Granard (1806). Is also Visct. Granard and Baron Clanehugh (I.P.), and a Nova Scotia Bart. Surname Forbes. B. 1874, s. 1889. Served in South African War; late A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. B.



- Forbes, *bro.* (born 1877), Capt. 2nd Gordon Highlanders. *Castle Forbes, co. Longford. Bachelors' Guards.*
- Grantley**, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. *Oakley Hall, Cirencester, Glos.; Elton Manor, Notts; Markenfield Hall, Ripon, Yorks.*
- Granville**, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Attaché in H.M. Diplomatic Service Jan. '94, 3rd Sec. Jan. '96; 2nd Sec. Nov. '98, 1st Sec. Nov. 1905; a Lord-in-Waiting '95 and Dec. 1905; *m.* Sept. 27th, 1900, Nina, *d.* of Walter Baring, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, *bro.* L. *Kensington Palace, W.*
- \*Graves**, Henry Cyril Percy, 5th L. (cr. 1794). Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1904. I.P.; *m.* '70, Elizabeth Ellen, *d.* late Henry Craven, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, s. C. 39, *Lennox Gardens, S.W. Bachelors' Carlton.*
- \*Gray**, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the peerage of Scotland. B. 1841. Surname Smith-Gray. *m.* '63, J. Maclaren Stuart Smith; s. 14th E. of Moray in the barony '95; assumed with her husband the additional name and arms of Gray '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. Maclaren Stuart Gray, s. *Brownwood, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford; 14, Bottons, S.W.*
- Grenfell**, Francis Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1902). B. 1841; s. of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell; *m.*, (1) '87, a *d.* (since deceased) of General R. Blucher Wood; (2) 1903, Hon. Aline Majendie, *d.* of Lady Margaret Majendie; Ensign 60th Rifles '59, Col. '82, Major-Gen. '89; served Kaffir War '78, Zulu War '79, Transvaal Campaign '81-2, Egyptian Expedition '82, Nile Expedition '84; Sirdar Egyptian Army '85 and '98; in command of the Force in Egypt '97-8; Gov. of Malta, '89-1903; Commander 4th Army Corps, 1903; Commander Forces in Ireland, 1904; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D. Camb. *The Royal Hospital, Dublin; Butler's Court, Beaconsfield. Army and Navy, Travellers'.*
- Greville**, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Greville. B. 1841, s. 1883. M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4. *Heir*, Capt. R. H. F. Greville, M.P., s. *Clanhugh, Mullingar; 39, Draycott Place, S.W. Brooks's, Kildare Street.*
- Grey**, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. First-class Senior Law and Hist. Tripos Camb. '74; *m.* '77, Alice, 3rd *d.* Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P., M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85, Tyneside, '85-6; Governor-General of Canada and G.C.M.G. 1904. *Heir*, Visct. Howick, s. *Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
- Grey de Ruthyn**, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B. 1858, s. 1887. Hereditary Bearer of the Gold Spurs at the Coronations. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, *bro.* *Warton Hall, Lytham; Mount Bellew, Co. Galway, Ireland. Carlton.*
- Grimthorpe**, Ernest William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Beckett. B. 1856, nephew of 1st L. and s. late Mr. W. Beckett, M.P. M.P. Whitby Div. '85-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeomanry 1900; memb. War Office Organisation Commn. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Ralph W. E. Beckett, b. 1891, s. 11, *Connaught Place, W.; Carlton and Turf.*
- Grinstead** (see Enniskillen).
- Guilford**, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Surname North. B. 1876, s. 1885. *m.* Mary Violet, *e. d.* of the late W. Hargrave Pawson. *Heir*, Francis George, Lord North, s. *Waldershare Park, Dover; Glemham Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.*
- \*Guillamore**, Hardrees Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877. I.P.; formerly R.A. *Heir*, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, *bro.* *Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.*
- Gwydyr**, Peter Robert, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1810, s. 1870. *Heir*, Hon. Willoughby Burrell, s. L.U. *Stoke Park, Ipswich.*
- Haddington**, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619). Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B. 1827, s. 1870. S.R.P.; K.T.; L.L. Haddingtonshire; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Binning, s. C. *Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. Carlton.*
- Haldon**, Lawrence William, 3rd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1869, s. 1903. Formerly Capt. Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt.; served in S. Africa 1901-2 with 8th Batt. Imp. Yeo. *m.* '93, Lidiana, *d.* of Col. J. W. Maichle. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. B. Palk, s. L.
- Haliburton**, Arthur Lawrence, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Haliburton. B. 1832, at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Served on Commissariat staff in the Crimea, and afterwards in Canada and London; transferred to C.S. '70; Assist. Und. Sec. for War '88, permanent Und. Sec. '95-7; G.C.B. '97. *Heir*, none. 57, *Lowndes Square, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Halifax**, Charles Lindley, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. *Heir*, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, s. *Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- Halsbury**, Hardinge Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Lt. Chancellor '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905; E. Merton Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '50; Q.C. '65; South Wales and Chester Circuit; engaged in the Overend, Gurney, and Tichborne cases; created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to the Woolsack '85, and Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury '98; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91. *Heir*, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Carlton.*
- \*Hambleton**, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith; peerage conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., s. 23, *Belgrave Square, London.*
- Hamilton** and Brandon, Alfred Douglas, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). Sits as D. of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B. 1862, s. 1895. Is premier peer of Scotland, and heret. Keeper of Holyrood Palace; *m.* 1901, Nina Mary Benita, *d.* of Major Poore. Salisbury. *Heir*, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, s., born Feb. 3rd, 1903. *Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Old Lodge, Salisbury, Wilts.*
- Hamilton** of Dalzell, Gavin George, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Hamilton. B. 1872, s. 1900. Served in Imp. Yeo., S. Africa; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Leslie d'Henin Hamilton, *bro.* *Dalzell, Motherwell,*

- N.B.*; 31, *Curzon Street, W. Turf, Guards', Brooks's, Arthur's, Bachelors'.*
- Hampton**, Thomas Walter, 3rd V. (cr. 1884). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre. B. 1869, s. 1906. Was in 10th Hussars; was Brigade Adjutant 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Canterbury, and served in Boer War. *Heir*, Hon. T. W. Brand, s. *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts.*
- Hampton**, Herbert Stuart, 4th L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1883, s. 1906. Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Charles Swinton Pakington, bro. *Waresley Court, Kidderminster.*
- \*Harborton**, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791). Surname Pomeroy. B. 1836, s. 1862. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. 108, *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- Hardinge**, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846). Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade; served in the Nile Exped. ('85) with Camel Corps. *Heir*, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge, s. *South Park, Penshurst, Kent.*
- Hardwicke**, John Manners, 7th E. of (cr. 1754, Baron 1733). Surname Yorke. B. 1840, s. 1904. Capt. R.N. (retired); m. '69, Edith, d. of late Mr. Alexander Oswald. *Heir*, Charles Alexander, Visct. Royston, s.
- Hare** (see Listowel).
- Harewood**, Henry Ulick, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Surname Lascelles. B. 1846, s. 1892. Hon. Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Lascelles, s. *Harewood House, Hanover Square.*
- Harlech**, George Ralph Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Ormsby-Gore. B. 1855, s. 1904. M.P. Shropshire, Oswestry Div. 1901-4; L.L. co. Leitrim; Major Shropsh. Yeo. since '97; m. '81, Lady Margaret E. Gordon, d. 10th Marquis of Huntley. *Heir*, Hon. William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., s. C. *Brognyntyn, Oswestry*; 37, *Chesham Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Harrington**, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881. Col. Cheshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Harris**, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1815). Surname Harris. B. 1851, s. 1872. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, East Kent; Col. commanding E. Kent Yeomanry; appointed Chairman Yeomanry Committee 1900; well-known cricketer; Under-Sec. for India '85-6; Under-Sec. for War '86-9; Gov. of Bombay '90-95; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-1901; G.C.S.I. '95; D.A.G. Imperial Yeo. 1900-01. *Heir*, Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, s. C. *Belmont, Faversham, Kent. Carlton.*
- Harrowby**, John Herbert Dudley, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). Surname Ryder. B. 1864, s. 1900. Partner in the banking firm of Coutts & Co.; M.P. Gravesend '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Visct. Sandon, s. *Sandon Hall, Stafford*; *Norton House, Campden, Glos. Travellers', Carlton.*
- Hartismere** (see Henniker).
- Hastings**, Albert Edward Delaval, 12th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Astley. B. Nov. 24th, 1882, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Jacob J. Astley, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Hatherton**, Edward George Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888. C.M.G.; Hon. Commr. in Lunacy '90-98; Chm. C.C. and Quarter Sessions Staffs. *Heir*, Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. *Teddesley, Penkridge, Stafford. Travellers'.*
- Haversham**, Arthur Divett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hayter. B. 1835. E. Eton and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (M.A. '59); entered Grenadier Guards '56, retired '66; sat for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, and Walsall '93-5 and 1900-5; Lord of the Treasury '80-82; Financial Secretary to the War Office '82-85; P.C. '94; Chairman Public Accounts Committee 1901-5. *South Hill Park, Bracknell, Berks*; *Linslade Manor, Leighton Buzzard*; *Trevena, Tintagel*; and 9, *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Hawarden**, Robert Henry, 5th Viscount (cr. 1791) and Baron de Montal (cr. 1785). Surname Maude. B. 1842, s. 1905. Retired Hon. Lieut.-Col. 1st Batt. Roy. Fusiliers '84. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Cornwallis Maude, s. *White Hill Chase, West Liss, Hants.*
- Hawke**, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860, s. 1887. Capt. Yorks County cricket team. *Heir*, Commander Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., bro. C. *Wighill Park, Tadcaster. Carlton, Bachelors', Yorkshire.*
- Hay** (see Kinnoull).
- Headfort**, Geoffrey Thomas, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylor. B. 1878, s. 1894. m. April 1901, Rose, d. of the late Chas. Boote, Esq. *Heir*, Earl of Bective, s. C. *Headfort House, Kells, Co. Meath*; *The Lodge, Virginia, Co. Cavan.*
- Headley**, Charles Mark Allanson, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Winn. B. 1845, s. 1877. J.P. Essex, Middlesex, and Kerry; late Capt. Com. Light Horse H.A.C., and Lieut.-Col. Com. 4th Battalion North Munster Fusiliers; I.R.P. '83. *Heir*, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Esq., c. C. 44 and 53, *Digby Mansion, Hammersmith*; *Aghadoe House, Killarney*; *Warley Lodge, Brentwood, Essex.*
- Hemphill**, Charles Hare, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hemphill. E. Trin. Coll., Dublin (1st Gold Medallist and 1st Classical Moderator); called to Irish Bar '45; Q.C. '60; Serjeant-at-Law '82; Bench of King's Inns; M.P. North Tyrone '95-1905; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92-5; P.C. Ireland '95. *Clifton House, Shankill, co. Dublin*, and 65, *Merrion Square, Dublin. Reform, National Liberal, St. Stephen's Green, Royal St. George Yacht.*
- Heneage**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1806). Surname Heneage. B. 1840. P.C.; M.P. Lincoln '65-8, Grimsby '80-92, '93-5; entered 1st Life Guards '57; retired '63; m. '64, Lady E. C. Hare, d. of 2nd E. of Listowel; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-Pres. of the Commn. on Agriculture '86. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. George Heneage, s. L.U. *Hainton Hall, Lincoln.*
- Henley**, Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northington (1885). Surname Henley. B. 1849, s. 1898. Attaché '68-73. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Ernest Henley, bro.
- Henniker**, Charles Henry Chandos, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Henniker-Major. B. 1872, s. 1902. Sits as Lord Hartismere; Capt. 3rd Battn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own). *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Arthur George Henniker-Major, bro. *Thornham Hall, near Eye, Suffolk.*
- Hereford**, John, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival. B. 1834. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4200). E. Queen's Coll., Oxon; Jun. Math. Univ. Sch. '55; double 1st cl. Mod., '56; B.A. (double 1st cl.) '58; M.A. '61; Hon. LL.D. of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D.D. '95; was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, by Bp. of Oxford; formerly



- Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford; Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-78; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '69-82; Preb. of Exeter '71-82; Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, '78-87; Canon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '87-95. *Palace, Hereford; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum.*
- Hereford**, Robert, 16th V. (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s. 1855. Is premier Viscount of England. *Heir*, Hon. R. C. Devereux, s. C. Tregoyd, Three Cocks S.O. Carlton.
- Herries**, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1489). Sits as Lord Herries (1884). Surname Constable-Maxwell. B. 1837, s. 1876. L.L. E. Riding, Yorks, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. *Heiress*, Hon. Gwendolen M. Constable-Maxwell, *d. Athenæum.*
- Herschell**, Richard Farrer, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1878; s. '99. 3, *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
- Hertford**, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Seymour. B. 1843, s. 1884. P.C.; M.P. Co. Antrim '69-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80; Compt. of the Household '79-80. L.L. Warwickshire 1905. *Heir*, E. of Yarmouth, s. C. Carlton.
- Heytesbury**, Leonard, 4th L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-a-Court. B. 1863, s. 1903; m. '96, Sybil, *d. of late Capt. F. B. Morris. Heir* (to the title), Hon. Richard H. Holmes-a-Court, *bro. Heytesbury, Wilts; Westover, Isle of Wight. New Club.*
- Hill**, Rowland Richard, 4th V. (cr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill. B. 1863, s. 1895. E. Eton. m. '90, Annie, *d. of William Irwin, Esq. Heir*, Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, *bro. Hawkstone, Shrewsbury.*
- Hillingdon**, Charles William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Mills. B. 1855, s. 1898. Is a partner in Glyn, Mills, & Co.; M.P. Kent, Sevenoaks D., '85-92; Treas. of the Gold Standard Defence Assn. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, s. *Camelford House, Park Lane, W.*
- Hillsborough**, E. of (*see* Downshire).
- Hindlip**, Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Allsopp. B. 1877, s. 1897. A.D.C. to Gov. Victoria; served in Boer War. m. 1904, Agatha Lilian, *d. of J. C. Thynne, Esq. Heir*, son, born Nov. 5th, 1906. *Hindlip Hall, Worcester; Alsop-le-Dale, Derbyshire. Bachelors' and Turf.*
- Holm Patrick**, Hans Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Hamilton. B. 1886, s. 1898. 16th Lancers. *Abbotstown, Castleknock, co. Dublin.*
- Home**, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875). Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. K.T., L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Ld. Dunglass, s. C. Carlton.
- Hood**, Francis Wheler, 4th V. (cr. 1796). Surname Hood. B. 1838, s. 1846. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. A. Hood, s. C. Travellers'.
- \*Hotham**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham. B. 1838, s. 1872. I.P.; formerly R.N. *Heir*, Fredk. W. Hotham, c. C. Carlton.
- Hothfield**, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B. 1844. L.L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting '86. *Heir*, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. Brooks's.
- Howard de Walden**, Thomas Evelyn, 8th L. (cr. 1597). Surname Ellis. B. 1880, s. 1899. Served in Boer war. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Wm. Charles Ellis, *un.*
- Howard de Glossop**, Francis Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B. 1859, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. White's.
- Howe**, Richard George Penn, G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon-Howe. B. 1861, s. 1900. Lord Chamberlain to H.M. the Queen. M.P. Wycombe D., Bucks, '85-1900; Treasurer of the Household '96-1900; Lord-in-Waiting 1900-1903. *Heir*, Viscount Curzon, s. C. Gopsall, Atherstone; Penn House, Amscham, Bucks; Woodlands, Uxbridge; Acton Place, Sudbury, Suffolk; Curzon House, Mayfair, W. Carlton, Turf, Travellers', Constitutional, Bachelors', and Marlboro'.
- Howth**, William Ulrick Tristram, 4th E. of (cr. 1767). Sits as Ld. Howth (1881). Surname St Lawrence. B. 1827, s. 1874. K.P.; M.P. Galway '68-74. *Travellers'.*
- Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s. 1885. Lieut.-Col. late 3rd Batt. Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians); m. Maud, 2nd *d. of Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P., '92; Master N. Staffs. Foxhounds. Heir*, Francis J. C. W. P., Viscount Hastings, s. C. Sharavogue, King's Co.; Madely Manor, Newcastle, Staffs.; 10, Grosvenor Square, W. Pratt's, Carlton, Kildare Street, Ranelagh, Rochampton.
- \*Huntingfield**, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Vanneck, *bro. Bachelors'.*
- Huntly**, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1815). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C.; LL.D.; premier M. of Scotland; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, '93, '96. *Heir*, Lord Granville Armyne Gordon, *bro. L. U. Aboyne Castle, N.B.; Orton Longueville, Peterborough. Devonshire.*
- Hutchinson** (*see* Donoughmore).
- Hylton**, Hylton George Hylton, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B. 1862, s. 1899. M.P. Somerset, Wells Div., '95-9. *Heir*, Hon. William G. H. Jolliffe, s. Ammerdown Park, Radstock.
- Idesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1835). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887. Comm., Deputy-Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92; Chm. of Roy. Commn. on Sewage Disposal. *Heir*, Visct. St. Cyres, s. Pynes, Exeter. *Athenæum.*
- Ilohester**, Giles Stephen Holland Fox, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Fox-Strangways. B. 1874, s. 1905. E. Eton; served in Coldstream Guards; ed. "Further Memoirs of the Whig Party 1807-21." *Heir*, Lord Stavordale, s. C. Melbury, Dorchester; Abbotbury, Dorchester; Holland House, Kensington, W.
- Inchiquin**, Lucius William, 15th L. (cr. 1543). Surname O'Brien. B. 1864, s. 1900. I.R.P.; Lieut. Rifle Brigade '86-92; m. '96, Ethel Jane, *e. d. Jonas J. Foster, of Moor Park. C. Heir*, Hon. Donough E. Foster O'Brien, s. Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare; Moor Park, Ludlow. Carlton and Naval and Military.
- Innes** (*see* Roxburghe).
- Inverclyde**, James Cleland, 3rd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Burns. B. 1864, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. John Alan Burns, s. Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, N.B.; Hartfield, Cove, Dumbartonshire; 17, Park Terrace, Glasgow. *Travellers', Western (Glasgow); Royal Yacht Squadron.*

**Iveagh**, Edward Cecil, 1st Viscount (cr. 1905) and 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3rd s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and bro. of 1st L. Ardilaun; Bart. '85, Baron '91, Viscount 1905. K.P. *Heir*, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, s. C. 5, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*

**James of Hereford**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname James. B. Hereford 1828. *E. Cheltenham Coll.*; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple '50-51; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '52; "postman" of Court of Exchequer '67; Q.C. '69; M.P. Taunton '69-85; Bury, Lancs., '85-95; Solicitor-General '73, Attorney-General '73-4 and '80-85. Refused to join Mr. Gladstone's '86 Administration as Lord Chancellor because of his views on Home Rule; became one of the leaders of the Liberal Unionist party; one of the counsel for the *Times* in *O'Donnell v. Walter*, and before the Parnell Commission; took a prominent part in the discussion of the Home Rule Bill during the '93 session; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a peerage, in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet '95-1902: P.C., LL.D.; G.C.V.O.; member Judicial Committee P.C. '96. Chairman Royal Commissions on Accidents to Railway Servants and Alien Immigration. Opposed Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals. L.U. 41, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Brooks's*.

**Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Child-Villiers. B. 1845, s. 1859. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Oxfordshire; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7; Paymaster-General '80-90; Governor New South Wales '90-93; Chairman Light Railways Commission '96-1905. *Heir*, Visct. Villiers, s. C. *Middleton Park, Bicester; Osterley Park, Isleworth*.

**Joicey**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Joicey. B. 1846. *E. Gainford School*; coalowner; Director N.E. Railway; M.P. Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '85-1905. *Longhirst, Morpeth, Northumberland; Gresynog, Montgomeryshire*; 58, *Cadogan Square, S.W.*

**Kelvin**, William, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Thomson. B. at Belfast 1824. *E. Glasgow Univ. and Cambridge*, second wrangler and 1st Smith's prizeman ('42), elected fellow; Prof. of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow Univ. '46-99; hon. LL.D. '96 LL.D. Dublin; Cambridge, Edinburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Princeton, Yale and Bologna Universities; D.C.L. Oxford; M.D. Heidelberg; Matt.D. Christiania; D.Sc. Victoria, London, Wales, and Chancellor of Glasgow University. It is in connection with submarine telegraphy that Lord Kelvin's labours in electrical science are best known. His electrical measuring instruments are largely used in electrical engineering, and his compass and sounding machine have been found most useful by navigators. He has also made important additions to the sciences of electricity and magnetism, and investigated the nature of heat. Pres. British Association '71. Knighted '66. Grand Officer of the Légion d'Honneur '89; knight of the order "Pour le Mérite" of Germany, a commander of the order of Prince Leopold of Belgium, a foreign associate of the French Academy, and has the Order of the First Class of the Sacred Treasure of Japan. He is joint author with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "Natural Philosophy." President of the

Royal Society '90-5; three times President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: P.C.; O.M.; G.C.V.O.; F.R.S., P.R.S.E., Hon. M.I.C.E., and M.I.E.E. m. 1st, in '52, Margaret, d. of Walter Crum, Esq., who died in '70; 2nd, in '74, Frances A., d. of Charles R. Blandy, of Madeira. *Netherhall, Largs, Ayrshire*; 15, *Eaton Place, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Whitehall, R.Y. Squadron, Savile*.

**Kenlis** (see Headfort).

**Kenmare**, Valentine Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856). Surname Browne. B. Dec. 1860, s. 1905. Master of the Horse to Lord Lieut. 1903; C.V.O. 1904; L.L. Kerry; m. '87 Hon. Elizabeth Baring, e.d. 1st Baron Revelstoke. *Heir*, Hon. Valentine E. C. Browne, Visct. Castlerosse, s.; b. 1891.

**Kenry** (see Dunraven).

**Kensington**, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1886, peerage of the U.K.), 6th L. (peerage of Ireland). Surname Edwardes. B. 1873, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. William Edwardes, s. *St. Bride's, Little Haven, S. Wales*; 69, *Grosvenor Street*.

**Kenyon**, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Kenyon. B. 1864, s. 1866. Lord-in-Waiting 1901-5. *Heir*, Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.P., *un. C. Goldington, Whitchurch, Salop. The Albany, Piccadilly, Carlton*.

**Ker** (see Lothian).

**Kesteven**, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Is a baronet (cr. 1640). Surname Trollope. B. 1851, s. 1874. Served in S. African campaign 1900. Maj. Lincs. Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. R. C. Trollope, bro. C. Casewick, *Stamford, Arthur's, Windham, Junior Carlton*.

**Killanin**, Martin Henry Fitzpatrick, 2nd Baron (cr. 1900) and a Baronet. Surname Morris. e. s. of Lord Morris and Killanin, P.C., etc.; b. 67, s. 1901; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Barrister-at-law; Commissr. Nat. Educ. Ireland; J.P. and D.L. Co. Galway; M.P. Galway 1900-1901. *Heir*, Major the Hon. G. H. Morris, Irish Guards, bro. C. Spiddal, Co. Galway; *Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Athenæum, Carlton, Kildare Street, Dublin*.

**Kilmaine**, Francis William, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Browne. B. 1843, s. 1873. I.R.P. '90. *Heir*, Hon. J. E. D. Browne, s. C. *The Neale, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo. Carlton, Kildare Street*.

**Kilmarnock** (see Erroll).

**Kilmorey**, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B. 1842, s. 1880. K.P.; I.R.P.; M.P. Newry '72-4; Lt.-Col. Shropshire Yeo. Cav.; supernumerary A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Newry, s. C. 5, *Aldford Street, W.; Mourne Park, Kilkeel, Co. Down. Carlton*.

**Kimberley**, John, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Wodehouse. B. 1848, s. 1902; C.C. Norfolk. *Heir*, Lord Wodehouse, s. *Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk; Wilton Park, North Walsham, Norfolk*.

\***Kingsale**, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1181). Surname de Courcy. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.P.; premier baron of Ireland, enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. M. W. R. de Courcy, s. *The Grange, Marle Hill, Cheltenham*.

\***Kingston**, Henry Edwyn, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison. B. 1874, s. 1896. m. Ethel Lisette, d. Sir Andrew Barclay Walker. Capt. Irish Guards. *Heir*, Visct.



- Kingsborough, s. *Kilronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon. Carlton, Wellington.*
- \*Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname Morgan-Grenville. B. 1852, s. 1880. d. last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; m. '84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, *Heir*, Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, Master of Kinloss, s.
- Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682). Surname Kinnaird. B. 1847, s. 1887. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb. Hon. Col. Tay Vol. div. R.E. (Submarine miners); Director Barclay's Bank. *Heir*, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird, Lieut. Scots Guards; s. L.U. *Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire*; 10, *St. James's Square, S.W. Athenaeum, Brooks's, New Club, Edin.*
- Kinnear, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Kinnear. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scotch) 1856; Q.C.; Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81, Lord of Session '82. Chm. Scottish Universities Commission; Member Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904. 2, *Moray Place, Edinburgh.*
- Kinnoull, Archibald Fitzroy George, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Hay (1711). Surname Hay. B. 1855, s. 1897. Ex. Col. Egyptian Gendarmerie. *Heir*, Ld. Hay of Kinfauns, g.s. *Dupplin and Balhousie Castles, Perthshire*; 6, *West Chapel Street, Mayfair.*
- Kinross, Patrick, 2nd L. (cr. 1902). Surname Balfour. B. 1870; Advocate Scottish Bar. *Heir*, Hon. John P. D. Balfour. s. L. 6, *Rothsay Terrace, Edinburgh; Glasclune, North Berwick.*
- Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as Ld. Kintore (1838). Surname Keith-Falconer. B. 1852, s. 1880. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; LL.D.; A.D.C.; Grand Cordon Crown of Italy; First Class Red Eagle of Prussia; Grand Cross of Portuguese Military Order of Christ; Grand Cross of the North Star of Sweden. Lt.-Col. and Col. commdg. 3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, and '95-1905; Captain Yeo. Guard '86-9; Gov. S. Australia '89-95. *Heir*, Lord Falconer, s. C. *Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B.; Inghismaldie, Laurencekirk, N.B. Marlborough, St. James's, Carlton, Turf.*
- Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaal, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. (cr. 1898); 1st Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Kitchener; e. s. late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener; b. 1850; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; O.M. Ed. at Woolwich; joined Royal Engineers; employed in and after '74 on the Palestine and Cyprus Surveys; served in the Egyptian Army in '82, and Nile Expedition in '84; Governor of Suakin '86; led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna at Handub '88, and made A.D.C. to the late Queen and C.B.; Adj.-Gen. Egyptian Army '88-92; Sirdar '92. After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C.B., and organised the final advance against and defeat of the Khalifa in Sept. '98, being awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspell. Presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour. D.C.L. Oxford '99. Received, June '99, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a grant of £30,000. Appointed Chief of the Staff in the South African campaign in Dec. '99, and went out with Lord Roberts; promoted to supreme command on the return of Lord Roberts in Jan. 1901; at end of the war created a Viscount and received a grant of £50,000; Order of Merit, 1902. Received a sword of honour from the Corporation of Cape Town and an illuminated address and plate from the Corporation of London. Com.-in-Chief of the Indian Army since 1902. *Heir-pres.*, Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, *bro. United Service, Bachelors'.*
- Knaresborough, Henry Meysey, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Meysey-Thompson. B. 1845; s. as 2nd Bart '74; e. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; J.P. North Riding, Yorks; J.P. D.L. West Riding, Yorks; Director N.-E. Railway; M.P. Knaresborough '80 (unseated on petition), Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '85-6, Staffs, Handsworth D. '92-1905. *Kirby Hall, York.*
- Knollys, Francis, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Knollys. B. 1840; s. late Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys; m. '87, Hon. Ardyn Mary, d. of Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bart., and Baroness Berners; private sec. to the King; G.C.V.O. K.C.B., K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Knollys, s. *Blount's Court, Henley-on-Thames; St. James's Palace, S.W.*
- Knutsford, Henry Thurstan, 1st V. (cr. 1895); 1st B. cr. 1888. Surname Holland. B. 1825; e. s. late Sir H. Holland, Bart.; P.C.; called Bar, Inner Temp., '49, bencher '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74; M.P. Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. of State Jan. '87-92; G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. Sydney George Holland, s. C. *Pinewood, Witley, Surrey*; 75, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Lamington, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B. 1860, s. 1890. m. Mary, d. of Lord Newlands. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; M.P. North St. Pancras '86-90; Gov. of Queensland '95-1901; of Bombay 1903. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane W. Cochrane-Baillie, s. C. 26, *Willton Crescent, S.W.; Lamington, Lanarkshire. Carlton.*
- Lanesborough, Charles John Brinsley, 7th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1805, s. 1905. Major 3rd Batt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Lord Newtown-Butler, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Langford, Hercules Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. W. Rowley, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Surname FitzMaurice. B. 1845, s. 1866. K.G.; P.C.; e. s. of 4th Marquis; Under-Sec. War '72-'74; Under-Sec. India Office '80; and Governor-General of Canada '83-8; Governor-General of India '88-93; Trustee of the National Gallery '94; Sec. of State for War '95-1900, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1900-5; L.L. Wilts; LL.D. Dublin '99. *Heir*, E. of Kerry, s. L.U. Bowood, Calne, Wilts. *Travellers'.*
- Lathom, Edward George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1864; Commander R.N.V.R. Mersey Div.; s. '98; Prov. Grand Master of the W. Lancs. Freemasons '98. *Heir*, Hon. Edward William, Lord Skelmersdale, s. *Lathom House, Ormskirk*; 1, *Bryanston Square, W. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf, Garrick, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Lauderdale, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Maitland. B. 1840, s. 1884. S.R.P.; L.L. Berwickshire '90-1901. *Heir*, Visct. Maitland, s. *Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, Co. Berwick. Carlton.*

- Lawrence, John Hamilton, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879; Lord-in-Waiting '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s. L.U. *Brooks's*.
- Leconfield, Charles Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wyndham. B. 1872, s. 1900; served during the S. African campaign in the No. 4 Remount Dept. Depot, and was wounded. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. W. Reginald Wyndham, *bro*.
- Leeds, George Godolphin, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Osborne. B. 1862, s. 1895. M.P. Brixton D. '87-96; Assist. Sec. to Colonial Sec. '87-8; Treas. of Her late Majesty's Household '95-6. *Heir*, John Francis, Marquis of Carmarthen, s. C. 11, *Grosvenor Crescent*, S.W. *Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron*.
- Leicester, Thomas William, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1822, s. 1842. K.G.; Keeper of Privy Seal to the King when he was Prince of Wales. *Heir*, Visct. Coke, s. U. *Holkham, Norfolk*.
- Leigh, Francis Dudley, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1855, s. 1905. Priv. sec. to Lord Cross when Sec. for India. Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Warwickshire Imp. Yeo.; Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. Royal Warwickshire Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. R. Leigh, *bro*. L.U. *Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth*.
- Leinster, Maurice, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald. B. 1887, s. 1893. Is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. *Heir-pres.*, Ld. Desmond, *bro*. *Carlton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare*.
- Leith, Alexander John, 1st Baron (U.K.) (cr. 1905). Surname Forbes-Leith. B. Aug. 6th, 1847. Retired R.N. '72; iron and steel manufacturer U.S.A. *Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire*; 1, *Grosvenor Crescent*, S.W. *Naval and Military, Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron*.
- Leitrim, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; sits as Baron Clements (1831). B. 1879, s. 1892. m. 1902, Violet Lina, d. of the late Mr. Robt. Henderson; served in S. Africa 1900-1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. P. Clements, *bro*. *Milford, co. Donegal*.
- Leven and Melville, John David, 14th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Leslie-Melville. B. 1886, s. 1906. S.R.P. *Heir*, —. *Carlton, Travellers*.
- Lichfield, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded 656.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891; 5th s. of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon.; B.A. '61; M.A. '64; curate of Handsworth '64; priest '65; curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, '66-7; vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '67; Hon. Canon of Rochester '77; vicar of Lewisham '79; rural dean of Greenwich '80, and of Lewisham '86; Proctor in Convocation for Rochester '85-91. Bishop of Lichfield July '91. *The Palace, Lichfield*.
- Lichfield, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Anson. B. 1856, s. 1892. *Heir*, Visct. Anson, s. *Shugborough Hall, Stafford*; 38, *Great Cumberland Place, W*.
- \*Lilford, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Hewitt. B. 1837, s. 1887. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. R. Hewitt, *bro*. C. *Austin House, Broadway, Worcs.*
- Lilford, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Powys, s. *Lilford Hall, Northamptonshire*.
- Limerick, William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Visct. Glentworth, s.
- Lincoln, Edward, 88th Bp. of. (See founded about 800. The see was known formerly as Lindisse, then Leicester, then Dorchester; in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln.) Surname King. B. 1829, app. 1885; s. of the late Ven. Archdeacon King. E. Oriel Coll., Oxon.; B.A. '51; M.A. '55; D.D. '73; deacon '54; priest '55; curate of Wheatley '54-8; chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College '58, Principal '63; Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford '73; a High Churchman; author of sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons" ('78); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" ('76). In '88 proceedings were instituted against him by the Church Association for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and after long delay the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment confirming the decision of the Archbishop (Aug. 2nd, '92). *Old Palace, Lincoln. Athenaeum*.
- Lindley, Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Lindley. B. 1828. Called to the bar '50, Q.C. '72, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas '75, Lord Justice of Appeal '81, Master of the Rolls '97-1900, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary 1900. Author of several works on law. F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Edin. and Camb. P.C. Member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. 19, *Craven Hill Gardens, W.*; *East Carleton, Norwich. Athenaeum*.
- \*Lindsay, David Clark Bethune, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Surname Lindsay. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.; m. '66 Emily Marian, widow of Capt. Edmund Charles Barnes. *Heir*, Visct. Garnock, s. *Kilconquhar Castle, Fife; Wormistone, Caledonian and Scottish Conservative*.
- Lindsey, Montagu Peregrine Albemarle, 12th E. (cr. 1626). Surname Bertie. B. 1861, s. 1899. A.D.C. to Lord Carrington when Governor of New South Wales. *Heir*, Earl of Abingdon. *Uffington; Stamford, Carlton, Wellington*.
- Lingen, Lord, died July 22, 1905; leaves no heir, title extinct.
- Linlithgow, John Adrian Louis, 1st M. of (cr. 1902). Surname Hope. B. 1860, s. 1873. P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, '86-9; Lord High Commissioner to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '87-89; Gov. of Victoria '89-95; Paymaster-Gen. '95-98; Lord Chamberlain '98-1900; first Gov.-Gen. of the Commonwealth of Australia; Sec. for Scotland Feb.—Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Earl of Hopetoun, s. C. *Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B., Carlton*.
- \*Lisburne, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1892, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir*, Capt. George Augustus Vaughan. *Crosswood, Aberystwyth*.
- \*Lisle, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P. Served in New Zealand militia '64-5. *Heir*, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, s. C. *Mallow, Co. Cork*.
- Lister, Joseph, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Lister. B. 1827. P.C. s. of the late Joseph J. Lister, of Upton, Essex; ex-President Royal Society; Sergeant Surgeon to the King; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery in King's College; B.A. and M.B. Lond.; F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S. Edin.; Hon. LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, Camb., Montreal, and Toronto;



- D.C.L. Oxon., D.Sc. Victoria, and London, and M.D. Dublin. Has many other distinctions, both British and foreign; O.M. 1902. 12 *Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.*
- Listowel**, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Hare (1869). Surname Hare. B. 1833, s. 1856. K.P.; formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; Lord-in-Waiting '80. *Heir*, Visct. Ennismore, s. *Kingston House, Prince's Gate, S.W. Brooks's*.
- Liverpool**, Cecil George Savile, 1st E. (cr. 1905); and 1st Lord Hawkesbury (cr. 1893: orig. cr. 1786). Surname Foljambe. B. 1846, m., 1st, '69, Louisa Blanche, *e. d.* of Fredk. John and Lady Fanny Howard (died '71); 2nd, '77, Susan Louisa, *e. d.* of Wm. Henry Fredk. and Lady Emily A. Cavendish. Retired Lieut. R.N.; M.P. North Notts '80-85; Mansfield D. '85-92; a Lord-in-Waiting '94-5; Lord Steward Dec. 1905; member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. *Heir*, Viscount Hawkesbury, M.V.O., Capt. Rifle Brig., Steward and Chamberlain of the Household to the Ld.-Lieut. of Ireland, s. L. *Kirkham Abbey, York*; 2, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Brooks's*.
- Liverpool**, Francis James, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1880.) Surname Chavasse. B. 1846; E. Oxford; 1st class law and history; vicar of St Paul, Upper Holloway, '73-8; rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, '78-89; was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter. Principal of Wycliffe Hall '89-1900. Bishop of Liverpool 1900. *The Palace, Liverpool*.
- Llandaff**, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Matthews. B. 1826. P.C.; s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon; admitted at Lincoln's Inn '45, in '50 called to the Bar, and commenced practice in '52; took silk '68; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74; East Birmingham, '86-95; Home Secretary, '86-92; Chm. London Water Supply Commission '97. 6, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Llandaff**, Joshua Pritchard, 94th Bp. of. (See founded in the sixth century.) Surname Hughes. B. —; app. 1905; son of Dr. Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph '70-89; E. Balliol Coll., Powis Exhibitioner; 3rd class Lit. Hum.; deacon '71, priest '72; Curate of Neath '72-7; Vicar of Newcastle, Bridgend, Glam. '77-84, Llantrisant '84; Chaplain to the late Bishop of Llandaff 1900-5. *The Palace, Llandaff*.
- Llangattock**, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1837. Surname Rolls. Hon. Col. 1st Monmouthshire Vol. Art.; M.P. Monmouthshire '80-85. *Heir*, Hon. J. M. Rolls, s. C. *The Hendre, Monmouth; South Lodge, Rulland Gate, S.W. Carlton, Arthur's*.
- Loch**, Edward Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1873, s. 1900. Served in Soudan campaign 1898. D.S.O.; also on the staff in S. Africa. 32, *Montagu Square, W.; Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Guards', Travellers'*.
- Loftus** (see Ely).
- Londesborough**, William Francis Henry, and E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Denison. B. 1864, s. 1900. Vice-Admiral of Yorks; Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. E. Yorks Regt. C. *Heir*, Visct. Raincliffe, s. *Londesborough Park, Market Weighton; Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough; Blankney Hall, Lincoln; and 8, South Audley Street, W. Carlton, Marlboro' and Pratt's*.
- London**, Arthur Foley, 110th Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Winnington-Ingram. B. 1858, app. 1901. E. Marlborough and Keble Coll.; ordained 1884, at S. Mary's, Shrewsbury; curate '84-5; private chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield '85-91; head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green '88-95; rector of Bethnal Green '95-7; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '97-1901; ex-Chaplain to the Archbishop of York; Select Preacher at Oxford and Cambridge, and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology, Cambridge. Dean of the chapels royal. *Fulham Palace, S.W.*
- Londonderry**, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1852, s. 1884. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.V.O.; C.B.; M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Board '95-8; A.D.C. to the King 1901; Postmaster-General 1900-2; President of the Board of Education 1902-5; Lord President of the Council 1903-5; L.L. Belfast 1900; L.L. co. Down 1902. *Heir*, Visct. Castlereagh, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Longford**, Thomas, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, s. 1887. K.P. H.M.L. Co. Longford; served in S. Africa as Capt. Imp. Yeo. 1900, and in 1902 as Lieut.-Col. Imp. Yeo.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Life Guards; m. 1899 Lady Mary Julia Child Villiers, *d.* of the Earl of Jersey. *Heir*, Lord Silchester, s. C. *Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard, Ireland*; 7, *Gt. Cumberland Place, W.*
- Lonsdale**, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of second creation (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Hereditary Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland, and Lord Warden of the West Marches; Col. Westmorland and Cumberland Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. Lowther, bro. C. *Lowther Castle, Penrith; Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland; Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland*; 14 and 15, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf*.
- Loreburn**, Robert Threshie, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Reid. B. 1846. E. Cheltenham and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Ireland Scholar, 1st-class Lit. Hum., '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Bencher '90; M.P. Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Burghs '86-1905; Solicitor-General May-Oct. '94; Attorney-General Oct. '94-June '95; one of the British Counsel before the Venezuelan Commission; G.C. M.G. Nov. '99; Lord Chancellor Dec. 1905. 8, *Eaton Square, S.W.; Kingsdown House, near Dover. Brooks's and National Liberal*.
- Lothian**, Robert Schomberg, 10th M. of (cr. 1701). B. 1874, s. 1900. Surname Kerr. *Heir*, 1. ord Ralph Drury Kerr, un. *Newbottle Abbey, Dalkeith, Midlothian; Blickling Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk; Monteviot, Jedburgh, N.B.*
- Loudoun**, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. *Heir*, Hon. P. F. Rawdon-Hastings, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- \***Louth**, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett. B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P. *Heir*, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. *Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth*.

- Lovat**, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. before 1440). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B. 1871, s. 1887; served in S. Africa as Major of the corps of gillies which he raised, 1900. *Heir*, Hon. H. J. Fraser, bro. *Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness*; 38, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- Lovelace**, Lionel Fortescue, 3rd E. of (cr. 1838). Surname King. B. 1865, s. 1906. E. Eton. *Heir*, Peter Malcolm, Visct. Ockham, b. March 30th, 1905, s. *Horsley Towers, Leatherhead, Surrey*; *Ben Damph Forest, Torridon, Ross-shire*. Army and Navy, St. James's.
- Lovell and Holland** (see Egmont).
- Lucan**, George, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). (Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1632). Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888. K.P. '98. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, retiring as Lt.-Col. '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught; Co. Mayo, 1900; Knight of Legion of Honour and Medjidie; was present at Alma and Balaklava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; I.R.P. Lieut. co. Mayo '89. *Heir*, Lord Bingham, s. C. *Laleham House, Staines*; *Castlebar House, Castlebar, Ireland*. Carlton, Turf.
- Lucas**, Auberon Thomas, 8th L. (cr. 1663). Surname Herbert. B. 1876; s. his un., 7th Earl Cowper in barony 1905. Also 5th Lord Dingwall in peerage of Scotland and co-heir to Barony of Butler. *Heiress*, Miss Nan I. Herbert (sister). 7, *Cleveland Row, S.W.*; *Picket Post, Ringwood*.
- Ludlow**, Henry, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). Surname Lopes. B. 1865, s. 1899; m. 1903, *Blanche*, widow of the 7th Lord Howard de Walden. Called to the Bar Inner Temple '90; Capt. Royal Wilts Yeomanry; Chm. and President Cancer Hospital. *Heywood, Westbury, Wilts*; 27, *Portland Place, W.* Wellington, Prince's, Carlton.
- Lurgan**, William, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Brownlow. B. 1858, s. 1882. State Steward 1902. *Heir*, Hon. — Brownlow, s. L. Carlton.
- Lytellton** (see Cobham).
- Lytton**, Victor Alexander George Robert, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Lytton. B. 1876, s. 1891. m. 1902, *Pamela*, d. of the late Sir Trevor Chichele Plowden, K.C.S.I. *Heir*, Edward Anthony James, s., b. May 13th, 1903. *Knebworth, Herts*; 32, *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*
- Lyveden**, Courtenay Robert Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Vernon. B. 1857, s. 1902. m. '90. Pres. Brit. Committee for Study of Foreign Municipal Affairs. *Heir*, Robert Fitzpatrick Courtenay, s. *Guernsey House, Folkestone*. National Liberal, New Reform, Pilgrims.
- Macelesfield**, George Loveden William Henry, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil T. Parker, un. *Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire*; 22, *Down Street, W.*
- \***Macdonald**, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. Carlton.
- \***Macdonald of Earncliffe**, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada.
- Macnaghten**, Edward, L. (cr. 1887). Surname Macnaghten. B. 1830. P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fellow Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; K.C.; Bencher '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-85, N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since '87; LL.D. Dublin '99. C. Carlton.
- Magheramore**, Dudley Stuart, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1863, s. 1903. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. M'Garel-Hogg, bro. C. *Park House, Marden, Kent*.
- Malmesbury**, James Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1872, s. 1899. B.A. (Hist. Honours) Ch.Ch. Oxford; D.L., J.P., and C.A. for Hants. m. 1905 Hon. Dorothy Gough Calthorpe, younger d. 6th Earl Calthorpe. *Heir*, Hon. Alex. Charles Harris, twin bro. C. *Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants. Bath, Carlton*.
- \***Manchester**, Edmund Arbutnott, 4th Bp. of. (See founded 1847.) Surname Knox. B. 1847, app. 1903. Is s. of the Rev. George Knox. E. St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford (1st class Moderations and Lit. Hum. and Law and Mod. History), Fellow of Merton Coll. '69, Tutor '75, and Chaplain '79; rector of Kibworth Beauchamp '84; Vicar of Aston '91; hon. Canon of Worcester and Bishop Suffragan of Coventry '94; then Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Archdeacon of Birmingham. He married '95, as his second wife, a daughter of Canon Newton. *Bishops Court, Manchester*.
- Manchester**, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s. 1892. m. 1900 *Helena*, d. of E. Zimmermann, of Cincinnati. Capt. Yeomen of the Guard Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Mandeville, s. L. *Kimbolton Castle*.
- Manners**, John Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. *Heir*, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. Carlton.
- Mansfield**, Alan David, 6th E. of (cr. 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1864, s. 1906. Hered. Keeper of the Palace of Scone; Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod to Order of the Thistle '95. *Heir*, Hon. Mungo David Malcolm, s. *Scone Palace; Comlongon Castle, Dumfriesshire*.
- Manvers**, Charles William Sydney, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepont. B. 1854, s. 1900; Brig.-Gen. commanding Sherwood Foresters Volunteer Brigade; M.P. Newark Div. of Notts '85-'95 and '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Viscount Newark, s. *Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Notts*; *Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham*; 6, *Tilney Street, Park Lane*. Carlton, Travellers', Wellington.
- Mar**, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. (cr. ante 1404). Surname Goodeve-Erskine. B. 1836, s. 1866. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Garioch, s. C. *Summington Rise, Bournemouth*. Carlton.
- Mar and Kellie**, Walter John Francis, 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565). Surname Erskine. B. 1865, s. 1888. S.R.P.; L.L. co. Clackmannan. *Heir*, Lord Erskine, s. *Alloa House, Clackmannanshire*.
- Marlborough**, Charles Richard John, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s. 1892. K.G. m. '95 Consuelo, d. of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York. Chancellor of the Primrose League; Paymaster-Gen. '99, resigned 1902; P.C. '99; served in S. Africa as Staff Capt. for Imperial Yeo.; Under-Sec. for the Colonies July 1903-Dec. 1905. *Heir*, M. of Blandford, s. (b. '97). *Blenheim Palace, Oxon*.
- Masham**, Samuel, 2nd L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cunliffe-Lister. B. 1857, s. 1906. E. Harrow and Oxford. One of the largest landowners in Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. J. Masham, bro. C. *Swinton, Masham, Yorks*.



- Massereene and Ferrard**, Algernon W. J. Clotworthy, 12th Visct. (cr. 1660). Sits as Lord Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington. B. 1873, s. 1905. Major 17th Lancers; D.S.O. m. Jean Barbara, *e. d. J. S. Ainsworth, M.P.* *Heir*, Chichester Arthur Skeffington. *Antrim Castle, Antrim; Oriel Temple, Co. Louth.*
- Massy**, John Thomas William, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Massy. B. 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s. C. Killakee, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin. *Carlton.*
- Mayo**, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. I.R.P. '90; P.C. 1900; K.P. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Bourke, bro. C. Kildare Street (Dublin). *Carlton.*
- Meath**, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B. 1841, s. 1887. L.L. County and City of Dublin; K.P.; P.C.; D.L.; Chancellor Univ. of Ireland; founded Metropolitan Public Gardens Association '82, Lads' Drill Association and Empire Day Movement. *Heir*, Lord Ardee, s., Capt. 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards. C. Kilruddery, Bray, Ireland; Ottermead, Ottershaw, Chertsey; 83, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Bachelors', Kildare Street, Dublin.
- Meldrum** (*see* Huntly).
- \*Melfort**. On the death of the late Earl of Perth and Melfort his only child, Lady Edith Drummond, only assumed the French titles of Comtesse de Lussan and Baronne de Valrose. The Earldom of Melfort became dormant, and Viscount Strathallan claimed the Earldom of Perth. (*See* Perth.)
- Melville**, Charles Saunders, 6th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas. B. 1843, s. 1904. Consul-General at Hamburg '85-97, at Christiania '97-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Charles C. Dundas, s. Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh, and Colterstock Hall, Northamptonshire. *Carlton.*
- Mendip** (*see* Clifden).
- Meredyth** (*see* Athlumney).
- Methuen**, Paul Sanford, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. G.C.B.; K.C.V.O.; C.M.G.; Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; Major-Gen. '90; Lieut.-Gen. '98; special service Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Major Home Dist. '74; Mil. Sec. Ireland '77; Mil. Attaché Berlin '77-81; Egyptian expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '81-4; commanded Bechuanaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Tirah campaign '97; General commanding Home District '92-97; in command of the First Div. in S. Africa '99-1901; severely wounded near Tweebosch March 1902; G.C.B. Nov. 1902; Colonel Scots Guards, and given the Eastern Command, 1904. *Heir*, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. Corsham Court, Wilts. Guards' and Travellers'.
- \*Mexborough**, John Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B. 1843, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir-pres.*, Lieut. J. H. Savile, h.-bro. Methley Park, Leeds; Wellington Court, Albert Gate, S.W.
- Michelham**, Herbert Stern, 1st L. (cr. 1906). B. 1851; son of the late Baron Herman de Stern. E. Edinburgh, and King's Coll., London; one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City of London. Bart. 1905. *Heir*, Herman Alfred, s. 26, Prince's Gate, London; Strawberry Hill, Surrey.
- Middleton**, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L. (cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, bro. C. Carlton.
- Midleton**, William, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1706). Surname Brodrick. B. 1830, s. 1870. M.P. Mid Surrey '68-70. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s. C. Peper Harow, Godalming; The Grange, Midleton, Ireland. *Carlton, Constitutional.*
- \*Milltown**, E. of (cr. 1763), claimed by Robert F. W. Leeson. 95, Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.
- Milner**, Alfred, 1st V. (cr. 1902). Surname Milner. B. 1854; P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. s. of Dr. Milner. E. in Germany, at King's Coll., London, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 1st class in Classics; Hon. Fellow of New Coll.; called to the Bar, Inner Temp., '81, and for some time was on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In '85 he fought the Harrow D.; private sec. to Mr. Goschen, then Chan. of the Exchequer, '87-9; Under-Sec. for Finance in Egypt '89-92; author of "England in Egypt"; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue '92-7; succeeded Lord Rosmead as Governor of Cape Colony and High Commr. for S. Africa '97. He met Mr. Kruger in conference at Bloemfontein, in June '99, to try and arrive at a settlement of the Uitlanders' grievances and other difficulties between the Transvaal and British Government, but the conference failed, and war afterwards broke out. Appointed Governor Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1900. In 1901 he was, on visiting England, elevated to the peerage, and in further recognition of his public services, especially in connection with the peace settlement, he was, in 1902, made a viscount. In 1903 he visited England and Europe on vacation, and in September received an invitation to join the Cabinet, but declined. Resigned his offices and returned home in 1905. His action in S. Africa was made the subject of debate in the House of Commons in the 1906 Session (*q.v.*), and the Peers voted their high appreciation of his services. A dinner was given in his honour at the Hotel Cecil on May 24th, presided over by Mr. Chamberlain, while a public address was presented in August expressing high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Crown and Empire in Africa. The address was signed by more than 370,000 people. Other addresses from Cape Colony and Natal were also presented to him. Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon) 1906. *Sturly Court, near Canterbury; 47, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum, and New University.*
- Minster** (*see* Conyngham).
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). Surname Elliot, Murray-Kynynmond-Elliot. B. 1845, s. 1891. E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; attached to Turkish army, Russo-Turkish war, '77; served Afghanistan '79; private sec. to Gen. Sir F. Roberts, S. Africa, '81; Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83-6; Chief of Staff in campaign in N.-W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '98-1904; Viceroy of India August 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Melgund, s. Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards, Turf, Brooks's.
- Molesworth**, George Bagot, 9th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1867, s. 1906. Captain; served in Tirah expedition '97-8.

- Heir*, Charles Willoughby Murray, s. *Naval and Military*.
- Monck**, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1800). Baron (P.I.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1849, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, Capt. 3rd Batt. Coldstream Gds., s. C. *Charleville, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow*; *Carlton, Kildare Street*.
- Monckton** (see Galway).
- Moncreiff**, Henry James, 2nd B. (cr. 1874, and Bt. 1626 Nova Scotia, and 1871 U.K.). Surname Moncreiff. B. 1840, s. 1895. Judge Supreme Courts Scotland '88 to '95; L.L. Kinross-shire. L.U. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. and Rev. R. C. Moncreiff, bro. *Tulliebole Castle, Kinross*; 15, *Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh*. *Brooks's, Athenæum, New (Edinburgh)*.
- Monk Bretton**, John William, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Dodson. B. 1869, s. 1897. Formerly in the Diplomatic Service; priv. sec. to Col. Sec. L.U. *Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex*; 12, *Park Lane, W.*
- Monkswell**, Robert, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1845, s. 1886. E. Eton and Camb. (1st class Law Tripos '66); Inner Temple '69; Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice; a Lord-in-Waiting '92-5; Under-Sec. of State for War '95; Chm. L.C.C. 1903; introduced Copyright Bills considered by a committee, of which he was chairman; Chairman of Royal Commission on Mines 1906. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, s. L. 7, *Chelsea Embankment*. *Brooks's, Athenæum*.
- Monson**, Augustus Debonnaire John, 9th L. (cr. 1728). Surname Monson. B. 1868, s. 1900. Attaché to the British Embassy, Paris, and private sec. to Ambassador '96-1900. m. 1903, Romaine, d. of late Gen. Roy Stone, U.S.A. *Heir*, Sir Edmund Monson, un. *Burton Hall, Lincoln*; *Chart Lodge, Sevenoaks*.
- Montagu** of Beaulieu, John W. E., 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B. '66; s. 1905. M.P. Hants, New Forest, '92-1905; ed. "Car Illustrated," etc. *Heir*, Hon. Robert H. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, bro. C. *Beaulieu, Hants*; 3, *Tilney Street, W. Carlton, Automobile, etc.*
- Monteagle** (see Sligo).
- Monteagle** of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring Rice. B. 1849, s. 1866. *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Spring Rice, s. L.U. *Mount Trenchard, Foynes, co. Limerick*; 8, *Sloane Court, S.W. Athenæum*.
- Montrose**, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874. K.T.; Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Shropshire; Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, M. of Graham, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Moore** (see Drogheda).
- Moray**, Francis James, 16th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart. B. 1842, s. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Morton Gray-Stuart-Gray, bro.
- Morley**, Edmund Robert, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Parker. B. 1877, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. M. B. Parker, b. L.U. *Saltram, Plympton, Devon*; 31, *Prince's Gardens, S.W.*
- Morton**, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1884. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Aberdour, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Mostyn**, Llewellyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, s. 1884. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \*Mount Cashell**, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). E. St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A.). Surname Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. Called Bar Lincoln's Inn '54. *Beryl, Wells, Somerset*. *United University, Carlton*.
- Mount Edgcumbe**, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Surname Edgcumbe. B. 1832, s. 1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; Lord Steward of the Household '86-'92; L.L. and Vice-Admiral Cornwall and Chm. C.C.; member Council Duchy of Cornwall 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Valletort, s. C. *Mount Edgcumbe, Plymouth*. *Carlton*.
- \*Mountgarret**, Henry Edmund, 14th Visct. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1900. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Edmund Somerset Butler, s. *Ballyconra, co. Kilkenny*; *Nidd Hall, Ripley*. *Windham, Wellington, Brooks's*.
- \*Mountmorres**, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1872, s. 1880. E. Radley and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Scholar and Exhibitioner of both). Ex-L.C.C.; traveller; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency, un. *Prince's Park Terrace, Liverpool*. *Junior Carlton, Garriek*.
- Mount-Stephen**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated ('50) to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. President Bank of Montreal '78, first President Canadian Pacific Railway Co., '81, and for his services made a Bart. '86. In Jan. 1905 he gave £200,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. G.C.V.O. 1905. 17, *Carlton House Terrace*; *Broekel Hall, Hatfield*.
- Mowbray**, Segrave, and Stourton, Charles Botolph Joseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1283), and 21st L. Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton. B. 1867, s. 1893; m. July 26th, '93, Mary, only child of the late Thomas A. Constable, Esq., Otley. *Heir*, Hon. William Marmaduke Stourton, s. *Allerton Park, Knaresborough*.
- Munceaster**, Josselyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1783). Surname Pennington. B. 1834, s. 1862. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D.) '85, '86-92. L.L. Cumberland. *Heir*, Hon. A. J. Pennington, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Munster**, Aubrey, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1862, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. Harold E. Fitz-Clarence, bro. 79A, *Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton, Bachelors', St. James's*.
- Muskerry**, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice, 4th L. (cr. 1781). Surname Fitzmaurice, Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868. I.R.P.; formerly in the R.N. *Heir*, Hon. H. R. T. S. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, s. *Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick*. *Carlton, St. George's Yeacht*.
- Napier and Ettrick**, William John George, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1846, s. 1898. Entered diplomatic service '69, Third Sec. '73, Second '76; Sec. at Stockholm and Tokio. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Francis E. B. Napier, s. *Thirlestane, Selkirk, N.B.*; 4, *Grafton Street, W. New*.



**Napier** of Magdala, Robert William, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890, Lt.-Col. Bengal Army retired; served in Abyssinia. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. 9, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*

**Nelson**, Horatio, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B. 1823, s. 1835. Is a g.n. of the great Admiral. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Nelson, s. C. *Trafalgar House, Salisbury, Carlton.*

\***Newborough**, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. L.

\***Newburgh**, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Bandini. B. 1818, s. 1877. S.P.; is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Heir*, Visct. Kynnaïrd, s. *Rome.*

\***Newcastle**, Arthur Thomas, 3rd Bp. of. (See created 1882.) Surname Lloyd. B. 1844, app. 1903. S. of the late Rev. H. W. Lloyd, Vicar of Chelsey, Berks. *E. Magdalen Coll. School and St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford.* Curate of Chelsey '68-73, Watlington '73-76; Vicar of Aylesbury '76-82; of Newcastle-on-Tyne '82-94; Bishop Suffragan of Thetford '94; and Bishop of Newcastle 1903. *Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

**Newcastle**, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, s. 1879. *Heir*, Lord H. Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, bro. C. *Carlton.*

**Newlands**, James Henry Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1898). Surname Hozier. B. 1851, s. 1906. M.P. S. Lanarkshire '86-1906. *Heir*, ———. *Mauldsie Castle, Carlisle, N.B.*; 36, *Grosvenor Square, W.*

**Newton**, Thomas Wodehouse, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. Surname Legh. M.P. for Lancashire, Newton D., '86-98; diplomatic service '80, retired '86; Capt. and Hon. Major Lancs. Hussars Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. D. Legh, s. C. 7, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Carlton, Turf, St. James's.*

\***Norbury**, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Graham-Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. I.P. *Heir*, Otway Scarlett Graham-Toler, c. *Carlton Park, Market Harborough.*

**Norfolk**, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, s. 1860. K.G.; P.C.; G.C.V.O.; is premier Duke and Earl and heret. Earl Marshal of England; Mayor of Sheffield '95-7; hon. freeman of the city 1900; Postmaster-Gen. 95-1900; resigned to serve in the S. African campaign as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo.; first Mayor of Westminster, 1900-1; L.L. Sussex; J.P. City of London; m. Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell, *ed.* Lord and Lady Herries, Feb. 15th, 1904. *Heir*, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., bro. C. *Carlton.*

**Normanby**, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1900. Vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91; m. 1903, Gertrude y.d. late J. J. Foster, Esq., of Farnham. *Heir*, George Phipps, n. *Mulgrave Castle, Lythe, Whitby, Yorks; The Cloisters, Windsor Castle.*

**Normanton**, Sidney James, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B. 1865, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. A. Agar, bro. *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants. Bachelors', St. James's.*

**Northampton**, William George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1851, s. 1897; entered Dip. Service; priv. sec. to Earl Cowper when Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. '85-6, and Barnsley Div. '89-97. *Heir*, E. Compton, s. L. *Castle Abbey, Northampton; Compton Winyates, Kington, Warwickshire; 51, Lennox Gardens, S.W., St. James's, Travellers'.*

**Northbourne**, Walter Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893. M.P. Gateshead '74-93. *Heir*, Hon. W. J. James, s. L. 6, *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*

**Northbrook**, Francis George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Baring. B. 1850, s. 1904. M.P. Winchester '80-85; Beds (Biggleswade Div.) '86-92. m. '99, as his 2nd wife, Florence Anita Eyre, widow of Sir R. J. Abercromby, Bt. *Heir* (to Barony), Hon. Francis H. Baring, un. U. 42, *Portman Square, W. Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants. Travellers', Brooks's, Turf.*

**Northcliffe**, Alfred Charles William, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Harmsworth. B. July 15th, 1865, at Chapelizod, co. Dublin. *E. Stamford Grammar School; founded Answers, Daily Mail, and is one of the proprietors Evening News, London Magazine, etc.; equipped Jackson Arctic Expedition '94; Bart. 1904. 36, Berkeley Square, W.*

**Northcote**, Henry Stafford, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Northcote. B. 1846; second son 1st E. of Iddesleigh; priv. sec. to Lord Salisbury '76-7; Financial Sec. War Office '85-6; Surveyor-Gen. of the Ordnance '86-7; M.P. Exeter '80-99; Governor of Bombay 1900; Governor-General Australian Commonwealth 1903. Bart. '87. G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., C.B. *Heir*, none. C. *Government House Melbourne and Sydney; Carlton, St. James', Athenæum, St. Stephen's.*

**Northesk**, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Rosehill, s. 6, *Hans Crescent, S.W.; Ethie Castle, Arbroath, N.B.*

**Northington** (see Henley).

**North of Kirtling**, William Henry John, 11th L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884. Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Knight of the Order of Malta. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. J. North, s. C. *Wroxton Abbey, Banbury; Kirtling Tower, Newmarket, Carlton.*

**Northumberland**, Henry George, 7th D. of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1846, s. 1899; m. '68, Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Lovaine '87; L.L. Northumberland 1904; K.G., P.C. *Heir*, E. Percy, M.P., s. C. *Alnwick Castle, Northumberland; 2, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*

**Norton**, Charles Leigh, 2nd L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1846. Sec. Special Mission to Spain '78; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. B. Adderley, s. C. *Hans Hall, near Birmingham.*

**Norwich**, John, 80th Bp. of. Surname Sheepshanks. B. 1834, app. 1893. *E. at Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar. He was ordained to the Leeds parish church '57, and from '59 to '67 was rector of New Westminster, in British Columbia; vicar of Bilton, Yorks, '68-73; and perpetual curate of St. Margaret's, Anfield, near Liverpool, till*

- March '93, when he was appointed Bishop. *Palace, Norwich.*
- Nunburnholme**, Charles Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Wilson. B. 1833. E. Kingston Coll., Hull; steamship owner; M.P. Hull '74-85, Hull West '85-1905. *Warter Priory, Pocklington; The Bungalow, Cottingham, East Yorks; 41, Grosvenor Square. W. Reform.*
- O'Brien**, Peter, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname O'Brien. B. 1842. Called to the bar '65, Q.C. '80; Crown Prosecutor '81; Third Sergeant '84; Sol.-Gen. and Att.-Gen. '87, and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland since '89. Bart. '91. P.C. *Airfield, co. Dublin. Carlton, Athenauin, Garrick, Kildare Street.*
- O'Hagan**, Maurice Herbert Towneley, 3rd Baron (cr. 1870). Surname O'Hagan. B. 1882, s. 1900. *Pyrgo Park, Havering atte Bower.*
- O'Neill**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B. 1839, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. m. Lady Louisa K. E. Cochrane, d. 11th Earl of Dundonald. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. *Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim, Ireland, and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W. Carlton.*
- Onslow**, William Hillier, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Onslow. B. 1853, s. 1870. Lord-in-Waiting '80 and '86-7; Under-Sec. Colonies '87; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '88; Gov. New Zealand '88-92; Under-Sec. India '95-1900; Under-Sec. Colonies 1900-3; Pres. Bd. of Agriculture 1903-5; Chairman of Committees House of Lords March 1905. G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Visct. Cranley, s. C. 7, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall; Clandon Park, Guildford. Carlton.*
- Oranmore and Browne**, Geoffrey Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Browne-Guthrie. B. 1861, s. 1900; I.R.P., C.V.O.; m. 1901 Lady Olwen Verena Ponsonby, e. d. of Earl of Bessborough, C.B. C. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Dominick Edward, s. *Castle McGarrett, Claremorris, Ireland; Bourtree Hill, Irvine, Scotland; The Mount, Kilmarnock, Scotland. Carlton and Bachelors'.*
- Orford**, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1894. Capt. W. Norfolk Mil. C. *Heir*, Henry Spencer Vade-Walpole, c. *Wollerton Park, Erpingham, Norwich; 36, Bruton Street, W. Carlton, Travellers', Bachelors'.*
- \***Orkney** (see Massereene).
- \***Orkney**, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1896). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1867, s. 1889. S.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry '98-1903; m. '92, Constance Macdonald, y. d. of the late David Gilchrist. *Heir*, Lady Mary Constance Hamilton, d. C. *Glanmore, Templemore; The Tythe House, Stewkley, Bucks. Carlton, White's, Pratt's, Kildare St., Dublin.*
- Ormathwaite**, Arthur, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1827, s. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ormonde**, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Ld. Ormonde (1821). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854. K.P.; P.C. (Irel.); Vice-Adm. of Leinster, and heret. Chief Butler of Ireland; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Lord J. Butler, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Overton**, John Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname White. B. 1843. E. at Glasgow Univ., M.A. '64. Convener and D.L. Co. Dumbarton. L. *Overton, Dumbartonshire.*
- Oxenford** (see Stair).
- Oxford**, Francis, 33rd Bp. of. Surname Paget. B. 1851, app. 1901. E. Ch. Ch., Oxford; B.A. '73; M.A. '76; D.D. (by decree of Convocation) '85; deacon '75, priest '77; Senior Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, '73-83, tutor of Ch. Ch. '76-83; Professor of Pastoral Theology, and Canon '85-92, when he was appointed Dean; Vicar of Bromsgrove '82-5; Examining Chaplain to the Bp. (Woodford) of Ely '78-85, to Bp. (Compton) of Ely '86-91, and Chaplain to the Bp. of Oxford from '89 until consecrated to the same see; Hon. Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1901. Author of "Concerning Spiritual Gifts," "Faculties and Difficulties for Belief and Disbelief," "The Spirit of Discipline," "The Hallowing of Work," "The Redemption of War," Introduction to Hooker, Book V., "Studies in the Christian Character," and "Christ the Way." Chancellor of the Garter. *Cuddesdon, Oxford.*
- Peel**, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Peel. B. 1829. y. s. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon., of which he is the Visitor; M.A.; Hon D.C.L. '87; P.C. M.P. for Warwick '65-85; Warwick and Leamington '85-95; was a Liberal until the Home Rule split, when he became Unionist. Parl. Sec. Poor Law Board '68-71; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '71-3; Patronage Sec. Treasury '73-4; Under-Sec. Home Dept. '80; appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, '84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which gained him universal respect and admiration; on his retirement in April '95 the thanks of the House were voted to him, he was made a Viscount, and granted a pension of £4000 for life; presented with the freedom of the City of London July '95; Chm. of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws. *Heir*, Hon. William Robert Wellesley Peel, s. L.U. *The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. United University.*
- Pembroke and Montgomery**, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1552). Surname Herbert. B. 1853, s. 1895. P.C., G.C.V.O.; heret. Visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford; Lord Steward of the Household '95-1905; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a Lord of the Treasury '85-92; was Junior Conservative Whip. *Heir*, Ld. Herbert, s. C. *Willon House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- Penrhyn**, George Sholto Gordon, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1836, s. 1886. Owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-80. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, s. C. *Penrhyn Castle, Bangor, N. Wales. Carlton.*
- \***Perth**, Wm. Huntly, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). Is also Viscount Strathallan, to which title he s. 1893. Chief of the clan Drummond. Surname Drummond. B. 1871, s. 1902. S.P. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Eric Drummond, h.-bro. *Maehany House, Machany, Perthshire (see Melfort).*
- Peterborough**, Edward Carr, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Glyn. B. 1843, app. 1896. y. s. of the 1st Lord Wolverton; E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.; B.A. '67; ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71; vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5; hon. chaplain to the late



- Queen '81-4; chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty '84-86; vicar of Kensington '78-96. *m.* '82, Lady Mary Campbell, *d.* of the Duke of Argyll. *The Palace, Peterborough. Athenaeum and United University.*
- Petre**, Bernard Henry Philip, 14th L. (cr. 1603). Surname Petre. B. 1858, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Philip B. J. Petre, *bro.* 94, *Piccadilly.*
- Pirrie**, William James, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Pirrie. B. 1847. Entered Harland & Wolff's, Belfast, '62; partner '74; now chairman. Lord Mayor Belfast '96-7; P.C. '97; Hon. Freeman '98; LL.D., D.Sc. *Ormsiston, Belfast*; 24, *Belgrave Square, London*, S.W. *Reform*; *Kildare St.*, Dublin, and *Ulster, Belfast.*
- Playfair**, George James, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Playfair. B. 1849, s. 1898. Brigadier-General Comdg. Coast Defences Scottish Command. *Heir*, Lyon G. H. Lyon Playfair, s. C. *Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, N.B. Naval and Military.*
- Plunket**, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s. 1897. K.C.V.O. 1903. Formerly in Diplomatic Service; *m.* Lady Victoria, *d.* of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava. Priv. sec. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1901-1904. Governor of New Zealand 1904. K.C.M.G. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Terence C. Plunket, s. C. *Old Connought House, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Carlton.*
- Plymouth**, Robert George, 1st E. (cr. 1905). Viscount Windsor (1905), 14th L. Windsor (cr. 1920). Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, s. as L. Windsor 1869. P.C.; L.L. Glamorganshire; Paymaster-General '01-2; First Commr. of Works 1902-5. *Heir*, Other Robert (Lord Windsor), s. C. *Hewell Grange, Redditch*; *St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff*; 54, *Mount Street, W. Carlton.*
- Poltimore**, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, 2nd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bampfylde. B. 1837, s. 1858. P.C.; Treas. of the Household '72-4. *Heir*, Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde, s. C. *Poltimore Park, Exeter*; *Court Hall, North Mollon, N. Devon. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Polwarth**, Walter Hugh, 8th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1838, s. 1867. L.L. Selkirkshire. *Heir*, Master of Polwarth, s. C. *Harden, Roxburghshire*; *Merton House, St. Boswell's, N.B.*
- Ponsonby** (see Bessborough).
- Portarlington**, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1883, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George Seymour Dawson-Damer, *bro.* *Came House, Dorchester*; *Emo Park, Portarlington.*
- Portland**, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentick. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.; Master of the Horse '86-92 and '95-1905; L.L. Cathness-shire 89, L.L. Notts. '98; Pres. of the Home of Rest for Horses; *m.* June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. *Heir*, M. of Titchfield, s. C.
- Portman**, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). Surname Portman. B. 1829, s. 1888. M.P. Shaftesbury 52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; Hon. Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s. L.U. *Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset*; *Wentworth Lodge, Bournemouth*; 22, *Portman Square, W.*
- Portsmouth**, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91; Under-Sec. for War Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. Wallop, *bro.* L. *Brooks's.*
- Poulett**, William John Lydston, 7th E., (cr. 1706). B. 1883. C. *Hinton St. George, Crewkerne*; 4, *Whitehall Court, S.W. Bachelors'.*
- Powerscourt**, Mervyn Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1743). Surname Wingfield. B. 1880, s. 1904. I.P.; Baron Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom; M.V.O.; *m.* 1903, Sybil, *d.* late Mr. Walter Pleydell-Bouverie, *Heir*, Hon. Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, s. L.U. *Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, Ireland. Guards and Marlborough.*
- Powis**, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. *m.* '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox, *d.* of late Lord Conyers (see Darcy de Knayth); L.L. Shropshire. *Heir*, Visct. Clive, s. C. *Carlton.*
- \*Queensberry**, Percy Sholto, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). Surname Douglas. B. 1868, s. 1900. S.P. Lieut. 3rd Battn. King's Own Scottish Borderers. *Heir*, Lord Douglas Howick, s. *Army and Navy.*
- Radnor**, Jacob, 6th Earl of (c. 1765). Surname Pleydell Bouverie. B. 1868, s. 1900. M.P. Wilton D. of Wilts '92-1900. Lieut.-Col. comdg. 1st Wilts Rifle Vol. Corps 1903. C. *Heir*, Visct. Folkestone, s. C. *Longford Castle, Salisbury. Carlton, St. Stephen's, Turf.*
- \*Radstock**, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1833, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon. *Heir*, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. *Mayfield, Woolston, Hants.*
- Raglan**, George FitzRoy Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Lieut.-Col. (Hon. Col.) Roy. Engineers Milit.; Under-Sec. for War 1900-1902; Gov. of Isle of Man 1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. C. *Government House, Isle of Man*; 27, *Half Moon Street, W. Carlton.*
- Ramsay** (see Dalhousie).
- Ranfurly**, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox. B. 1856, s. 1875. G.C.M.G.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-7; Gov. New Zealand '97-1904. P.C. Ireland 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Northland, s. C. *Northland House, Dunganon, Co. Tyrone. Carlton, Bachelors', R.Y.S. (Coves), Ulster (Belfast).*
- Rathdonnell**, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname McClintock-Bunbury. B. 1848, s. 1879. I.R.P. '89; L.L. Co. Carlow '90. *Heir*, Hon. T. L. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. *Lisnavagh, Rathvilly, co. Carlow. Carlton.*
- Rathmore**, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish Bar '62; Q.C. '68; Law Adviser Irish Govt. '68; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Paymaster-Gen. '80; First Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95; P.C.; LL.D.; Direc. L. & N. W. Ry. C. *The Oaks, Wimbledon. Carlton.*
- Ravensworth**, Arthur Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1821), and a Bt. (1642). Surname Liddell. B. 1837, s. 1904; formerly in the War Office. *m.* '60, Sophia Harriet, *d.* of Sir T. Waller, 2nd Bt. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Wellesley Liddell, s. C. *Ravenscourt Castle, Gateshead, Durham. Junior Carlton.*
- Rayleigh**, John William, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Strutt. O.M. B. 1842, s. 1873. E. at

- and Hon. Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman '65; Sc.D. Camb. and Dublin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge '79-84; Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution '87-1905; formerly one of the secretaries of the Royal Society; Scientific adviser to Trinity House; author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics, republished by the Camb. Univ. Press; O.M. June 1902; Knight of the Prussian Order "Pour le Mérite"; awarded the Nobel prize for Physics 1904, and presented it to Cambridge University. P.C. 1905. President Royal Society Nov. 30th, 1905. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Strutt, s. C. *Terling Place, Wilham, Essex. - Athenæum.*
- Reay**, Donald James, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881). Surname Mackay. B. 1839, s. 1876. P.C.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Chief of Clan Mackay; Rector of St. Andrews Univ. '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92; Under-Sec. for India '94-5; President Univ. Coll., London, and Roy. Asiatic Society; Chm. London Sch. Bd. '97-1904; first pres. British Academy, 1902. Hon. D.Litt. Oxford and Cambridge 1904. *Heir*, Baron Æ. Mackay, c. (to Sc. barony). L. *Carolside, Earlstoun, Berwickshire, N.B.*; *Ophemert, Netherlands*; 6, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers', Athenæum, St. James's, New (Edinburgh).*
- Redesdale**, Algernon Bertiam, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Freeman-Mitford. B. 1837; 3rd s. of Henry Reveley Mitford, of Exbury, Hants. Entered Foreign Office '58; Sec. to H.M. Office of Works '74-86; M.P. S.W. Warwickshire '92-5; author "Tales of Old Japan," etc. G.C.V.O., K.C.B. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. C. B. Ogilvy Freeman Mitford, s. C. *Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh, Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Rendel**, Stuart, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel. B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised; director Armstrong, Mitchell, & Co.; M.P. Montgomeryshire '80-94. L. *Hatchlands, Guildford*; 1, *Carlton Gardens. Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- \***Rendlesham**, Frederick William Brook, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Thellusson. B. 1840, s. 1852. I.P.; M.P. E. Suffolk '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. F. A. C. Thellusson, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Revelstoke**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Baring. B. 1863, s. 1897. P.C. Director Bank of England; partner Baring Bros. & Co. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Baring, bro. L.U. 3, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Travellers', Turf.*
- Ribblesdale**, Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1854, s. 1876. P.C.; Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Master of Buckhounds '92-95; chief L. Whip House of Lords '98; Trustee Nat. Portrait Gallery; Member Royal Commission on Horse Breeding. *Heir*, Hon. C. A. Lister, s. L. *Gisburne Park, Yorks*; 32, *Green Street, W. Turf, Brooks's.*
- Richmond and Gordon**, Charles Henry, C.B. 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Gordon-Lennox. B. 1845, s. 1903. M.P. W. Sussex '69-85, and Chichester '85-88; Col. 3rd Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; Member Roy. Commn. on Military and Volunteer Forces 1903; A.D.C. to the King; G.C.V.O. 1904; K.G. 1905. *Heir*, F. of March, s. C. *Goodwood, Chichester. Carlton.*
- Ridley**, Matthew White, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Ridley. B. 1874, s. 1904. m. 1899. Hon. Rosamond Cornelia Gwladys Guest, d. of Lord Wimborne; M.P. Stalybridge 1900-4; a Tariff Reformer. *Heir*, Hon. Matthew White Ridley, s. *Blagdon, Cramlington, Northumberland*; 10, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Ripon**, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M. of (cr. 1871). Surname Robinson. B. 1827. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.S.I.; C.I.E.; V.D.; M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9; succ. as E. de Grey and Ripon '59; Under-Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec. for War '63-66; Sec. of State for India '66; Pres. of Coun. '68-73; Gov. Gen. of India '80-84; First Lord of the Admiralty Feb. to July '86; Col. Sec. '92-5; Lord Privy Seal Dec. 1905; Chancellor of Univ. of Leeds. *Heir*, E. de Grey, s. L. *Studley Royal, Ripon*; 9, *Chelsea Embankment, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Ripon**, William Boyd, 3rd Bp. of. (See founded 678, restored 1836.) Surname Carpenter. B. 1841, app. 1884. E. at Cambridge; Senior Optime '64; vicar of St. James's, Holloway, '70, Christ Church, Paddington, and Chaplain to the Queen '79; Canon of Windsor '82; Bishop of Ripon '84. Hulsean Lecturer in '78; Bampton Lecturer in '87. Lecturer in Pastoral Theology, Cambridge, '94; Noble Lecturer, Harvard, U.S.A., 1904. Author of "Twilight Dreams," "Truth in Tales," volumes of sermons, "Book of Household Prayers," "Lectures on Preaching," "Thoughts on Reunion," "Popular History of the Church of England," "Religion in the Poets," etc. D.D. and Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.) '89; Hon. D.D. Durham, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; Knight of Royal Crown, Prussia. *The Palace, Ripon*; 2, *Morpeth Mansions. Athenæum.*
- [**Ritchie**, Charles Thomson, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Ritchie. Died 1906. See OBITUARY.]
- Robartes** (see Clifden).
- Roberts of Kandahar and Pretoria**, Frederick Sleigh, 1st E. (cr. 1901). Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E. at Eton and Addiscombe. Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major '60; served in the Indian Mutiny, and gained the Victoria Cross; in the Abyssinian war ('68) as Assistant Quartermaster-General and brevet Lieut.-Colonel; in the Loosha Expeditionary Force; C.B. '72; Quartermaster-General in India '75; in the Afghan war of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and gained a brilliant victory at Charasiab and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he marched from Cabul to Candahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, and defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet '81, and given the G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he took command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian Army '85; was created a Peer Jan. '92; in April '93 resigned his command. Field-Marshal and Com.-in-Chief in Ireland '95; appointed to command the forces in S. Africa at the end of '99, and achieved a series of brilliant successes, amongst them being the relief of Kimberley, the capture of



Cronje, and the annexation of the two Republics. His only son won his V.C., and met his death at the battle of Colenso. In recognition of his services his lordship was in 1901 created an Earl, and voted a grant of £100,000; received the order of the Garter, and the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in the German Army. He was appointed Commr.-in-Chief in succession to Lord Wolseley, but retired on abolition of the office, Feb. 1904. Visi ed S. Africa 1904. In 1905 issued a stirring appeal for a system of national military training as the only alternative to conscription. Hon. LL.D. Dublin '80; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '81. Cambridge University made him an hon. LL.D. in June, and he was made a G.C.S.I. in May '93; D.L. Edin. '93; D.Lit. Dublin (hon.) 1901; LL.D. Durham 1903; P.C. '95; K.P. '97; K.G. 1901; O.M. 1902. *Heiress-pres.*, Lady Aileen Mary, d. *Athenæum*, *Marlborough, United Service*.

**Robertson**, James Patrick Bannerman, L. (cr. 1899). Surname Robertson. B. 1845. P.C. Called to the Scottish Bar '67; Q.C. '85; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '85-86; Lord Advocate '88-91. Lord Justice General and Lord Pres. of Court of Session in Scotland '91-99; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary '99; Chairman Roy. Comm. on Univ. Education in Ireland, 1901. M.P. Buteshire '85-91. 108, *Eaton Square, S.W.*; *Evington Place, Ashford, Kent*.

\***Rochester**, John Reginald, 101st Bp. of. (See founded 604.) Surname Harmer. B. 1857; s. Rev. George Harmer. E. Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (Bell Univ. Schol., 5th Classic '81; 1st class Theological Tripos; Fellow King's '83). Deacon '83, priest '84; Chaplain to Bishop Lightfoot, and one of his literary executors; edited his "Apostolic Fathers," etc.; Fellow Corpus Christi, Camb. '90; Dean '92; Bishop of Adelaide '95; Bishop of Rochester March 1905. *Satis House, Rochester*.

\***Roden**, William Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Capt. R.N. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. R. J. O. Jocelyn, bro. *Tullymore Park, co. Down*; *Dundalk House, co. Louth*.

**Rodney**, George Brydges Harley Dennett, 7th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Rodney. B. 1857, s. 1864. *Heir*, Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, s. C. *Berrington Hall, Leominster, Carlton*.

**Rollo**, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1651). Sits as Lord Dunning (1869). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly S.R.P. *Heir*, William, Master of Rollo, s. L. *Duncrub Castle, Dunning, N.B. Athenæum*.

**Romilly**, William Gaspard Guy 4th L. (cr. 1866). Surname Romilly. B. 1899, s. 1905. *Porthkerry, Barry, S. Wales*.

**Romney**, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marham. B. 1864, s. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Marham, s. C. *Gayton Hall, King's Lynn*.

**Rosebery**, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). P.C., K.G., K.T. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828). Surname Primrose. B. 1847, s. 1868. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford; m. '78, Hannah (died '90), d. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Sec. Home Office, '81-3; Lord Rector Univ. Edinburgh '80 and Glasgow '99; Lord Privy Seal, and First Commr. of Works '85; Foreign Sec. '86; cast in his fortunes fully with Mr. Gladstone,

entirely agreeing with his Home Rule policy. Elected L.C.C. Jan. 17th, '89, and Chairman '89-'91 and '92; Foreign Sec. '92, and K.G. Succeeded Mr. Gladstone in March '94 as Prime Minister, and carried on the government till its defeat in '95. During '96 his attitude upon the Armenian Question differed from that of Mr. Gladstone, and finally he decided upon resigning the leadership of the party in order to leave himself an absolutely free hand upon this question. In '98, from his place in the House of Peers, he paid a noble and eloquent tribute to the life and public services of Mr. Gladstone, and later on supported the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation. He urged the country to support the Government in its prosecution of the Transvaal war during '99, but in a letter to Capt. Lambton, Liberal candidate for Newcastle, in Sept. 1900, he condemned the general conduct of affairs by the Govt., and in speeches in the House of Lords during the Session he urged the necessity of army reform. In Nov. 1901 he consented to address a meeting of Derbyshire Liberals, declaring that he felt that, at a crisis in the fortunes of the country which he was persuaded was grave and daily increasing in gravity, he should put his views into the common stock. In Dec. 1901 he delivered the historic Chesterfield speech, in which he declared that the Liberal party were free from the Irish alliance. In Oct. 1902 his lordship unveiled a statue of Mr. Gladstone at Glasgow, and in 1903-4-5 he was the most conspicuous opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and of the Government, while he drew appreciably nearer the official Liberal party. Just before the Jan. 1906 General Election he made a strong pronouncement against Home Rule, and took no part in the formation of the Liberal Government which followed the election. He is a Captain of the Royal Co. of Archers (the King's Bodyguard for Scotland). L.L. Linlithgow and Midlothian. Author of "William Pitt the Younger," '91, "Sir Robert Peel," '99, "The Last Phase," 1900, and "Lord Randolph Churchill," 1906. Lord Rosebery won the Derby in '94, '95, and 1905. High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames 1901; Chancellor of Lond. Univ. 1902. *Heir*, Lord Dalmeny, M.P., s., who came of age Jan. 1903. L. *Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard; Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh; The Durdans, Epsom*; 38, *Berkeley Square, W. Brooks's*.

**Rosmead**, Hercules Arthur Temple, and L. (cr. 1896). Surname Robinson. B. 1866, s. 1897. Served in S. Africa 1900 as Major 6th Battn. Lancs. Fusiliers. m. Hon. Edith L. Hancock, d. 4th Ld. Castlemaine. *Heir*, Hon. Hercules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. *Carlton, Army and Navy, Bath*.

**Rosse**, Lawrence, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Parsons. B. 1840, s. 1867. K.P.; F.R.S. and D.C.L. Oxon; LL.D. Dub.; I.R.P. '68; Chan. Dub. Univ.; Pres. Roy. Dub. Soc. '87-92; Pres. Roy. Dublin Academy '96-1901; L.L. King's Co. *Heir*, Lord Oxmantown, s. C. *Birr Castle, King's County. Athenæum, Carlton*.

**Rosslyn**, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1869, s. 1890. Late Lieut. Thorneycroft's M. I., and was at the relief of Ladysmith, 1900; private sec. (unpaid) to the Sec. of State for

- Scotland; a member of the dramatic profession under the name of James Erskine. *Heir*, Lord Loughborough, s. *Dysart, Fife, N.B.*
- Rossmore**, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname Westenra. B. 1853, s. 1874; L.L. Co. Monaghan. *Heir*, Hon. William Westenra, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \***Roths**, Norman Evelyn Leslie, 18th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. Surname Leslie. B. 1877, s. 1893. *Heir*, Lord Leslie, s. *Leslie House, Leslie, Fife, N.B.*
- Rothschild**, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Rothschild. B. 1840; e. s. late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; L.L. Buckinghamshire since '89; was Chm. Old Age Pensions Committee. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, M.P., s. L.U. 148, *Piccadilly; Tring Park, Tring, Turf, Marlborough, St. James's, Brooks's*.
- Roxburgh**, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker. B. 1876, s. 1892. K.T. Served in the S. African campaign 1900; A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales during his colonial tour. m. 1903, May, d. of late Ogden Goelet, of Newport, U.S.A. *Heir*, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, *bro. Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.*
- Russell**, John Francis Stanley, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. L.C.C., M.I.E.E.; m. (1) Mabel, d. of Sir Claude Scott, Bart. (who obtained a divorce from him in 1901); and (2) Marion, d. of George Cooke of Cumbernauld. *Heir*, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, *bro. Telegraph House, Chichester; 57, Garden Square, W.C. Automobile, Reform*.
- \***Ruthven**, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651). Surname Hore-Ruthven. B. 1838, s. 1864. m. '69, Lady Caroline Gore, e. d. of Earl of Arran, K.P.; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *Heir*, Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, D.S.O. Major Scots Guards, s. C. *Harperstown, Taghmon, Co. Wexford; Newland, Gorebridge, Midlothian, Carlton*.
- Rutland**, Henry John Brinsley, 8th D. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1906. Was principal private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Leicestershire, Melton Div., '88-95; L.L. Leicestershire; was in '96 summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Manners of Haddon (cr. 1679). *Heir*, M. of Granby, s. C. *Belvoir Castle, Grantham; Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield; Stanton, Woodhouse, Rowsley; 3, Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- Sackville**, Lionel, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sackville-West. B. 1827, s. 1888. Dip. service '47; Sec. of Embassy '67; Acting Min. Plen. at Paris '71-2; Min. to Argentine Repub. '72-8, Madrid '78-81, Washington '81-8; G.C.M.G. '88. *Heir*, Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, *bro. C. Knole Park, Sevenoaks, Kent*.
- St. Albans**, Edgar, 3rd Bp. of (See created 1877). Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1903. E. New Coll., Oxford; 1st class Mods. '65, 2nd class Lit. Hum. '67, B.A. '68, M.A. '70, D.D. '95, Hon. D.D. (Durham) '96; deacon '68, priest '69; curate of Taynton, Oxon, '68-9, Witney '69-71, and St. James's, Bermondsey, '71-2; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta '72 and was his successor's Commissary '76-88; Hon. Canon of Winchester '84; Vicar of Portsea '78-96. Examining Chaplain to Bp. of Winchester '76; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen '90; in '93 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth; and in '96 Bishop of Newcastle, whence he was translated to St. Albans 1903. Author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. *Highams, Woodford Green, Essex. Athenæum*.
- St. Albans**, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beauclerk. B. 1870, s. 1898. Hered. Grand Falconer and hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, *bro. Redbourne, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire*.
- St. Aldwyn**, Michael Edward, 1st Visct. (cr. 1905). Surname Hicks Beach. B. 1837. E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; High Steward Gloucester; M.P. East Gloucestershire '64-85, Bristol West '85-1906; Parliamentary Sec. to Poor Law Board March to Aug. '68; Under Sec. Home Office Aug. to Dec. '68; Chief Sec. for Ireland '74-8 and '86-7; Sec. for Colonies '78-80; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons '85-6; Chief Sec. for Ireland for a few months in '86, but resigned owing to ill health; President of the Board of Trade '88-92; Chancellor of the Exchequer '95-1902; retired from official life Aug. 1902. P.C. and D.C.L. Chairman Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904. He was one of the first of the Unionist leaders to oppose Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and founded the Unionist Free Food League, but later leaned to Mr. Balfour's Retaliation policy. *Heir*, Hon. Michael H. Hicks-Beach, M.P., s. *Coln St. Aldwyns, Fairford, Gloucestershire; 81, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton and Athenæum*.
- St. Asaph**, Alfred George, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. E. Jesus Coll., Oxon. Deacon '74; curate of Llandinog and second master of Llandovery College, '74-5; head master of the same college '75-85; vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85. *The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire. Athenæum*.
- St. Davids**, John, 120th Bp. of. Surname Owen. B. 1854. (This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal.) E. Bottwog Grammar Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford; senior mathematical master at Appleby Grammar School; Professor of Welsh and Classical lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter '79; Warden and Head-master of Llandovery College '85-89; Dean of St. Asaph '89; Principal Lampeter College '92, and Residential Canon at St. Asaph; Bp. '97. *The Palace, Abergwili R.S.O., Carmarthenshire. Athenæum*.
- St. Germans**, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Eliot. B. 1835, s. 1881. Formerly R.N., and clerk in Foreign Office. *Heir*, Lord Eliot, s. L.U. *Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall; 13, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. Travellers*.
- St. John** of Bletsoe, Beauchamp Moubray, 16th L. (cr. 1558). Surname St. John. B. 1844, s. 1887. Formerly in the Army; L.L. Bedfordshire. *Heir*, Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, D.L., J.P. Beds., s. C. *Melchbourne Park, Sharnbrook, Beds. Junior Carlton*.



- St. Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Sugden. B. 1847, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. F. E. Sugden, *n*.
- St. Levan, John, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1829. *e.s.* late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; *m.* Lady Elizabeth, and *d.* 4th M. Townshend; Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry; M.P. W. Cornwall '58-85, and St. Ives D. '85-7. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, s. L.U. *St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall*.
- St. Oswald, Rowland, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in Soudan Campaign '85. *Heir*, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. *Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks*; 11, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- St. Vincent, Carnegie Parker, 5th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jervis. B. 1855, s. 1885. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. R. C. Jervis, *bro.* C. Norton Disney, *Newark*; *Sutton-on-Derwent, Yorks*.
- Salisbury, John, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded 1042.) Surname Wordsworth. B. 1843; s. late Bishop of Lincoln. *E.* at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxon. Deacon '67; priest '69; Fellow and College Tutor of Brasenose, Proctor, Grinfield Lecturer, Select Preacher, Bampton Lecturer, Examiner for Classical Moderations and in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father; Canon of Rochester '83, and Bishop of Salisbury '85. Author of "Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin," the Bampton Lectures for '81, "The One Religion"; a critical edition of the Vulgate New Testament (in partnership with the Rev. H. J. White); a "Memoir of the Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews 1853-1892"; "The Ministry of Grace," 1901; visited the Patriarchs and Chief Prelates of the East to present the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference of '97 on Union among Christians; chairman of a joint committee of Convocations which published (April 1902) "The Position of the Laity"; President Anglican and Foreign Church Society, Church Historical Society, and Central Society for Sacred Study; Chairman Jerusalem and the East Mission Fund; Chaplain of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Member British Academy 1905. *Palace, Salisbury*; *West Lulworth, Wareham*; *Lollards' Tower, S.E.*
- Salisbury, James E. H., P.C., C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1879). Surname Gascoyne-Cecil. B. 1861, s. 1903. *E.* Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; M.P. Darwen, Lancs, '85-92, and Rochester '93-1903; served in South Africa 1900; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs 1900-03; Lord Privy Seal 1903-5; A.D.C. to the King; High Steward of Westminster 1903; President Board of Trade Mar.—Dec. 1905. *m.* '87, Cicely Alice Gore, 2nd *d.* 5th Earl of Arran. *Heir*, Robert Arthur J., Viscount Cranborne. C. *Hatfield House, Hatfield, Herts*; *Manor House, Cranborne*; 20, *Arlington St., S.W. Carlton, Travellers, Athenæum*.
- Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraser. B. 1851, s. 1886. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. *Carlton*.
- Sanderson, Thomas H., 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Sanderson. B. 1841. Junior clerk in Foreign Office '59; private secretary to Lord Stanley, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs '66-68; assisted the late Lord Tenterden as H.M.'s Agent at Geneva with reference to the *Alabama* claims Nov. '71; was again private secretary to Lord Derby from '74 to '78, and to the late Earl Granville April '80—June '85; Assist. Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs April '89; Permanent Under-Sec. Jan. '94; retired Feb. 1st, 1906; C.B. '80; K.C.M.G. '87; K.C.B. '93; G.C.B. 1900; I.S.O. 1902. 65, *Wimpole St. Athenæum, Travellers*.
- Sandhurst, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, s. 1876. G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Under-Sec. for War '86, and '92-'95; Gov. of Bombay '95-1900; P.C. 1906. *m.* 1881, Lady Victoria, *d.* of the 4th Earl Spencer. *Heir*, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, *bro.* L. 60, *Eaton Square, S.W. Turf and Garrick*.
- Sandwich, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Montagu. B. 1839, s. 1884. M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col. Gren. Guards; Chm. Hunts C.C.; L.L. Hunts '91. K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Admiral the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., *bro.* *Hinchingbrooke, Hunts*; *Hook Court, Beaminstor, Dorset*; 18, *Buckingham Gate, S.W. Travellers, Turf*.
- Sandys, Michael Edwin Marcus, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Sandys. B. 1855, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Edmund A. Marcus Sandys, *bro.* L. *Turf, Brooks's*.
- Savile, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1888). Surname Lumley-Savile. B. 1854, s. 1896. Has served in Diplomatic Service and Foreign Office. 12, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square*; *Rufford Abbey, Ollerton*; *Walshaw Moor, Hebden Bridge*; *Ristworth Lodge, Halifax*; *Villa Edelweiss, Cannes*.
- Saye and Sele, John Fiennes, 14th L. (cr. 1447, 1603). Surname Twisleton Wykeham-Fiennes. B. 1830, s. 1887. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Geoffrey Cecil T. W. Fiennes, s. *Sunbury House, Reading*.
- Scarborough, Aldred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Surname Lumley. B. 1857, s. 1884. Served in S. Africa 1900 with the Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. O. V. Lumley, *bro.* C. *Sanbeck Park, Rotherham. Carlton*.
- Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Curzon. B. 1831, s. 1856. Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Lord Curzon of Kedleston (I.P.), s. C. *Carlton, Arthur's*.
- Seafeld, James, 11th E. of (cr. 1701), and a Baronet. Sits as Ld. Strathpey (1884). Surname Ogilvie-Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, *bro.* C. *Palais Victor Hugo, Nice, France. Caledonian, Junior Constitutional*.
- Seaton, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, *bro.* *Beechwood, Plympton, Devon. Carlton and Travellers*.
- Sefton, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). Sits as Ld. Sefton (1831). Surname Molyneux. B. 1871, s. 1901. Master of the Horse Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Molyneux, s. L. *Croxeth, Liverpool*.
- Selborne, William Waldegrave, 2nd E. of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1872). Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1895. *m.* Lady Maud Cecil, *d.* of 3rd M. of Salisbury; M.P. Petersfield D. '85-92, W. Edinburgh '92-5; Under-Sec. for the Colonies '95-1900, First Lord of the

- Admiralty 1900-5; High Commissioner for S. Africa and Administrator of Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1905; Hon. Col. 3rd Militia Batt. of the Hampshire Regt.; P.C. 1900; Elder Brother of the Trinity House. L.U. *Heir*, Visct. Wolmer, s. *Blackmoor, Liss, Hants. Brooks's.*
- Selby, William Court, 1st Visct. (cr. 1905). Surname Gully. B. 1835. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. Pres. Camb. Union; Inner Temple '60; Q.C. '77; Benchet '79; Recorder Wigan '86-95; Speaker '95-1905; Hon. LL.D. Camb.; D.C.L. Oxon. Granted £4000 a year for life and made a Viscount June 1905. Received freedom of the City. *Heir*, Hon. James W.H. Gully, s. 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.; Sutton Place, Seaford, Sussex.*
- \*Sempill, John, 18th L. (cr. 1489). Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1863, s. 1905. S.P. m. '92, Gwendolen, e. d. Mr. Herbert Prodgers. *Heir*, Hon. William F. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s.
- Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1886. Lieut.-Col. commanding North of Ireland Imp. Yeo.; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Anthony Lord Ashley, s. C. *St. Giles's House, Cranborne, Dorset; Belfast Castle, Belfast; 38, Bryanston Square, W. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf.*
- Shannon, Richard Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Sits as L. Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle. B. 1860, s. 1890. *Heir*, Viscount Boyle, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Sheffield, Henry North, 3rd E. of (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Sheffield (1802). Surname Holroyd. B. 1832, s. 1876. M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; formerly in dip. service. *Heir*, Lord Stanley of Alderley (to *Ir. barony*), c. C. *Carlton.*
- \*Sherard, Philip Halton, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Sherard. B. 1851, s. 1902. I.P.; *Heir*, Ralph Woodchurch Sherard, bro. C. *Glatton, Peterborough.*
- Sherborne, Edward Lenox, 4th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Canon F. G. Dutton, bro. *Sherborne House, Northleah, S.S.O.; 9, St. James's Square. Travellers', Boodle's.*
- Shrewsbury and Talbot, Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). Surname Chetwynd-Talbot. B. 1860, s. 1877. E. Eton. Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland. *Heir*, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. *Ingestre Hall, Stafford. Carlton, Marlborough, and White's.*
- Shute (see Barrington).
- Shuttleworth, Ughtred J., 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Kay-Shuttleworth. B. 1844. M.P. Hastings '69-80, and Clitheroe '85-1902; Under-Sec. India '86; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster '86; Sec. to Admiralty '92-5. P.C. *Heir*, Hon. Lawrence Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, s. L. *Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley; Barbon Manor, Kirkby Lonsdale; 28, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Nat. Liberal.*
- Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1805). Surname Addington. B. 1824, s. 1864. M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in R.N. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Addington, s. C. *Uppottery Manor, Devon; 78, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Silchester (see Longford).
- Sinclair, Charles William, 15th L. (cr. 1449). Surname St. Clair. B. 1831, s. 1880. S.R.P.; retired Colonel. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. A. J. M. St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, s. C. 55, *Onslow Square, London, S.W. Carlton, United Service.*
- Sligo, Henry Ulick, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Monteaigle (1806). Surname Browne. B. 1831, s. 1903. Bengal Civil Service '51-86; m. Catherine Henrietta, d. of the late Mr. W. S. Dicken. *Heir*, Earl of Altamont, s. *Westport House, Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland.*
- \*Sodor and Man, Norman Dumenil John, 69th Bp. of. Surname Stratton. B. 1840, app. 1892. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '69, D.D. '92); priest '65; Vicar of Kirkby Wharfe '66; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '80; Hon. Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; Dean of Sodor and Man '95. *Bishop's Court, Isle of Man; 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. National Club.*
- Somerhill (see Clanricarde).
- Somers, Arthur Herbert Tennyson, 6th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1887, s. 1899. *Heir*, Rev. Henry L. Somers Cocks, un. *The Briary, Freshwater, I.W.*
- Somerset, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. *Heir*, Ld. Percy St. Maur, bro. *Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough; Berry Pomeroy, Tolnes. Army and Navy, Carlton, Wellington.*
- Somerton (see Normanton).
- Sondes, George Edward, 2nd E. (cr. 1860). Surname Milles. B. 1861, s. 1894. Lieut. Imp. Yeo. in S. African campaign 1900-1901. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Lewis Milles, bro. *Lees Court, Faversham; Nackington, Canterbury; Elmham Hall, Dereham, Norfolk. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Southampton, Charles Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1867, s. 1872. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. Fitz-Roy, bro. *Idlicote, Shipston-on-Stour.*
- Southesk, Charles N., 10th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie. B. 1854, s. 1905. Col. Comm. Forfar and Kincardine Artillery. *Heir*, Lord Carnegie, s. C. *Kinnaird Castle, Breechin, N.B. Carlton.*
- Southwark, Edward Stuart, 1st Bp. of (see founded 1905). Surname Talbot. B. 1844. E. Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxford; 1st class in Classics '65, and in Law and Modern History '66; Warden Keble Coll. '70-88; Vicar of Leeds '88-95; Hon. Canon of Ripon '91; Chaplain to Queen Victoria '94; Bishop of Rochester '95. Select preacher at Oxford. A contributor to "Lux Mundi." Acting Dean of Southwark Cathedral 1905. *Bishop's House, Southwark. Athenæum.*
- \*Southwell, Arthur Robert Piers, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. m. '97, Dorothy Katharine, d. of Sir Wm. Walrond (Lord Waleran). I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. W. J. Southwell. *Knolton Hall, Ellesmere, Salop. Bachelors', New.*
- \*Southwell, Edwyn, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Hoskyns. B. 1851. E. Haileybury and Jesus Coll., Camb.; Hon. D.D. 1901. Ordained '74; curate at Welwyn, Herts, '74-80; Quebec Chapel '80-81; St. Clement's, N. Kensington, '81-86; Rector of St. Dunstan, Stepney '86-95; Vicar Bolton '95-1901; Hon. Canon of Manchester '99; Suffragan Bp. of Burnley 1901-4; Bp. of Southwell Sept. 1904. *Bishop's Manor, Southwell.*
- Spencer, John Poyntz, 5th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1835, s. 1857; P.C.; K.G.;



- M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-83 and Feb. to July '86; First Lord of the Adm. Aug. '92 to June '95; L.L. of Northants; formerly Chm. Northants Quarter Sessions; Chm. Northants C.C.; and Master of the Pytchley. Chan. Victoria Univ., Manchester, '92; Member of Council of Duke of Cornwall (Prince of Wales), and Keeper of the Privy Seal 1901. Freeman of the city of Exeter 1902. App. 1902 Leader of the Liberal Peers in the House of Lords in succession to the late Earl of Kimberley. *Heir*, Visct. Althorp, *h.-bro.* L. Althorp, Northampton. *Athenæum*, *Brooks's*.
- Stafford**, Fitz Osbert Edward, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. *Heirship* in dispute between Francis E. Fitz Herbert, *n.*, and William Henry Stafford Jerningham, heir presumptive to the Baronetcy of "Jerningham of Costessey," who claims like his late father to be heir presumptive to the "Barony of Stafford" in the male line, c. L.U. *Costessey Park, Norwich; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manor, Salop.*
- Stair**, John Hew North G. H. H., 11th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Ld. Oxenford (1841). Surname Dalrymple. B. 1848, s. 1903. *Heir*, John James, Visct. Dalrymple, s. L. Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wiglowntshire; *Oxenford Castle, Dalkeith.*
- Stalbridge**, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886) Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Chamb. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-85; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86; Chm. L. & N.W.R. since '91. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. L.U. 22, *Sussex Square, W.*
- Stamford**, William, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1850, s. 1890. *m.* '95, Elizabeth Louisa Penelope, d. of Rev. C. Theobald, R.D.; M.A. Oxon; formerly Prof. of Classics and Philosophy at Codrington Coll., Barbados. *Heir*, Lord Grey of Groby, s. *Dunham, Massey Hall, Altrincham; Llandaff House, Weybridge. Grosvenor.*
- Stanhope**, James Richard, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Stanhope. B. 1880, s. 1905. Lieut. Grenadier Guards; A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, Commanding London District. *Chevening, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
- Stanley of Alderley**, Lyulph Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1839). B. 1839, s. 1903. Ed. Eton and Balliol Coll. (Fellow '62-69). M.P. Oldham '80-85; Vice-Chairman London School Board '97; *m.* '73, Mary, d. Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Lyulph Stanley, M.P., s. L. 15, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- Stanmore**, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton Gordon. B. 1829. M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '79; G.C.M.G.; sec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Corfu '58; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; M.P. Beverley '54-7; Gov. of New Brunswick '61-6, Trinidad '66-70, Mauritius '71-4, Fiji '75-80, New Zealand '80-82, Ceylon '83-90; mem. of Roy. Commission on Historical Manuscripts 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Maurice Gordon, Capt. 3rd Battn. Gordon Highlanders, s. *Red House, Ascol.*
- Stewart of Garlies** (see Galloway).
- Stradbroke**, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Baron Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1886. C.B. *m.* '98, Helena V. A., only *d.* late General Keith Fraser; M.A. Camb.; Col. Comdg. 1st Norfolk R. G. Art. Vols.; A.D.C. to the King; Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90; C.V.O., D.L., J.P., Suffolk; Vice-Chairman East Suffolk C.C. *Heir*, John A. Alexander, Visct. Dunwich, s. C. *Henham, Wangford. Bachelors', Carlton.*
- Strafford**, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Byng. B. 1835, s. 1899. Vicar of St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, '67-89; Chaplain to Hampton Court Palace '65-7, the late Queen, the Speaker '74-89; Grand Chaplain of England in Freemasonry '89. *Heir*, Visct. Enfield, s. *Wrotham Park, Barnet; 5, St. James's Square.*
- Strange** (see Athole).
- Strathcona and Mount Royal**, Donald Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Smith. B. 1820; s. of Alexander Smith of Archibston, Scotland, and Barbara, d. of Donald Stewart. *m.* Isabella Sophia, *d.* of Richard Hardisty of Canada. Pres. Bank of Montreal and Director Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railways; Gov. of Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor McGill Univ., Montreal, and Aberdeen Univs., Hon. D.C.L. Oxon., and Hon. LL.D. Camb., Yale, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Toronto, Laval and Victoria (Manchester) Univs.; High Commr. for Canada in London since '96. G.C.M.G., F.R.S. He and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. *Dorchester Street, Montreal; Silver Heights, Manitoba; Norway House, Pictou, Nova Scotia; Glencoe, N.B.; Colonsay, N.B.; Knebworth, Herts; Debdon Hall, Newport, Essex; 28, Grosvenor Square, W. Athenæum.*
- Stratheden and Campbell**, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell. B. 1829, s. 1893. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, *Bruton Street, W.; Hartrigge, Jedburgh.*
- Strathmore and Kinghorne**, Claude George, 14th E. of (cr. 1666). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Surname Bowes-Lyon. B. March 14th, 1855, s. 1904. L.L. Forfarshire; *m.* '81, Cecilia Nina, *da.* late Rev. C. W. Cavendish-Bentinck. *Heir*, Lord Glamis, s., Scots Guards. C. *Glamis Castle, Forfarshire; Streallam Castle, Darlington; St. Paul's, Wilden Bury, Welwyn. Carlton.*
- Strathspey** (see Seafield).
- Stuart of Castle Stuart** (see Moray).
- Sudeley**, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S.; P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in R.N.; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L.U. *Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey.*
- Sudley** (see Arran).
- Suffield**, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). Surname Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O.; Lord-in-Waiting 1901-5; Master of Buckhounds '86-7; K.C.B. '76; Permanent Lord-in-Waiting to the King; Hon.-Col. Norfolk Militia Artillery. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. C. Harbord, s. L.U. *Guntton Park, Norwich; 4, Manchester Square, W. Marlborough.*
- Suffolk and Berkshire**, Henry Molyneux Paget, 10th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. *Heir*, the Hon. J. K. Estcourt, *bro. Charlton Park, Malmesbury.*

- Sutherland, Cromartie**, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B. 1851, s. 1892. K.G. Col. Staffordshire Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Sutherland '74-86; L.L. Sutherlandshire since '92. *Heir*, M. of Stafford, s. *Trentham Hall, Staffordshire; Lilleshall, Newport, Salop; Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland; House of Tongue, Sutherland; Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- Swansea, Ernest Ambrose**, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Vivian. B. 1848, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. Odo Richard Vivian, *h.-bro.* C. 27, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- \***Taafe, Henry**, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taafe. B. 1872, s. 1895. *m.* '97, Maria M. Fuchs. Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Taafe, and Baron Ballymore, of Corren, co. Cavan, in Ireland; holds a commission in the Kaiser Franz-Josef Regiment of Dragoons of the Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. Edward C. R. Taafe, s. *Ellischau Castle, Silberberg, Bohemia.*
- Talbot de Malahide, Richard Wogan**, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname Talbot. B. 1846, s. 1883. *m.* 1st. '73, Emily Harriet, d. of Sir James Boswell, and 2ndly, Isabel Charlotte, widow of John Gurney of Sprowston Hall. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. *Auchibal House, Ayrshire; Malahide Castle, Dublin. Army and Navy, Carlton.*
- Tankerville, George Montagu**, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Bennet. B. 1852, s. 1899. Was in the R.N. '67-9; lieut. Rifle Brigade '72-80. *Heir*, Lord Ossulston, s. *Chillingham Castle, Belford, Northumberland; Thornton House, Mindrum R.S.O., Northumberland*
- \***Teignmouth, Charles John**, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, *bro.* C. *Crossways, Oxford.*
- Templemore, Arthur Henry**, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Chichester. B. 1854, s. 1906. *Heir*, Hon. A. C. S. Chichester, s. C. 4, *Portman Square. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Temple, Algernon William Stephen**, 5th E. (cr. 1822). Surname Temple-Gore-Langton. B. 1871, s. 1902. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Chandos Graham Temple-Gore-Langton, *bro.* *Newton Park, Bristol; Wotton, Aylesbury.*
- Templetown, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy**, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname Upton. B. 1853, s. 1890; *m.* '83, Lady Evelyn Finch Hatton, d. of 10th Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. I.R.P. '94. *Heir*, Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, s. *Castle Upton, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim.*
- Tennyson, Hallam**, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Tennyson. B. 1852, s. 1892. Author of biography of his father (published '97). Governor of S. Australia '99, and Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia 1902-4. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford 1904, G.C.M.G. P.C. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. *Aldworth, near Haslemere; Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenæum.*
- Tenterden, Charles Stuart Henry**, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1865, s. 1882. *E.* at Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb. *m.* Elfrida Charlotte, d. Major-Gen. Sir Alfred Turner. *Heir*, ——— 12, *Culford Mansions, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. St. James's.*
- Teynham, Henry John Philip Sidney**, 18th L. (cr. 1616). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1892. *m.* '95, Mabel, and d. of the late
- Col. H. Green Wilkinson, Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, s. *Ravensdale House, Ascot. Wellington.*
- Thring, Henry**, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Thring. B. 1818. Parliamentary Counsel '69-86; K.C.B. '73. L. *Alderhurst, Englefield Green, Surrey; 5, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Thurlow, Thomas John**, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1838, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85 and '86; Paymaster-Gen. '86. *Heir*, the Rev. the Hon. Charles Edward H.-T.-C.-Bruce, s. L. *Travellers'.*
- Tollemache, Wilbraham Frederick**, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1832, s. 1890. M.P. W. Cheshire '72-85. *Heir*, B. L. J. Tollemache, *g.s.* C. 61, *Cadogan Gardens, S.W.; Helmingham Hall, Stowmarket; Peckforton, Tarporley, Cheshire. Carlton.*
- Torphichen, James Walter**, 12th L. (cr. 1854). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. S.R.P. since '94. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, s. L. *Calder House, Mid-Calder, N.B. Naval and Military.*
- Torrington, George Master**, 9th V. (cr. 1712). Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. S. Byng, *un. C.* A minor. *Yotes Court, Maidstone.*
- Townshend, John James Dudley Stuart**, 6th M. (cr. 1786). Surname Townshend. B. 1866, s. 1899. *Heir*, Colonel Charles V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., *c.*
- Tredegar, Godfrey Charles**, 1st V. (cr. 1905) and 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Morgan. B. 1831, s. 1875. M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea; L.L. Monmouthshire '99; Hon. LL.D. Wales 1905. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Morgan, *bro.* C. *Carlton.*
- Trevor, Arthur William**, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B. 1852, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, *h.-bro.* C. *Carlton, White's.*
- \***Trimbletown, Charles Aloysius Barnewall**, 18th L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B. 1861, s. 1891; established ('93) his claim to the barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 16th Baron ('79) *m.* '89, Margaret Theresa, d. of Richard John Stephens, Esq., of Brisbane, Queensland. *Heir*, Hon. R. N. F. Barnewall, *s.*
- Truro, Charles William**, 4th Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877). Surname Stubbs. B. 1845, app. 1906. *E.* at Liverpool Royal Institution Sch. and Sidney-Sussex Coll., Cambridge (Hon. Fellow); Mathematical Honours, Le Bas University prize for an English essay. Ordained '68; curate at St. Mary's, Sheffield; vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, '71; of Stokenham, Devon, '84; rector of Wavertree '88; Dean of Ely '94; Bishop of Truro 1906. Select preacher at Cambridge in '81, '94, '96, and 1901, Lady Margaret Preacher '96, Hulsean Lecturer 1904, select preacher at Oxford '83 and '98-9, and at Harvard, U.S.A., 1900. He is a Broad Churchman and a Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," "Village Politics," "Land and the Labourers," "Christ and Democracy," "Christ and Economics," a "Creed for Christian Socialists," "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," "Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement," "Brython's Prayer and other Poems," "The Social Teaching of the Lord's Prayer," "In a Minster Garden: a Causerie of Things



- Old and New," "Cambridge and its Story," "Castles in the Air," and other poems; "The Christ of English Poetry," Hulsean Lectures.
- Tweddalle**, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweddalle (1881). K.T. Surname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878. M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal C.S.; Ld. High Comm. to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '90-92, '96, and '97. *Heir*, E. of Gifford, s. L.U. *Yester*, Haddingtonshire, N.B.; 6, *Hill Street, W. Travellers*'.
- Twedmouth**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1849, s. 1894. P.C.; E. Harrow and Christ Ch., Oxon.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74; Contr. H.M. Household '86; 2nd Liberal Whip '86-92; Parliamentary Sec. to the Treasury and Chief Liberal Whip '92-4; Lord Privy Seal March '94, and Chancellor of the Duchy '94-5; First Lord of Admiralty Dec. 1905; M.P. Berwickshire '80-94. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks, D.S.O., M.V.O., s. L. *Hulton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed*; 57, *Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. Brooks's*.
- Tyrone** (see Waterford).
- \*Valentia**, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P.; M.P. Oxford City since April '95; Comptroller of the Household '98-1905; served in S. Africa with Yeomanry, C.B. 1900, M.V.O. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. *Bletchington Park, Oxford*; 49, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, White's, Turf*.
- Vane** (see Londonderry).
- Vaux of Harrowden**, Hubert George Charles, 7th L. (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883; diplomatic service, retired '99. Three daughters, co-heiresses. L. *Harrowden Hall, Wellingborough. Brooks's and Travellers*'.
- Ventry**, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I.R.P. '71. *Heir*, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Vernon**, George Francis Augustus, 8th L. (cr. 1762). Surname Venables-Vernon. B. 1838, s. 1898. *Heir*, the Hon. F. W. L. Venables-Vernon, bro. *Sudbury Hall, Derby; Poynton Towers, Stockport*.
- Verulam**, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. M.P. St. Albans Div. Herts '85-92. Is a Baron of Scotland, a Viscount and a Baron of Ireland, and a Baron of Great Britain, besides being a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom. Is also a Baronet. *Heir*, Visct. Grimston, s. C. *Gorhambury, St. Albans. Carlton, Bachelors*'.
- Vivian**, George Crespigny Brabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. (B. 1878, s. 1893; m. Aug. 1st, 1903, Barbara, d. of the late W. Atmar Fanning and Mrs. McCalmont. *Heir*, A. H. Vivian, c. *Glynn, Bodmin, Cornwall*; 11, *North Audley St., W.*
- Wakefield**, George Rodney, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1888.) Surname Eden. B. 1853. E. Richmond (Yorks) and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (2nd-class classical tripos) '76; M.A. '79, D.D. '91, Hon. Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 1903. m. '80, Constance M., d. of Canon Ellison (d. 1906). Ordained '78; assistant master at Aysgarth School, Wensleydale, '78-9; domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Lightfoot '79-83; Vicar of Bishop Auckland '83-90; Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of
- Canterbury, with the title of Bishop of Dover '90-7; Bp. of Wakefield '97. *Bishop-garth, Wakefield. Athenæum*.
- Waldegrave**, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859. Lord-in-Waiting '86-92, '95-6; Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard '96-1905; Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy '99; P.C. *Heir*, Visct. Chewton, s. C. *Chewton Priory, Bath*; 20, *Bryanston Square. Carlton, Constitutional*.
- Waleran**, William Hood, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Walrond. B. 1849. E. Eton; Grenadier Guards; retired '72; M.P. East Devon '80-85, Devon, Tiverton D. '85-1905; s. as 2nd Bart. '89; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6 and '86-92; second Conservative Whip '85-6 and '86-95; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and senior Conservative Whip '95-1902; P.C.; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1902; *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P., s. *Bradfield, Collyumpton, and 9, Wilbraham Place, S.W. Carlton and Turf*.
- Wales**, H.R.H. Prince of. (See special biography.)
- \*Wallscourt**, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. *Travellers*'.
- Walsingham**, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grey. B. 1843, s. 1870; m. 77, Augusta S. Elizabeth, d. of the late Wm. Locke, Esq. M.A.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; F.L.S.; F.Z.S.; F.E.S. (Pres. '89-90); Mem. Soc. Ent. de France; Ent. Ver. zu Berlin; Nederl. Ent. Ver.; Soc. Ent. de Russie; Am. Ent. Soc. Phil.; Lin. Soc. N.S.W., etc., etc.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Waiting '74-5. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. de Grey, half-bro. C. *Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk; Eaton House, 66a, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton, Isthman*.
- Wandsworth**, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895). Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal. Surname Stern; e. s. late Visct. de Stern, who established in London the firm of Stern Bros. E. at Magdalene Coll., Camb.; Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt.; M.P. Stowmarket Div. of Suffolk '91-5. L. 10, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Marlborough, Bachelors', St. James's, Reform*.
- Warwick**, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1759), is also E. Brooke (cr. 1746). Surname Greville. B. 1863, s. 1893. m. Frances Evelyn, d. Col. the Hon. C. H. Maynard, '81. M.P. Somerset '78-85; Colchester '88-92; L.L. Essex; Dep. Grand Master of Freemasons '98; Major Warwickshire Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Lord Brooke, s. C. *Warwick Castle; Eastern Lodge, Dunmow*.
- Waterford**, Henry De La Poer, 6th M. of (cr. 1780). Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786). Surname Beresford. B. 1875, s. 1895. K.P. m. '97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, y. d. M. of Lansdowne. *Heir*, E. of Tyrone, s. C. *Carlton, White's, Turf, Kildare St.*
- \*Waterpark**, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish. B. 1839, s. 1863. E. Harrow. I.P. In Foreign Office '60-63. *Heir*, Hon. Charles F. Cavendish, R.N., s. L.U. *Doveridge, Derby*.
- Weardale**, Philip James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Stanhope. B. 1847; son of Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope. Formerly in R.N.; M.P. Wednesbury '86-92, Burnley '93-1900;

- Leicestershire, Harborough D. 1904-5. 3, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Welby**, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1804). Surname Welby. B. 1832. s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby; Assist. Fin. Sec. to the Treasury '80; auditor Civil List '81; Perm. Sec. of the Treas. '85-94; G.C.B. '92; Commr. of the Exhibition of '51; Chm. of the Roy. Commn. on Military and Civil Exp. of India, and late Chm. L.C.C. 11, *Stratton Street, London, W.*
- Wellington**, Arthur Charles, 4th D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1849, s. 1900. K.G., G.C.V.O. Col. formerly commanding 1st Battn. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, The Marquis Douro, s. *Stratfield Saye, Hants; Apsley House, Piccadilly, W.*
- Wemyss and March**, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; A.D.C. to the King 1901; capt. of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Body Guard for Scotland). *Heir*, Lord Elcho, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Wenlock**, Beilby, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880. P.C., K.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.; M.P. Chester April to July '80; Chm. E. R. Yorks C.C.; Gov. of Madras 91-'96; Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. Lieut.-Col. com. E. Riding Yorks. Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Lawley, bro. L.U. *Esrick Park, York; 26, Portland Place, W. Brooks's.*
- Wentworth**, Ada Mary, Baroness (cr. 1529). Surname Milbanke. B. Feb. 26th, 1871, s. 1906, on the death of her father, the 2nd Earl of Lovelace and 12th Baron Wentworth. The Earldom of Lovelace devolved on a half-brother of the late Earl (*see Lovelace*).
- Westbury**, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Westmeath**, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883. I.R.P.; P.C. (Ireland); assist. priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, Col. Sec. '98-1901; Sec. to Royal Commission on French Treaty Rights in Newfoundland '98. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Nugent, Capt. 15th Hussars, bro. *Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carlton, Wellington, Kildare Street.*
- Westminster**, Hugh Richard Arthur, 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1879, s. 1899. Served in S. African war, and was A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; m. 1901, Miss Sheelagh Cornwallis West. L.L. Cheshire. *Heir*, Edward George Hugh, Earl Grosvenor, s. *Eaton Hall, Chester; 33, Upper Grosvenor St., W.*
- Westmorland**, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. *Heir*, Lord Burghersh, s. C.
- Wharfedale**, Francis John, 2nd E. of (cr. Baron 1826, Earl and Visct. 1876). Surname Montagu-Stuart-Wortley. B. 1856, s. 1899. Retired Commander R.N. *Heir*, Viscount Carlton, s. *Wortley Hall, Sheffield. Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- \*Wicklow**, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1891. m. 1902, Gladys, 2nd d. Duke and Duchess of Abercorn. I.P. *Heir*, Lord Clanmore, s. *Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland.*
- Wigan** (*see Crawford*).
- Willoughby de Broke**, Richard Greville, 19th L. (cr. 1492). Surname Verney. B. 1869, s. 1902. M.P. Warwickshire (Rugby Div.) '95-1900. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. P. Verney, s. C. *Kinelon House, Warwick. Carlton.*
- Wilton**, Arthur George, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. *Heaton Park, near Manchester. Carlton, White's.*
- Wimborne**, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. *Heir*, Hon. Ivor C. Guest, M.P., s. C. 22, *Arlington Street, S.W. Carlton.*
- Winchester**, Herbert Edward, 87th Bp. of. (See founded 636.) Surname Ryle. B. 1856; s. of Rt. Rev. J. C. Ryle, Bp. of Liverpool. m. '83, d. of the late Major-Gen. Adams. E. Eton, Newcastle Scholar; Cambridge, Scholar of King's; B.A. '79, M.A. '82, D.D. '96; Principal of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, '86-8; Hulsean Prof. Divin., Camb., '87-1901; Pres. Queens' Coll., Camb., '96-1901; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria '98-1901; Hon. Canon of Ripon '95-1901; Bp. of Exeter 1901-3; Bp. of Winchester and Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter from 1903. *Farrham Castle, Surrey; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth, S.E.*
- Winchester**, Henry William Montagu, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet. B. 1862, s. 1899. m. 1892, Charlotte Josephine, widow of Samuel Garnett, of Arch Hall, co. Meath. late Capt. Hants Carbiniers I.Y. Is premier Marquis of England. L.L. Hants; Chairman Hants C.C. *Heir-pres.*, Capt. Charles Standish Paulet, c. *Amport St. Mary's, Andover, Hampshire.*
- Winchelsea and Nottingham**, Henry Stormont, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton. B. 1852, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Maidstone, s. C. *White's, Carlton.*
- Winterstoke**, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Wills. B. 1830. Chairman Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.; Director G.W.R.; M.P. Coventry '80-86, East Bristol '95-1900; Bart. '92. *Bladon, Somerset; East Court, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Thanet; 25, Hyde Park Gardens, W. Reform, Gresham, National Liberal, Eighty.*
- \*Winterton**, Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Turnour. B. 1837, s. 1879. I.P. *Heir*, Visct. Turnour, M.P., s. *Carlton.*
- Winton** (*see Eglintoun*).
- Wolseley**, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1885). Surname Wolseley. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin; s. late Major G. J. Wolseley. Served with the 80th Regt. in the second Burmese war; in the Crimea from Dec. '54 with the 90th Light Infantry; in India with the 90th, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority; as Lieut.-Col. in the China War of '60; and as Colonel in Canada from '62-70; commanded the Red River Expedition; Major-Gen. commanding in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as Lieut.-Gen. commanding in the South African War in '79. Commanded in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir; also commanded in the Sudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount and K.P. He received £25,000 for his services in Ashantee, and £20,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus; Adjutant-General '82. Published his "Story of a Soldier's Life,"



1903; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Ranger of Greenwich Park '88; acted as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland '90, and Commander-in-Chief '95-1900; Field-Marshal '94, and published a biography of the Duke of Marlborough; K.P.; Order of Merit 1902. *Heiress* (to the Viscounty by special remainder), Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, *d. Farm House, Glynde, Sussex. United Service, Athenæum.*

**Wolverton, Frederic**, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn. B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Lord-in-Waiting '92-3; L.C.C. '98; Hon. Sec. League of Mercy; Press Censor in the S. African campaign; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1902-5. *Heir*, Hon. George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. *Brooks's*.

\***Worcester, Huyshe Wolcott**, 105th Bp. of. (See founded 679). Surname Yeatman-Biggs. Appointed 1904. B. 1845, s. of Mr. H. F. Yeatman, J.P., of Stock House, Dorset. *E.* at Winchester, and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury; Vicar of Netherbury, Wilts, '77; and of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '79; Select Preacher to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Suffragan Bishop of Southwark '91; appointed to the see of Worcester 1904. *m.* Lady Barbara, *d.* 4th E. of Dartmouth. *Harlebury Castle, Kidderminster.*

**Worlingham** (see Gosford).

**Wrottesley, Arthur**, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B. 1824, s. 1867. B.A. Oxford, 1846. A Lord-in-Waiting '69-74, '80-85. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Wrottesley, s. 3, *Herbert Crescent, Sloane Street. Brooks's, Travellers'.*

**Wynford, Philip George**, 6th L. (cr. 1829). Surname Best. B. 1871, s. 1904. Capt. R.H.A. C. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel J. Best, *bro. Wynford House, Maiden Newton, Dorset.*

**Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley**, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Anderson-Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. *m.* '86, Hon. Marcia Amelia Mary Lane-Fox (Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right—see Conyers and Fauconberg). P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90-92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. C. *Carlton, Brocklesby Park, Lincs.*

**York, Duke of.** See special biography under WALES.

**York, William Dalrymple**, 88th Archbp. of. Surname MacLagan. B. 1826. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. Prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of Dr. David MacLagan, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. *E.* Peterhouse, Camb.; graduated B.A., Junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60; D.D., *jure dig.*, '78; D.C.L., LL.D.; Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse '89. Deacon '56, priest '57; curacies at St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-8, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-60; curate in charge of Enfield '65-9; rector of Newington '69-75; vicar of Kensington '75-8; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral '78; Bishop of Lichfield '78; Archbishop of York '91. He gave up £500 of his endowments for six years (March '93) to assist the poorer clergy in his diocese. His lordship's hospitable invitation to 150 Nonconformist ministers to visit him at Lichfield Palace on Michaelmas Day '90 occasioned

much interest. In Aug. '95 similar hospitality was shown by the Archbishop to the Nonconformist ministers resident in the diocese of York. In '70 his lordship edited "The Church and the Age," and is the author of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges"; "Parochial Papers"; "The Church and the People; an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship" ('82), etc. Visited Russia in '97. *Bishophorpe, York. Athenæum.*

**Zetland, Lawrence**, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s. as E. 1873. K.T.; P.C.; M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; Viceroy of Ireland '89-92. *Heir*, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. *Turf.*

**Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George**, 15th L. (cr. 1308). Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. Capt. 2nd Vol. Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; served in S. Africa 1900-1. This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1829. *Heiress-presumptive*, Hon. Darea Curzon, sis. C. *Parham, Pulborough, Sussex. Carlton.*

### III. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### I. ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

#### II. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES, Registered Electors and Pollings, 1906.

#### III. POLITICAL PARTIES, 1868 to 1906.

#### IV. GENERAL ELECTION, 1906.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever.

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others are permitted to make an affirmation to the same effect as the oath.

A seat in the House is vacated by death, or on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are also certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. All the principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election; but the vacating rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the

Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. A change from one office held direct from the Crown to another does not involve going again to the constituency. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." By obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Poyning, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. Provision is also made for the issue of writs during the recess without the intervention of the House, it being enacted that the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices. The Lunacy (Vacating of Seats) Act, 1886, provides a procedure by which the seat of any member who may have been received into a lunatic asylum shall be declared vacant.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

### **Parliamentary Registration.**

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien, unless naturalised.

In counties the qualifications are as follows: Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. Leaseholders by

purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July.

**Counties and Boroughs:** Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. Occupation by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. Occupation as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Occupiers need not send in claims unless they find that their names are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their names to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. Lodgers must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Any person whose name appears on a list of electors may object to the name of any other person appearing therein. Written notice of such objection must be given both to the overseers and to the person objected to. On a given date the overseers publish a list of the names of all persons who have sent in claims or have been objected to. Copies of all the lists that have been published are then forwarded by the overseers to the clerk of the peace of the county, or (in the case of municipal boroughs) to the town clerk. He prepares an abstract of such lists of claims and objections, and transmits it to the revising barrister for his district. Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the list in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers, must attend. The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. The list of voters as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who



must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff; in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer. The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep printed copies of the register for sale at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names. (For further information on the subject see "Rogers on Registration.") In the case of any person not having his name on any list of voters, or in case of his receiving a notice of objection, he should apply to the registration agent for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

### ***Election of a Member of Parliament.***

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination.

The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer is to forthwith declare the candidate nominated to be elected; but if at the end of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll.

The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are not counted. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland.

Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer

may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined.

A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether the member petitioned against, or what other person, if any, was duly elected, or whether the election was void; and when corrupt practices have been alleged, the judges report also whether any such practices have been committed, and, if so, whether it was with the knowledge or consent of any candidate, and the nature thereof; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a **Royal Commission**, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented.

Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place.

### ***Parliamentary Procedure.***

The most striking feature in the procedure of the **House of Commons** is the great power vested in the **Speaker**. The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order. He holds office until a dissolution. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4000 and a peerage. The following have been Speakers since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel, now Viscount Peel, '84-95; Mr. W. C. Gully, now Viscount Selby, '95-1905; Mr. J. W. Lowther since June 8th, 1905.

### ***Chairman of Committee.***

The **Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means** is a member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parlia-

ment. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, but he may request one of several temporary or deputy chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means exercises his authority as Deputy Speaker. He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon (afterwards Lord) Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5; Mr. Leonard Courtney, '85-92; Mr. Mellor, '93-5; Mr. James William Lowther, '95-1905; Mr. Grant Lawson, June 21st to end of session 1905; and Mr. A. Emmott, elected Feb. 1906.

#### The Serjeant-at-Arms.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. Mr. H. D. Erskine, C.V.O., is the present Serjeant-at-Arms.

#### The House in Committee.

The business of the House of Commons is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply, while in Committee of Ways and Means resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

#### Committee of Supply.

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the

resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the **Army (Annual) Bill**, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary.

#### Committee of Ways and Means.

This Committee (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the **Appropriation Bill**.

#### New Procedure Rules.

New Procedure Rules were proposed, and to some extent adopted, in the 1906 Session.

#### Sittings of the House.

The course of business is now as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2.45 o'clock, and, after prayers, proceeds till 3 p.m. with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. Questions are commenced at 3, and no question, unless of an urgent character, is taken after 3.45. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. No motion for the adjournment of the House may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business (and questions may not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, by forty members rising in their places to support it, the debate upon it takes place in due course. After questions bills may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time and is sent to be printed. Opposed business is suspended at 11 p.m. Government business has precedence at every sitting except the sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday, which are reserved for private members' motions, and the sitting on Friday; but after Easter Government business instead of that of unofficial members has precedence also on Tuesday, and after Whitsuntide until Michaelmas Government business has precedence at all sittings except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday.



The other Fridays are reserved to the consideration of bills in charge of unofficial members, and on that day of the week the House meets at noon and opposed business is suspended at 5.

### Supply.

Thursday is now the weekly Supply day. Twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one is allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are put in classes of the Civil Service Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is observed on the last allotted day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes.

### Deputy Chairman.

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a deputy chairman, who, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker. The late Mr. Jeffreys, M.P. for North Hants, was (Feb. 14th, 1902) appointed to the position, and was succeeded in June 1905 by Mr. Lawrence Hardy, M.P.; and in Feb. 1906 he was succeeded by Mr. James Caldwell, M.P.

### Principal Officers of House of Commons.

*Clerk of the House*, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

*Clerk Assistant*, Arthur W. Nicholson, Esq.

*Second Ditto*, Thomas L. Webster, Esq.

*Principal Clerks*: W. Gibbons, Esq., C.B., *Public Bills and Fees*; F. St. George Tupper, Esq., *Committee Office*; W. H. Ley, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. H. W. Somerset, Esq., *Private Bill Office*.

*Senior Clerks*: H. C. Tower, C. V. Frere, L. T. Le Marchant, G. C. Giffard, Esqs.; Sir Everard H. Doyle, Bart.; S. L. Simeon and A. I. Dasent, Esqs.

*Assistant Clerks*: H. West, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, A. H. Ellis, Percy A. Bull, F. R. W. Wynn, W. E. Grey, F. C. Holland, J. W. G. Bond, H. C. Dawkins, R. P. Colomb, B. H. Fell, R. E. Childers, Esqs.

*Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills*, C. W. Campion, J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.

*Taxing Master*, C. W. Campion, Esq.

*Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master*, B. H. Fell, Esq.

*Librarian*, R. C. Walpole, Esq.

*Shorthand Writer*, W. H. G. Salter, Esq.

*Secretary to Speaker*, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B.

*Serjeant-at-Arms*, H. D. Erskine, Esq., C.V.O.

*Deputy Serjeant*, F. R. Gosset, Esq.

*Assistant Serjeant*, Walter Erskine, Esq.

*Chaplain*, The Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce.

*Speaker's Counsel*, Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B., K.C.

## 1. ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following is a list of members of the new House, elected at the General Election in Jan. 1906, and at subsequent bye-elections up to Nov. 30th, 1906. A prefixed \* denotes that the member was in the last Parliament. The names of members returned at the General Election who have since died or ceased to be members are enclosed in brackets.

A list of the pollings in the various constituencies, together with the Nos. of registered electors in the constituencies and in the United Kingdom, will be found on pp. 416-26; and on p. 427 appears a review of the state of parties at successive periods from 1868 down to Nov. 30th, 1906. See also SESSION, PARLIAMENTARY, 1906.

\***Abraham, W. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, North-East, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; represented co. Limerick, West, '85-'92; b. '40; took an active part in the Land League, and in '81 was imprisoned as a suspect; a Protestant (Congregationalist); Joint Sec. Irish Parliamentary Party. 7, Cheverton Road, N.

\***Abraham, W. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; b. '42; E. Cwmavon village school; miners' agent '73; J.P. Glamorganshire; member Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon." President South Wales Miners' Federation; Treasurer Miners' Federation of Great Britain; presented with a national testimonial March 1905. Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.; Brynghedw, Pentre, Rhondda, Glamorgan.

**Acland, Francis Dyke (L.)**, elected for N. Riding Yorks., Richmond D., Jan. 25th, 1906; e. s. A. H. Dyke Acland; b. '74; E. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Junior Examiner Education Office 1900-3; Lieut. 12th Middlesex Rifle Vols. Colby Hall, Askrigg, Yorks, and 118, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Travellers, Brooks's*.

\***Acland-Hood, Captain Sir A. F., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Somerset, Wellington D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '53; E. Eton, Balliol College, Oxford, and Sandhurst; served 1st Dragoon Guards and Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria '89-91; J.P., D.L., and C.C. Somerset; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1900, and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury 1902-5; now principal Opposition Whip; P.C. Nov. 1904. St. Audries, Bridgwater.

**Adkins, William Ryland Dent (L.)**, elected for Lancs., Middleton D., Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '62; E. Mill Hill School, Univ. Coll., Lond. (B.A. Lond., Honours, English, and Philosophy), and Balliol Coll., Oxford (History Exhibitioner); Barrister-at-Law; C.C. for Northants since '89; J.P. Northampton. 3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, Bath, Whitehall, and Eighty*.

[**Agar-Robartes**, Hon. Thomas Charles Reginald (L.), elected for Cornwall, S.E. or Bodmin D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; afterwards unseated on petition.]

**Agnew, George William (L.)**, elected for Salford, West D., Jan. 13th, 1906; b. Jan. 19th, '52; E. Rugby School and St. John's Coll., Camb.;

M.A.; lately partner in Messrs. Thos. Agnew & Sons, of London, Manchester, and Liverpool. Rougham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. *Reform, Devonshire.*

\***Ainsworth, John Stirling** (L.), elected for Argyllshire, Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. 28th, 1903; *b.* '44; J.P. Argyllshire and Cumberland (Sheriff in '91); commanded the 3rd Vol. Batt'n. Border Regt. '98-1902. Ardanaiseig, Kilchrenan, Argyll.

\***Akers-Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. (C.)**, elected for Kent, St. Augustine's D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; and for Kent, East, '80-85; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Inner Temple '75; assumed name of Douglas '75; Patronage Secretary of Treasury '85-'86-92; First Commissioner of Works '95-1902, Home Secretary 1902-5, P.C. '91; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; J.P. and D.L. Kent and Dumfries, and J.P. Edinburgh. Chilston Park, Maidstone, and 113, Mount Street, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

**Alden, Percy (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Middlesex, Tottenham D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '66, at Oxford; *E.* Balliol Coll., Oxford, under Dr. Jowett (M.A., Litt. Hum.); entered Mansfield Coll., but left it, before finishing his theological course, for Mansfield House Settlement, Canning Town, of which he was Warden '91-1901, now Vice-President; West Ham Borough Council '92-1901; editor *Echo* 1901-2; has lectured in the States and the Colonies; hon. sec. National Unemployed Commission. 1, Woburn Square, W.C.

**Allen, Arthur Acland (L.)**, elected for Christchurch Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '68 at Prestwich, Manchester; *E.* Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford (M.A.); travelled extensively; member L.C.C. since '99; chairman of various committees; *m.* daughter of J. Douglas Walker, K.C. 47, Onslow Square, South Kensington. *Reform and National Liberal.*

\***Allen, Charles Peter (L.)**, elected for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '61; *E.* Rugby and Oxford; a newspaper proprietor; called to Bar, Inner Temple '88. Farmhill Park, Stroud.

\***Ambrose, Dr. Robert (N.)**, returned unopposed for Mayo, West, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; *b.* '56; *E.* Queen's Coll., Cork, and Edin. Univ. (L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.); B.A. Queen's Univ., Ireland; practises in London. 1, Mount Place, E.

[**Annand, James (L.)**, elected for Aberdeenshire, East, Jan. 24th, 1906; died Feb. 6th, 1906.]

\***Anson, Sir William R., Bart. (L.U.)**, returned unopposed for Oxford University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and Balliol College; author of several books on Law; J.P. Oxfordshire, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions since '94; Warden of All Souls' College since '81; Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford '99; Parliamentary Sec. to the Board of Education. 1902-5. All Souls' College, Oxford, and Pusey House, Faringdon. *Athenæum, Brooks's, Travellers', and St. James's.*

**Anstruther-Gray, Major W. (C.)**, elected for St. Andrews Burghs Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '59; s. Col. J. Anstruther-Thomson; adopted present name on succeeding to the Carntyne estate, Glasgow; *E.* at Eton; joined 13th Hussars '80; served in India and Afghanistan; retired Major Royal Horse Guards; A.D.C. to Earl of Kintore when Governor of

South Australia; served in South Africa; F.S.A., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. Kilmany, Fife, Scotland, and 9, Eaton Square. *Naval and Military, Bachelors', and Marlborough.*

\***Arkwright, John Stanhope (C.)**, elected for Hereford Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Negwigate prizeman '95); D.L., J.P. Herefordshire; barrister. Lyonsell, Herefordshire; 85, Vincent Square, S.W.

**Armitage, Robert (L.)**, elected for Leeds, Central D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* Feb. 22nd, '66; *E.* Westminster School, Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); joint managing director Farnley Iron Co.; Chairman Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Barrister Inner Temple; member of Leeds City Council; Lord Mayor of City of Leeds 1904-5. Farnley Hall, Leeds. *National Liberal, Leeds Club, Leeds Liberal.*

\***Arnold-Forster, Right Hon. H. O. (L.U.)**, elected for Croydon Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for Belfast, West, '92-1905; 2nd s. of the late Mr. W. D. Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and adopted son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford (1st class in History); Lincoln's Inn '79; North-Eastern Circuit; was President of the Land Settlement Commission in South Africa; appointed Sec. to the Admiralty in Nov. 1900; Sec. of State for War 1903-5; author of "In a Conning Tower," "Our Home Army," "Army Letters," "The Army in 1906," etc. 2, The Abbey Garden, Westminster.

**Ashley, Wilfrid William (C.)**, elected for N. Lancs, Blackpool D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Grenadier Guards '89-98; *m.* 1901, Maud, only child of Sir E. Cassel, G.C.M.G. 32, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Travellers', White's, Brooks's.*

\***Ashton, T. G. (L.)**, elected for Bedfordshire, S. or Luton D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; and for Cheshire, Hyde D., '85-6; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford (M.A. '82); J.P. Lancs., Cheshire, and Sussex. Hyde, Cheshire; Vinehall, Robertsbridge, Sussex; and 39, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, and New University.*

\***Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L.)**, elected for Fife, East, Jan. 26th 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '52; *E.* City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford (1st-class Classics, Craven University Scholar, and Fellow of Balliol); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn '76. Engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the Parnell Commission. Q.C., Home Secretary, and P.C. '92. In the course of the Home Rule debates, he rose rapidly to the first rank in the House. During the labour disputes of '93, his attitude commanded general approval. He was entrusted with the conduct of the Disestablishment of the Church of Wales Bill during the '94 session. Married Miss Margot Tennant, May 10th, '94. On the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry in June '95, he resumed practice at the bar. When the Boer War broke out, while heartily supporting at the Reform Club meeting of Liberals in 1901 the vote of confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman as Leader of the party, he claimed for himself and others full liberty on the South African question from time to time to express and to act upon their honestly entertained convictions without any imputa-



- tion of party disloyalty. He supported Lord Rosebery when the Liberal League was formed in 1902, and became a Vice-President. He was one of the most effective speakers on the Liberal side during 1903 on the Education question and the War Commission's report, and during 1903, 1904 and 1905 in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. Chancellor of the Exchequer Dec. 1905. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford 1904; Lord Rector Glasgow Univ. Nov. 1905. *Brooks's, Athenæum, and National Liberal.*
- Asbury**, John Meir (L.), elected for Lancs., Southport D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *E. Trin. Coll., Oxford (M.A., B.C.L.)*; called to Bar '84; K.C. '95. 16, Grenville Place, S.W. *Reform, Ranelagh.*
- \*Atherley-Jones**, L. (L.), elected for Durham, North-West, Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b. '51; E. Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (B.A. '74)*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '75; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1906. 25, Pembroke Road, Kensington, and 4, Paper Buildings, E.C. *Devonshire, Savage.*
- \*Aubrey-Fletcher**, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey, Bart. (C.), elected for Sussex, Lewes D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. for Horsham '80-85; *b. '35; E. Eton; J.P. Surrey and Bucks; J.P. and D.L. Sussex; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '85-6; C.B., P.C. 1901. Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex; Dorton House, near Thame; Wreay Hall, Cumberland; Llantrithyd, Glamorgan; 1, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Carlton and Constitutional.*
- \*Baker**, J. Allen (L.), elected for Finsbury, Eastern D., June 29th, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 16th, 1906; *b. in Canada; L.C.C. East Finsbury; member Society of Friends. "Donnington," Donnington Road, Harlesden, N.W.*
- Baker**, Sir John (L.), elected for Portsmouth Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it '92-1900; *b. '28; woollen manufacturer; twice Mayor of Portsmouth and long Chairman of School Board; knighted '95. North End House, Portsmouth. National Liberal.*
- \*Balcarras**, David Lindsay, Lord (C.), elected for the Chorley D. of Lancashire Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since June '95; *e. s. of Earl of Crawford; b. '71; E. Eton and Oxford; was President of the Oxford Union; Captain 1st Volunteer Battn. Manchester Regt.; Junior Lord of the Treasury, Oct. 1903-5; m. 1900, Constance, d. of the late Sir Henry Pelly, Bart., M.P. Haigh Hall, Wigan; Balcarras, Colinsburgh, Fife; and 74, Brook Street, W.*
- \*Baldwin**, A. (C.), elected for Worcestershire, Bewdley D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *s. of Mr. G. Baldwin, of Stourport; b. '41; Chairman Gt. Western Railway, Metropolitan Bank (of England and Wales), Ltd., and Baldwin's, Ltd.; D.L. Worcester, and J.P. Wilden House, Stourport; and Kensington Palace Mansions, W. Carlton and Athenæum.*
- \*Balfour**, Right Hon. A. J. (C.), elected for the City of London, Feb. 27th, 1906, defeated at Manchester, East, Jan. 13th, 1906; sat for it '85-1905, having previously represented Hertford '74-'85; *b. '48; e. s. of Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingehame (d. '56), and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, 2nd dau. of 2nd Marquis of Salisbury. E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '73, Hon. Fellow 1902); was private sec. to Lord Salisbury '78-80, and went with him to Berlin '78; member of the so-called "Fourth Party"; President Local Govt. Board '85-6; Sec. for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Vice-President Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, '86-7; Chief Sec. for Ireland '87-91, and carried the Crimes Act through Parliament; created the Congested Districts Board for Ireland '90; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith '91, and again '95-1905. On the retirement of Lord Salisbury in 1902, he became Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal, retaining the office of First Lord of the Treasury. He introduced the Education Act, 1902, and was its most prominent supporter all through the prolonged discussions upon it. The Fiscal issue raised by Mr. Chamberlain led to a number of very interesting situations during 1903, 1904, and 1905. Mr. Balfour expressed agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, but, holding that the country was not ripe for the taxation of food, he committed himself and the Government only to a policy of Retaliation. In 1904 he displayed great skill in dealing with an admittedly delicate Parliamentary situation, and survived many debates on the Fiscal question. In the 1905 Session his Government was defeated on one occasion, but resignation did not follow. At the end of the year, however, a critical situation developed, and he and his Cabinet resigned. See *Political Parties*, p. 427, and *FISCAL QUESTION*, p. 165. Author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" ('79), "Essays and Addresses" ('93), enlarged edition 1904, and "The Foundations of Belief, being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology" ('95, cheap edition 1901). D.L. for East Lothian; late Captain East Lothian Yeomanry; P.C. '85; F.R.S. '88; Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh '81, St. Andrews University '85, Cambridge '88, Dublin and Glasgow '91; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91; Lord Rector of St. Andrews '86, Glasgow '90; became Chancellor of Edinburgh University '91; member of the Senate of London University '88; President British Association 1904; Captain Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews '94-5; President National Cyclists' Union '96. Whittingehame, Prestonkirk, East Lothian. *Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum, New Club (Edinburgh), and many others.**
- \*Balfour**, Capt. Charles Barrington (C.), elected for Middlesex, Hornsey D., Jan. 24th, 1906; and sat for it 1900-5; *b. '62; E. at Eton and Sandhurst; joined Scots Guards '81; served in the Egyptian Campaign '82; retired '90; Capt. Roy. Guards Reserve Regt. 1900; J.P. Roxburghshire; J.P., D.L., C.C. Berwickshire. Newton Don, Kelso, and Balgonie, Markinch, Fife; 14, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*
- Balfour**, Robert (L.), elected for Lanarkshire, Partick D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b. '44; E. Madras Coll., St. Andrews; partner in the firm of Balfour, Williamson & Co., Liverpool and London; Chairman of California Oilfields, Ltd. National Liberal, City of London, Bath, and Liberal (Glasgow).*
- \*Banbury**, Sir Frederick G., Bart. (C.) returned unopposed for City of London, June 15th,

- 1906; sat for Camberwell, Peckham D., '92-1905; *b.* '50; *E.* Winchester; member of F. Banbury & Sons, stockbrokers; baronet 1902. Warneford Place, Highworth, Wilts, and 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.
- Baring**, Godfrey (L.), elected for Hants, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton; Chairman Isle of Wight C.C.; High Sheriff Hants '97, J.P. Hants, D.L. Isle of Wight. Nubia House, Cowes; 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Travellers', Brooks's, Bachelors', R.Y.S.*
- Baring**, Hon. Guy Victor (C.), elected for Winchester Jan. 13th, 1906; 4th s. of the 4th Lord Ashburton; *b.* '73; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; Capt. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; served in S. Africa. St. Cross Mill, Winchester. *Guards.*
- Barker**, John (L.), elected for Penryn and Falmouth Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* 1840; *E.* privately; founder and head of John Barker & Co., Kensington. The Grange, Bishop's Stortford, Herts; Old Court Mansions, Kensington, W. *Devonshire, National Liberal.*
- \*Barlow**, John Emmott (L.), elected for the Frome Division of Somerset Jan. 22nd, 1906, and sat for it '92-5 and '95-1905; *b.* '57; *E.* Grove House School, Tottenham, and Lond. Univ.; is a barrister, but does not practise; senior partner Thomas Barlow & Brother, Manchester and London, and Barlow & Co., Calcutta, Shanghai and Singapore; J.P. Cheshire and Somerset, and C.C. Cheshire. Torkington Lodge, near Stockport, Cheshire; Bryn Eirias, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.
- Barlow**, Percy (L.), elected for Bedford Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* privately and Pemb. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '94); Barrister Inner Temple '92; J.P. Middlesex s. m. '92, Clara Frances, *e.* late William Staple Lee Midelton, of Somerset. Torkington House, Acton, W., and 5, Essex Court, Temple, E.C. *National Liberal, Bath, Automobile, Eighty.*
- Barnard**, Edmund Broughton (L.), elected for Kidderminster Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Brighton College and Downing College, Camb. (B.A. '79, M.A. '82); J.P. Herts and Alderman and Vice-Chairman Herts C.C.; member Met. Water Bd. and Thames and Lee Conservancy Bd. Fair Green House, Sawbridgeworth, Herts. *Reform, Hurlingham, National Liberal, and City Liberal.*
- Barnes**, George Nicoll (Lab.), elected for Glasgow, Blackfriars, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* 1859 at Lochee, Forfar; apprenticed to Dundee engineer; went to Barrow, afterwards to London; assist. sec. to Amalgamated Society of Engineers '92-95, general sec. '96; prominent in the Engineers' Lock-out of '97; Moseley Commissioner to America; President National Committee of Organised Labour on Old Age Pensions; ed. *A.S.E. Journal* and author of "The History of the A.S.E." 108, Peckham Road, London, S.E.
- \*Barran**, Rowland Hirst (L.), elected for Leeds, North D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; *b.* '58; director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., merchants, of Leeds; member of the Leeds City Council 1901-4; Member of Court, Leeds University. Beechwood, Roundhay, near Leeds. *Reform, Ranelagh, Bath.*
- Barrie**, Hugh I. (C.), elected for Londonderry County, North D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* 1860 in Glasgow; grain and produce merchant Glasgow, Belfast and Coleraine; Londonderry C.C. and J.P. Manor House, Coleraine. *Constitutional and Glasgow Conservative.*
- \*Barry**, E. (N.), returned unopposed for Cork, South, Jan. 20th 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '52; *E.* St. Vincent's College, Dublin, and Dr. Knight's, Cork; a farmer; J.P. 10, Vincent Square, S.W.
- Beale**, William Phipson (L.), elected for Ayrshire, South, Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '39; *E.* Heidelberg and Paris; barrister Lincoln's Inn, '67; bencher '92; K.C. Drumlarnford, Barrhill, Ayrshire. 10, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.; 30, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform, Saville and Garrick, and National Liberal.*
- Beauchamp**, Edward (L.), elected for Suffolk, N. or Lowestoft D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '49; *E.* for Royal Navy; underwriter at Lloyd's, of which he was Chairman 1905. 82, Gloucester Place, W. *Union.*
- Beaumont**, Hon. Hubert (L.), elected for Sussex, S. or Eastbourne D., Jan. 17th, 1906; 3rd s. Lord Allendale; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton, Cheltenham, and Oxford; fought King's Lynn '95, N. Bucks 1900, and Barnard Castle 1903. 6, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, Garrick.*
- \*Beaumont**, Wentworth C. B. (L.), elected for Northumberland, Hexham D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88); J.P. West Riding, Yorks, and Northumberland; D.L. Northumberland: was appointed Vice-Chamberlain Dec. 1905. 25, St. James' Place, S.W.; Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne; Bretton Park, Wakefield. *Brooks's, Turf, and Travellers.*
- Beck**, Arthur Cecil (L.), elected for Cambs., N. or Wisbech D., Jan. 25rd, 1906; *b.* '76; *E.* Haileybury and Cambridge Univ.; called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '98, but has never practised; J.P. Hunts; Mayor of St. Ives, Hunts, 1905-6. The How, St. Ives, Hunts. *Devonshire, New Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Beckett**, Hon. William Gervase (C.), elected for N. Riding Yorks., Whitby D., Jan. 25th, 1906 fought the seat unsuccessfully June 1903; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton; partner Beckett & Co., bankers; chief proprietor *Saturday Review*. 1, Hyde Park Place, W.; Kirkstall Grange, Leeds. *Carlton, Marlborough, Bachelors.*
- \*Bell**, Richard (L.), elected for Derby Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; s. of a police sergeant in Glamorgan Constabulary; *b.* at Merthyr '59. At 17 entered the service of the Great Western Railway and soon joined the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; in '86 went to Swansea as head guard, and became local sec. of the men's society. In '91, owing to his removal from Swansea, he left the G.W.R.; appointed organising secretary '93 and general secretary '97 of the A.S.R.S. Member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and of the London Conciliation Board. 72, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
- Bellairs**, Lieut. Carlyon Wilfroy (L.), elected for King's Lynn Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '71; s. of Gen. Sir W. Bellairs; *E.* Stubbington House, Fareham, and H.M.S. *Briannia*; naval cadet '84; lieut. '91; retired '02. Silver medal Society of Arts for lecture on the Coal problem; Lecturer to the Naval War Course 1902-5; writer and lecturer on Imperial Defence questions. 44, Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, S.W. *Savile.*
- Belloe**, Hilaire Joseph Peter (L.), elected for Salford, South D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '70; *E.* Oratory School, Edgbaston, and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st Class in History); journalist;



- author of "The Modern Traveller," "Path to Rome," "Caliban's Guide to Letters," "Hills and the Sea," etc. Kings Land, Shipley, Horsham, Sussex. *Reform and Manchester Reform.*
- \***Benn**, Sir John Williams (L.), elected for Devonport Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it June 1904—Dec. 1905; also represented Tower Hamlets, St. George's D., '92-5; *b.* '50 at Hyde, Cheshire; *E.* privately; a journalist; member of L.C.C. since its creation, Vice-Chairman '95-6, Chairman 1904-5; knighted 1906. Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.; The Old Knoll, Blackheath, S.E.
- Benn**, Wedgwood (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, St. George's D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Lycée Condorcet, Paris, Lond. Univ. (B.A. '98, first place in honours, Univ. Prize in French); newspaper proprietor and editor. Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.
- Bennett**, Ernest N. (L.), elected for Oxfordshire, Mid or Woodstock D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '66; Fellow of Hertford Coll., Oxford; three First Classes and Senior University Greek Testament Prize; explored Socotra in '96; was war correspondent in Crete '97, Soudan '98, and served in the S. African War, commanding Oxfordshire Vols. in Orange River Colony 1902; Capt. 2nd V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Hertford College, Oxford. *Bath, Oxford County, Eighty, and Reform.*
- Berridge**, Thomas H. Devereux (L.), elected for Warwick and Leamington Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1857; *E.* Upholland Gram. School, Lancs; is senior partner in the firm of Burn & Berridge, solicitors, Old Broad Street, London. 49, Rutland Gate, W. *National Liberal, Automobile, and Eighty.*
- Bertram**, Julius (L.), elected for Herts, N. or Hitchin D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Repton and New Coll., Oxford; admitted a solicitor '93. Sishes, Stevenage, Herts; 14, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall. *Reform.*
- Bethell**, Sir John Henry (L.), elected for Essex, South or Romford D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *bro.* T. R. Bethell, M.P.; a land agent and auctioneer in Essex; twice Mayor of West Ham and twice of East Ham; J.P. Essex; knighted, Nov. 9th, 1906. Park House, Wanstead, Essex.
- Bethell**, T. R. (L.), elected for Essex, E. or Maldon D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '67; *bro.* J. H. Bethell, M.P.; was in business in the City; called to Bar Middle Temple, S.E. Circuit. The Firs, South Woodford, Essex; 2, Garden Court, Temple.
- Bignold**, Sir Arthur (C.), elected for Wick Burghs Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; LL.B.; entered at the Inner Temple; F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.; one of the founders of the Kennel Club; President of the Gaelic Society in Inverness since 1900; knighted 1904. 2, Curzon Street, Mayfair; Lochrosque Castle, Ross-shire; Strathbran Lodge and Cabuie Lodge, Ross-shire. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, Kennel, and Norfolk Club, Norwich.*
- Billson**, Alfred (L.), elected for N.W. Staffs. Jan. 25th, 1906; sat for Barnstaple D. North Devon '92-5, Halifax '97-1900; *b.* '39; *E.* privately in Leicester; member Liverpool firm of Oliver, Jones, Billson & Co., solicitors; author pamphlet on Taxation of Land Values '99; President League for Taxation of Land Values 1904. 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.;
- Rowton Castle, Shrewsbury. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Birrell**, Right Hon. Augustine (L.), elected for Bristol, North D., Jan. 15th, 1906; sat for Fifeshire, West D., '89-1900; *b.* '50; *s.* of Rev. C. Birrell, Nonconformist minister at Liverpool; *E.* Amersham Hall School and Trin. Hall, Camb.; Hon. Fellow since '99; Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews; Barrister '75, Benchers Inner Temple 1903; Quain Professor of Law, Univ. Coll., Lond., '96-9; practised at the Chancery Bar; ex-Chairman Liberal Publication Department; appointed President Board of Education Dec. 1905; author "Obiter Dicta," "Res Judicatæ," "Men, Women and Books," etc. Had charge of Education Bill in Commons, 1906. 70, Elm Park Road, Chelsea. *Athenæum, New University, National Liberal.*
- \***Black**, Alexander William (L.), elected for Banffshire Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '59; *E.* High School, Kirkcaldy, Stuttgart, and Edin. Univ. A Writer to the Signet, and partner in the firm of A. W. Black, & Co., W.S., Edinburgh. 5, Learmonth Terrace, and 123, George Street, Edinburgh.
- Black**, Arthur William (L.), elected for Bedfordshire, N. or Biggleswade D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '63; was a lace manufacturer in Nottingham; elected Town Council, Nottingham, '95, Sheriff '98-9, Mayor 1902-3; Chairman of Nottingham Education Committee; J.P. City of Nottingham; Member of Mosely Commission on Education 1906. "Springfield," Alexandra Park, Nottingham. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- \***Blake**, Hon. E. (N.), returned unopposed for Longford, South, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* Middlesex County, Canada, '33. *E.* at Upper Canada College, and graduated at Toronto University. Called Bar and entered Parliament. First Premier of Ontario; Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in the Dominion Parliament and subsequently President of the Privy Council. He refused the offices of Chancellor of Ontario, of Chief Justice of the Dominion, and the honour of K.C.M.G., and after having held the leadership of the Opposition for eight years, retired from Canadian politics. He has since '92 been a member of the Irish party. 20, Kensington Gate, W.; Hume-wood, Toronto; and Le Caprice, Murray Bay, Quebec.
- \***Boland**, John P. (N.), returned unopposed for Kerry, South, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Cardinal Newman's School, the Oratory, Edgbaston; London (B.A. '92), Oxford (M.A. 1900); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97. 198, Ashley Gardens, S.W.; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- \***Bolton**, Thomas Dolling (L.), elected for Derbyshire, North-East, Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; solicitor '66; firm Bolton & Co.; J.P. Herefordshire. 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. *Windham.*
- Bottomley**, Horatio W. (L.), elected for Hackney, South, Jan. 17th, 1906; the well-known financier. Proprietor, *John Bull*. 56A, Pall Mall, S.W.
- Boulton**, Alexander Claude Forster (L.), elected for Hunts, N. or Ramsey D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Trin. Coll., Toronto; member of the Canadian and the English Bar; author of several law books; settled in England '91; one of the founders of the Colonial Club,

- and joint founder with late Sir Walter Besant of the Atlantic Union; app. counsel to G.P.O. at the Central Criminal Court, 1906. 2, Pump Court, Temple; St. Ives, Hunts. *National Liberal and Eighty*.
- Bowerman, C. W. (Lab.)**, elected for Deptford Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '51; apprenticed as compositor; member London Society of Compositors since '73; appointed News Sec. '89, Gen. Sec. '92; President Trades Union Congress at Swansea 1901; Alderman L.C.C. 4, Battledean Road, Highbury, N.
- Bowles, George Frederic Stewart (C.)**, elected for Lambeth (Norwood) Jan. 15th, 1906; *s.* Mr. T. Gibson Bowles; *b.* '77; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A., Honours in History); was Pres. Camb. Union; served as sub-lieut. in R.N.; author "A Gun-Room Ditty Box" and "A Stretch off the Land"; called to Bar, but does not practise. 36, Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W. *Carlton*.
- Boyle, Sir Edward, Bart. (C.)**, elected for Taunton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* 1849; *E.* privately for the Army; Fellow Surveyors' Institute; called to the Bar '87, K.C. '98; created a baronet 1904; for many years director East and West India Docks, now a director of the London and India Docks Joint Committee. 63, Queen's Gate, S.W.; 1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; Ockham, Hurst Green, Sussex. *Carlton and Conservative*
- Brace, William (Lab.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, South D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '65; went into the Risca collieries at 12; agent and vice-president S. Wales Miners' Federation; member Monmouthshire C.C.; member Royal Comm. Coal Supplies; a Baptist. Bryn Ivor, Abertillery.
- Bramson, Thomas Arthur (L.)**, elected for Portsmouth Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it May-Sept. 1900; *b.* '57; admitted a solicitor '78; Coroner of Portsmouth since '84; J.P.; chairman School Board '92-98. St. Heliers, Elm Grove, Southsea. *National Liberal, Royal Portsmouth, and Corinthian Yacht*.
- Branch, James (L.)**, elected for Middlesex, Enfield D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '45; boot manufacturer Bethnal Green and Northampton; on L.C.C. since its formation; member Met. Water Board and Lea Drainage Commission; Pres. London Federation P.S.A. Societies. 24, Fountayne Road, Stoke Newington, N.
- Bridgeman, William Clive (C. T.R.)**, elected for Shropshire, W. or Oswestry D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton, Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A.); was private sec. to Lord Knutsford and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; six years on London School Board; L.C.C. 1903; J.P. Salop. Leigh Manor, Minsterley, Salop; 13, Mansfield Street, London, W. *Carlton and White's*.
- \*Brigg, J. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, North, Keighley D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '34; D.L., J.P. West Riding; Director Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co., Chairman Bradford Old Bank. Kildwick Hall, Keighley, Yorks.
- Bright, John A. (L.)**, elected for Oldham Jan. 15th, 1906; sat for Central Birmingham '89-95; *b.* 1848; *s.* of Rt. Hon. John Bright; *E.* Grove House School, Tottenham, and Univ. Coll., Lond.; director John Bright & Brothers, Ltd., L. & N.W. Railway, Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., etc. One Ash, Rochdale. *Reform, Cobden, and Manchester Reform*.
- \*Broadhurst, Henry (L.)**, elected for Leicester Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it '94-1905; M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent '80-85, Birmingham, Bordesley D., 85-6, Nottingham, West, '86-92; retired March 1906.]
- Brocklehurst, W. Brocklehurst, B.A. (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Macclesfield D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Cheltenham Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; silk manufacturer; Lieut.-Col. Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire. Butley Hall, Prestbury, near Macclesfield.
- Brodie, H. Cunningham (L.)**, elected for Surrey, South-East or Reigate D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *E.* Winchester Coll., and abroad; worked for some time in Leeds and Manchester workshops; partner firm of Findlay, Durham, and Brodie, Colonial merchants; has travelled in America, Canada, and South Africa; Captain Middlesex Yeomanry. 9, Little Stanhope Street, Mayfair, W.
- Brooke, Stopford W. Wentworth (L.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *s.* of Dr. Stopford Brooke; *b.* '59; *E.* Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxford (M.A.); was Unitarian minister in Boston, U.S.A.; adopted politics as his profession. 34, De Vere Gardens, Kensington; High Wetherell, Cranleigh, Surrey. *St. James's, Savile and Queen's*.
- \*Brotherton, Edward Allen (C.)**, elected for Wakefield Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; *b.* '56; *E.* Owens College, Manchester; Chairman of Brotherton & Co., of the Calder Vale Ammonia Works, Wakefield. 16, St. James's Place, S.W.; Arthington Hall, Yorks.
- Brunner, John Fowler Lece (L.)**, elected for S.W. Lancs., Leigh D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Cheltenham Coll., Polytechnic School, Zürich, and Trin. Hall, Camb.; managing director of Brunner, Mond, & Co., Ltd.; Cheshire C.C. '92-95. Sandiway House, Northwich; 23, Wetherby Gardens, London, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- \*Brunner, Rt. Hon. Sir John T., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Northwich D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; and sat for it '85-6, and '87-1905; *b.* '42; *E.* by his father; chairman of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.; member of the Council of Liverpool University, where he endowed the Chair of Economic Science and Physical Chemistry; J.P. Cheshire; D.L. Lancashire; member Civil List Committee 1901; P.C. 1906. Druids' Cross, Wavertree, Liverpool, and 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Arts*.
- Bryce, John Annan (L.)**, elected for Inverness Burghs Jan. 19th, 1906; *bro.* of Right Hon. James Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland; *E.* High School, Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs., and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Brackenbury History Scholar and 1st-class honours in classics); partner Wallace Brothers, East India merchants; director London and County Bank, Bombay-Baroda Railway Co., etc. 35, Bryanston Square, London. *Savile and City of London*.
- \*Bryce, Rt. Hon. James (L.)**, elected for Aberdeen, South, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. Tower Hamlets '80-85; *b.* '38; *E.* Glasgow University and Trinity College, Oxford (Craven and Vinerian Scholar; Fellow of Oriel '62; Hon. Fellow of Trinity College; D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; D.L. City of Aberdeen; Member of Institute of France and of the Royal Academies of Turin, Stockholm, Naples, and Brussels,



and of the Royal Accademia of the Lincei at Rome; P.C.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '67; Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford University '70-93; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs for five months in '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '92-4, and March to May '94; President of the Board of Trade '94-5; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1905. He has taken a deep interest in the condition of the Eastern Christians and their emancipation from Turkish misrule. He strongly opposed the war in South Africa, and the Education Act of 1902. Author of "The Holy Roman Empire," "Transcaucasia and Ararat," "The American Commonwealth" ('89), and "Impressions of South Africa" ('98), "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" (1901), "Studies in Contemporary Biography" (1903). Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education '94-5; Vice-Pres. British Economic Association; ex-Pres. Alpine Club; and member of Council of British Academy. 54, Portland Place, W. *Athenæum and National Liberal*.

\***Buchanan**, Thos. Ryburn (L.), elected for East Perthshire Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1903-5; also for Edinburgh, City D., '81-5. West '85-92, Aberdeenshire, East, '92-1900; b. '46; E. High School, Glasgow, Sherborne School, Dorset, and Balliol College, Oxford; gained Stanhope (history) prize '68; Fellow of All Souls' '71; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; Financial Sec. War Office, Dec. 1905. 12, South Street, Park Lane, W.

**Buckmaster**, Stanley Owen (L.), elected for Cambridge Jan. 15th, 1906; b. 1861; E. Aldenham and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84, K.C. 1902. 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 1, Porchester Terrace, W.

\***Bull**, Sir William (C.), elected for Hammer-smith Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '63; solicitor '92-1901; L.C.C.; Chairman J. W. Singer & Sons, Frome and London. Parliamentary Private Sec. to Mr. Long when Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1905; knighted Dec. 1905. 414, Uxbridge Road, W.; 31, Essex Street, Strand. *Carlton, Constitutional, United, and 1900*.

\***Burdett-Coutts**, W. L. A. B. (C.), elected for Westminster Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; b. '51; E. Keble College, Oxford (M.A. '80); Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77, and received from the Sultan the Star and Collar of the Medjidie; m. Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name. 1, Stratton Street, W. *Carlton*.

\***Burns**, Rt. Hon. John (L. and Lab.), elected for Battersea Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. in '58 at Vauxhall, at ten years of age went to work at a local candle factory, then became a rivet boy at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank; worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a six-months' tour through Europe; attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London. At the General Election in '85 he stood unsuccessfully as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham; took part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which on Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its

leaders and caused a riot in the West End; contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). An organiser of the Dock Labourers' Strike in '89; L.C.C. for Battersea; appointed President Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905.

**Burnyeat**, William John Dalzell (L.), elected for Whitehaven Jan. 17th, 1906; b. '74; E. Rugby, and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (Exhibitioner at both; two honour schools, M.A. Oxon.); barrister-at-law; practises on the Northern Circuit; J.P. Cumberland. Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.; Millgrove, Moresby, Whitehaven. *Reform and Pall Mall*.

\***Burt**, Thomas (L.), elected for Morpeth Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '74; b. '37; Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65; member Labour and Mining Royalties Commission '91; President Trades Union Congress '91; Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade Aug. '92—July '95; P.C. Dec. 1905. 20, Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Reform*.

**Butcher**, Samuel Henry (C.), elected for Cambridge Univ. Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '50; E. at Marlborough and Trin. Coll., Camb. (Senior Classic '73); Fellow Trin. Coll. '74; Hon. D. Litt. Oxford, Hon. Litt. D. Dublin and Manchester, Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Edinburgh; Fellow and Lecturer Univ. Coll., Oxford '76-82; Professor of Greek Edinburgh Univ. '82-1903; Fellow British Academy; Lecturer at Harvard 1904; author, with Mr. A. Lang, of a prose translation of the "Odyssey" '79, and of a number of works on the classics. J.P. Co. Kerry. 6, Tavistock Square, London; Danesfort, Killarney. *Athenæum and New Club, Edinburgh*.

\***Buxton**, Sydney (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86, and for Peterborough '83-5; b. '53; E. Clifton Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb.; author of "Handbook to Political Questions," "Finance and Politics," "Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer," "Shooting and Fishing," etc.; Under Colonial Sec. '92-5; Postmaster-General Dec. 1905. 7, Grosvenor Crescent, W. *Athenæum and Brooks's*.

**Byles**, William Pollard (L.), elected for Salford, North D., Jan. 13th, 1906, sat for Yorks., Shipley D., '92-5; b. at Bradford '39; E. privately; was for some time proprietor of the *Bradford Observer*; Chairman of *Yorkshire Daily Observer*, Ld. 8, Chalcot Gardens, Hampstead. *National Liberal and Reform Club, Manchester*.

**Cairns**, Thomas (L.), elected for Newcastle-upon-Tyne Jan. 15th, 1906; E. privately; head of Cairns, Noble & Co., shipowners, etc., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; prominent educationist and City Councillor; pioneer of Newcastle's electric tramway system, housing reform, and other municipal enterprises. Dunira, Osborne Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *National Liberal, Newcastle Liberal*.

\***Caldwell**, James (L.), elected for Lanarkshire Mid, Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '94; was M.P. for Glasgow, St. Rollox, '86-92; b. at Kilmarnock '39; E. Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs.; admitted to the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow '64; became calico printer (now retired); Deputy Chairman of Committees, 1906. 12, Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, and 107, Holland Road, W.

- \***Cameron, Robert (L.)**, elected for Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '25; *E.* Fortingall Parish School and Normal College, London; teacher, writer, and lecturer on literature, science, etc.; *J.P.* Sunderland. 26, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- \***Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Stirling Burghs Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for the constituency since '68; *s.* of the late Sir J. Campbell, but in '72 assumed additional surname of Bannerman under the will of his maternal uncle, the late H. Bannerman; *b.* '36; *E.* Glasgow Univ. and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. honours '58, M.A. '61); *P.C.*; Financial Sec. War Office '71-4 and '80-82; Sec. Admiralty '82-4; Chief Sec. Ireland '84-5; Sec. for War '86 and '92-5; chosen Leader of the Liberal Opposition in succession to Sir William Harcourt Feb. '99. Notwithstanding the differences between Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals over the Boer War, a unanimous vote of confidence in his leadership was carried at a meeting of the Liberal party held at the Reform Club, July 1901. In 1902 a passage of words took place between him and Lord Rosebery over the doctrine of the "clean slate" in regard to the Irish question and other public questions, and the Liberal League was formed. Sir Henry, however, again received the solid support of the Liberal party in the House in 1903, 1904 and 1905 in opposing the Education and Licensing Acts, Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal policy, and the Government's action with regard to Licensing and to Chinese Labour in South Africa. On the resignation of the Balfour Administration in Dec. 1905, he was summoned by the King and formed a Liberal Cabinet, himself becoming First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister; the general election which followed gave him a tremendous majority. Lady Campbell-Bannermann, who was a daughter of the late Gen. Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B., died at Marienbad, Aug. 30th, 1906. *J.P.* and *D.L.* Kent; *J.P.* Lanarkshire and Perthshire; Hon. *LL.D.* Glasgow University. Belmont Castle, Meigle, Perthshire; 29, Belgrave Square, and 10, Downing Street, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform.*
- \***Campbell, James Henry Mussen (C.)**, returned unopposed for Dublin University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1903; sat for St. Stephen's Green D. of Dublin '98-1900; *b.* '51; *E.* Dublin Univ.; called to Irish Bar '78, took silk '90; bencher King's Inn, '94; called to English Bar '98; bencher Gray's Inn 1901; Solicitor-General for Ireland 1901-5; *P.C.* Ireland Dec. 1905. 30, Upper Pembroke St., Dublin. *University (Dublin).*
- Carlile, E. Hildred (C.)**, elected for Herts, St. Albans D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *bro.* Rev. Wilson Carlile, founder of the Church Army; *b.* '52; *E.* privately and on the Continent; formerly a director of J. & P. Coats, Ltd.; Hon. Colonel 2nd V.B. West Riding Regiment; *J.P.* Herts and W. Riding Yorks. Ponsbourne Park, Hertford. *Carlton.*
- Carr-Gomm, Hubert William Culling (L.)**, elected for Southwark, Rotherhithe D., Jan. 17th, 1906; Assist. Parl. Sec. to Prime Minister; his family has long been associated with Rotherhithe; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Hon. Sec. London Liberal Federation. Capt. 3rd V.B. The Queen's R.W. Surrey Regt. The Chase, Farnham Royal, Bucks. *Brooks's, New Oxford and Cambridge, National Liberal.*
- \***Carson, Right Hon. Sir Edward (C.)**, returned unopposed for Dublin University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Dublin Univ. (M.A.); *LL.D. hon. causa*; called to the Irish Bar '77, English Bar '93; *K.C.* Ireland and England; Solicitor-General Ireland '92; Bencher of King's Inn, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple; *P.C.* Ireland '96; Solicitor-General for England 1900-5; *P.C.* England 1905. 5, Eaton Place, S.W., and Northgate, Rottingdean. *Carlton, Garrick, Bachelors, and University (Dublin).*
- Castlereagh, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Viscount (C.)**, elected for Maidstone Jan. 17th, 1906; *e. s.* of Lord Londonderry; *b.* '78; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; Capt. in the Royal Horse Guards; *m.* Edith, *d.* of the Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, '99. Londonderry House, Park Lane, W. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Turf.*
- \***Causton, R. K. (L.)**, elected for Southwark, West, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '88, and for Colchester '80-85; *b.* '43; Director of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.; Master Skinners' Co. ('77-8); Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92-June '95; Paymaster-General and *P.C.* Dec. 1905. 12, Devonshire Place, W. *Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, National Liberal, and Gresham.*
- Cave, George (C.)**, elected for Surrey, Kingston D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's Coll., Oxford; gained Taylorian Exhibition, and 1st in Classics; called to Bar, Inner Temple '80; *K.C.* 1904; practises at the Chancery Bar; Chairman Surrey Quarter Sessions since '94; Recorder of Guildford. Wardrobe Court, Richmond, Surrey; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Union.*
- \***Cavendish, Victor C. W. (L.U.)**, elected for Derbyshire, West, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '91; *e. s.* of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., and heir-presumptive to his uncle, the Duke of Devonshire; *b.* '68; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; Lieut. Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Treasurer of the Household 1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1903-5; *P.C.* Dec. 1905. 37, Park Lane, W.
- \***Cawley, Sir Frederick, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, South-East (Prestwich D.), Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '50; *E.* Aldersey Grammar School; bleacher and calico printer; *J.P.* Lancs. and Herefordshire; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1906. Brooklands, Prestwich; Berrington Hall, Leominster. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Cecil, Evelyn (C.)**, elected for Aston Manor Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5, and for Herts (East D.) '98-1900; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; Member of Permanent Commission International Railway Congress (1905). 10, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Cecil, Lord E. A. Robert (C.)**, elected for Marylebone, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; 3rd s. late Lord Salisbury; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton and Oxford; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '87; *K.C.* '99; acted as private sec. to his father at Foreign Office for some years; practises at Parliamentary Bar. 20, Manchester Square, W.
- \***Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, West, Jan. 17th, 1906, and



has sat for it since '85, and was M.P. for Birmingham '76-85; *b.* in London, July '36; *E.* private school and Univ. Coll., Lond.; joined the firm of Nettlefold, screw makers of Birmingham; was one of the leaders of the defeated unsectarian candidates for the School Board of Birmingham in '70, but in '73 he was elected chairman, and was also a member of the Town Council (Mayor '73). On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities, and he was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. In '76 he entered Parliament and took his seat below the gangway with the Radicals; Pres. Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank, '80-85, and passed a Patents Bill and a Bankruptcy Bill; Pres. Local Government Board '85 until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86); Chief Commissioner to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question. Married Miss Endicott Nov. 15th, '88. During the general election of '92 his influence in the Midlands was very marked. Throughout the Home Rule debates he led the assaults on the Bill, but took practically no part in the Disestablishment debate in '94. In the autumn he outlined a policy of social reform for the joint Unionist party, and stated that the gulf between him and the Liberal party could not now be bridged over, and in June '95 took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, was greatly indebted to his advocacy during its passage through the House. In '98 he made the famous "long spoon" speech in reference to foreign affairs, and declared himself strongly in favour of an alliance with the United States. The negotiations with the Transvaal, which ended in war, occupied him fully during '99, and his South African policy was one of the main controversial features of the General Election of 1900 and during 1901. He had charge in 1900 of the measure for the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. On Feb. 14th, 1902, he was presented with an address by the City of London Corporation. He presided over the 1902 Colonial Conference. In November 1902 he visited South Africa, and on his return received an address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London (March 20th, 1903). In May 1903 he launched, at Birmingham, his scheme for the revision of the Fiscal Policy of the country and the adoption of a policy of Preferential Tariffs; and in September, believing that policy to be at that time unacceptable to the majority in the constituencies, he resigned, in order to be free to devote himself to explaining and popularising his proposals. He began his campaign for this purpose at Glasgow on Oct. 6th, 1903, and the Tariff Commission was afterwards set up on his initiative. He is President of the Central Liberal Unionist Council and of the Imperial Tariff Committee. His 70th birthday and completion of 30 years' service as M.P. for Birmingham were celebrated on July 7th, 1906. Lord Rector of Glasgow University '97-9; LL.D. Camb. '92;

D.C.L. Oxford '96; LL.D. Dublin '99; LL.D. Wales 1905; Chancellor of Birmingham University. Highbury, Moorgreen, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum and Devonshire.*

\*Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. Austen (L.U.), who has sat for Worcestershire, East, since '92, is *e. s.* of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '89), also Paris and Berlin; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '95-1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1900-2; Postmaster-General, member of the Cabinet, and P.C. 1902; Chancellor of the Exchequer Oct. 1903-Dec. 1905. Highbury, Moorgreen, Birmingham; Datchet; 9, Egerton Place, S.W.

\*Chance, Frederick William (L.), elected for Carlisle July 14th, 1905, and returned unopposed Jan. 12th, 1906; *b.* '55; head Ferguson Bros., cotton manufacturers; Mayor Carlisle 1904; C.C. Cumberland; J.P., D.L.; Director Carlisle and Cumberland Bank.

\*Channing, Sir Frederick A., Bart. (L.), elected for Northamptonshire, East, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *E.* Liverpool and Oxford; Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy, and Tutor Univ. Coll.; Chancellor English Essay Prize; Arnold History Essay Prize; Classical and Mathematical Honours; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; J.P. Northants; member Agricultural Commission '93; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1906. 40, Eaton Place, S.W. *Reform, Oxford and Cambridge, and National Liberal.*

\*Cheetham, John Frederick (L.), elected for Stalybridge Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it Jan. 7th-Dec. 1905; M.P. N. Derbyshire '80-'85; J.P. Cheshire and Lancs.; Ald. Cheshire C.C.; Governor Victoria Univ., Manchester. Eastwood, Stalybridge. *Athenæum and Brooks's.*

Cherry, Richard R. (L.), elected for Liverpool, Exchange D., Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1859; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin (B.A. '79, LL.D. '88; Gold Medallist Mental Science, and History and Political Science); called Irish Bar '81; Professor Criminal and Constitutional Law, Dublin Univ. '89-94; took silk '96; Bencher King's Inns, Dublin, 1906; P.C. Ireland 1905; appointed Attorney-General for Ireland Dec. 1905. 92, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. *National Liberal, Liverpool Reform.*

\*Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer (L.), elected for North-West Manchester Jan. 13th, 1906, Oldham 1900-5; *e. s.* of the late Lord Randolph Churchill; *b.* '74; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst. Served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in '95, with the Malakand Field Force, the Tirah Expeditionary Force, the Nile Expeditionary Force, and the South African Light Horse, and was special war correspondent for the *Morning Post* during the South African campaign. "The River War," "London to Ladysmith via Pretoria," and "Ian Hamilton's March" record his impressions of the Egyptian and South African campaigns. Author of biography of Lord Randolph Churchill (Jan. 1906). He opposed the Sugar Convention Bill, criticised Mr. Brodrick's Army proposals, was one of the strongest opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals in 1903, 1904 and 1905, and joined the Liberal party. Parly. Under Sec. Colonial Office, Dec. 1905. Took a leading part on the Government side in the debate of the 1906 Session. 12, Bolton St., W.

- \*Clancy, J. J. (N.), returned unopposed for Dublin, North, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '47; M.A. Royal University of Ireland, Scholar, Exhibitioner, and Prizeman of Queen's College, Galway; acting editor of the *Nation* '80-'85; called to the Irish Bar '87; K.C. 1906. 1, Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
- Clarke, Charles Goddard (L.), elected for Camberwell, Peckham D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* privately; wholesale druggist; in conjunction with Mr. Potter has built up a large business in Artillery Lane, E., Manchester, etc.; J.P. London; L.C.C. since '98; ex-Mayor Camberwell. "South Lodge," Champion Hill, S.E. *National Liberal*.
- [Clarke, Sir Edward G. (C.), elected Jan. 16th, 1906, for the City of London, but resigned in May, 1906; sat for Southwark '80, and Plymouth '80-1900. See separate biography.]
- Cleland, James William (L.), elected for Glasgow, Bridgeton D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* 1874; *E.* Glasgow Acad. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A., B.C.L.); a barrister; L.C.C. for Lewisham; Chairman Establishment Committee; Inns of Court Rifles; has worked in the Passmore Edwards Settlements. 4, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Union, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal*.
- Cough, William (L.), elected for W. Riding Yorks, Skipton D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Steeton Provident School, Keighley Trade School, Pannal Coll., Harrogate; engaged in worsted manufacture until '92; C.C. Oakworth Div. W. Riding Yorks since 1903. Whitley Head, Steeton, near Keighley.
- Clynes, J. R. (Lab.), elected for Manchester, North-East D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* at Oldham '69; entered a cotton factory; organiser Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union since '91; Sec. Oldham and District Trades' Council; member National Labour Party; J.P. Oldham. 174, Union Street, Oldham.
- \*Cates, Major Edward Feetham (U.), elected for Lewisham Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since Dec. 15th, 1903; *b.* '53. Member of Messrs. Coates, Son, & Co., stockbrokers, London; Lieutenant City of London; D.L. Surrey and Chairman Surrey C.C. Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey; Helperby Hall, York. *Carlton, Junior United Service, Wellington, Union (Brighton), Yorkshire (York)*.
- Cobbold, Felix Thornley (L.) elected for Ipswich Jan. 12th, 1906; M.P. Stowmarket D. '85-6; *b.* '41; *E.* Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (Senior Fellow); called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '68. The Lodge, Felixstowe, and 3, Whitehall Court, W.
- \*Cochrane, Hon. Thomas (L.U.), elected for Ayrshire, North, Jan. 26th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton; served in Scots Guards; J.P. Fife; Under-Secretary for the Home Department 1905; D.L. Renfrewshire; saw active service in S. Africa 1900. Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife.
- \*Cogan, D. J. (N.), returned unopposed for Wicklow, East D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; provision merchant, Dublin; Wicklow C.C. Thomas Street, Dublin.
- \*Collings, Right Hon. Jesse (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, Bordesley D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86, and for Ipswich '80-86; *b.* '31; *E.* at Stoke; J.P. and Ald. Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon. Sec. National Education League; Founder Allotments and Small Holdings Association; President Rural Labourers' League; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86; member Labour Commission '91; P.C.; Under Sec. Home Department '95-1902. Southfield, Edgbaston Birmingham. *Constitutional*.
- Collins, Stephen (L.), elected for Lambeth (Kennington), Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '47 at Swanage; started life as a stonemason; head of Stephen Collins, Id., Vauxhall; Alderman of Lambeth and L.C.C. for Kennington since 1901; a Congregationalist and temperance worker. Harborne, St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. *National Liberal*.
- Collins, Sir William Job (L.), elected for St. Pancras, West, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Fellow, member of Senate, scholar, and gold medalist Lond. Univ.; a specialist in diseases of the eyes; has published numerous medical works; member Royal Commission on Vivisection; Chairman L.C.C. '97-8, and member since '92; knighted 1902; member of council King Edward's Hospital Fund; President Medico-Legal Society; M.D., M.S., B.Sc. Lond.; F.R.C.S. 1, Albert Terrace, Regent's Park. *Reform*.
- \*Condon, T. J. (N.), returned unopposed for Tipperary, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '50; Mayor Clonmel '89, '90-91. 6, Clapham Common North, S.W.
- Cooper, George (L.), elected for Southwark, Bermondsey D., Jan. 16th, 1906; a resident in the district; L.C.C. for Bermondsey '80-1906; Chairman Public Health Committee 1901-6 (retired from London C.C. March 1906). 92, Southwark Park Road, S.E.
- \*Corbett, A. Cameron (L.U. and F.T.), elected for Glasgow, Tradeston D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '56; *E.* privately; J.P. Warwickshire and Lanarkshire. Rowallan, Kilmarnock, and 26, Hans Place, S.W. *Brooks's*.
- Corbett, Charles Henry (L.), elected for Sussex, N. or E. Grinstead D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Marlborough and New Coll., Oxford (M.A., B.C.L.); barrister; J.P. Sussex. Woodgate, Danehill, Sussex, and 75, Victoria Street, S.W.
- \*Corbett, Thomas Lorimer (C.), elected for Down, North D., Jan. 27th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '54; *E.* privately. L.C.C. '89-92 and since '95; J.P. Co. London. 57, Warwick Square, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional*.
- Cornwall, Sir Edwin A. (L.), elected for Bethnal Green, North-East, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '63; L.C.C. for his constituency since '92; acted as Progressive Whip at Spring Gardens; was chairman Parliamentary Committee, and a most active worker; chairman L.C.C. 1905-6; knighted on the occasion of the visit to London of the Paris Municipal Council and the opening of Kingsway, 1905. First Mayor of Fulham 1900; D.L. and J.P. Lond.; member Thames Conservancy Board; has the Cross of the Legion of Honour. 3, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- Cory, Clifford John (L.), elected for Cornwall, W. or St. Ives D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* privately; member firm of Cory Bros. & Co., Ltd., colliery owners and coal exporters, S. Wales; director Barry Railway; member S. Wales Conciliation Board; Chairman Monmouth and S. Wales Coalowners' Association; C.C. Glamorganshire; J.P.



- Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire. *Isthmian, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- Cotton, Sir Henry (L.),** elected for Nottingham East Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1845; *E.* Brighton Coll. and King's Coll., Lond.; entered Indian Civil Service '65; Sec. Revenue Dept., Bengal Govt., '88; Financial Dept. '89; Chief Sec. Bengal Govt. '91-6; Acting Home Sec. to Govt. of India, '96; Chief Commr. Assam '96-1902, when he retired. K.C.S.I. 1902. 45, St. John's Wood Park, N.W. *Savile and National Liberal.*
- Courthope, George Loyd (C. T.R.),** elected for Sussex, East, Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford; Captain 1st Cinque Ports R.V.C.; J.P. Sussex; Barrister-at-Law. Fair View, Hawkhurst, Sussex. *Carlton, Constitutional, National, and Bath.*
- Cowan, William Henry (L.),** elected for Surrey, Guildford D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Merchiston Castle and Edinburgh Univ.; partner W. and B. Cowan, of London, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Sydney, and managing director of Parkinson and W. & B. Cowan, Ltd.; has travelled widely; knows the Colonies well. The Crow's Nest, Fairways, near Uckfield, Sussex. *National Liberal.*
- Cox, Harold (L.),** elected for Preston Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Tonbridge School and Jesus Coll., Camb.; was Pres. Camb. Union; lectured for Camb. Univ. Extension Soc.; was Professor of Mathematics at the Mohammedan Coll., Aligarh; journalist; was secretary of Cobden Club '99-1904; brother-in-law of Mr. Hamo Thornycroft. 6, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- \***Craig, Charles Curtis (C.),** returned unopposed for South Antrim Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1903; *b.* '69; *E.* Clifton College. 55, Gt. Cumberland Place, W. *Carlton, Ulster.*
- Craig, Herbert James (L.),** elected for Tyne-mouth Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1869; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B.; Barrister-at-Law; Lieut. in Royal Naval Volunteers, Tyneside Division. 11, Prior's Terrace, Tynemouth. *Reform.*
- Craig, Captain James (C.),** elected for Down, East, Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh; Captain 3rd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles; Hon. Captain in the Army; served in South African war; J.P. Belfast. Craigavon, Strandtown, Belfast. *Ulster and Union, Belfast.*
- Craik, Sir Henry (C.),** elected for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, Feb. 7th, 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* Glasgow High School and Univ., and Balliol Coll., Oxon. (M.A., Honours in Classics and History '69); Examiner Educn. Dept. '70; Senior Examiner '78; Sec. to Scotch Educn. Dept. '85-1904; K.C.B. '97; LL.D.; author of "The State and Education," "A Life of Swift," "Selections from Swift," and "A Century of Scottish History." 5A, Dean's Yard, Westminster. *Athenæum and Caledonian.*
- \***Crean, E. (N.),** returned unopposed for Cork, South-East D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; sat for Queen's Co., Ossory D., '92-1900; Mayor of Cork '99. Knockree Villas, Cork.
- \***Cremer, William Randal (L.),** elected for Shore-ditch, Haggerston D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for same division '85-95 and 1900-5; *b.* '36; founder Amalgamated Society of Joiners; first Gen. Sec. International Working Men's Association; 35 years Sec. International Arbitration League, editor and publisher of the *Arbitrator*; originator Inter-Parliamentary Conferences; has Cross of the Legion of Honour; awarded Nobel Gold Medal and Peace Prize of £8000 in 1903, and gave it all to International Arbitration League as an endowment. 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- \***Crombie, J. W. (L.),** elected for Kincardine-shire Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '58; *E.* Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen; Aberdeen Univ. (M.A.), France, and Germany; J.P. and D.L., Aberdeenshire; Director of J. & J. Crombie, Ltd. Balgownie Lodge, Aberdeen, and 91, Onslow Square, S.W. *Reform.*
- \***Crooks, Wm. (Lab.),** elected for Woolwich Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1903-5; *b.* '52; *E.* London, and learned the trade of a cooper; organiser of several labour bodies; L.C.C. for Poplar since '92; member Metropolitan Asylums Board; Mayor of Poplar 1901. 81, Gough Street, Poplar.
- Crosfield, Arthur H. (L.),** elected for Warrington Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Uppingham; Chairman Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., soap and chemical manufacturers; won French Golf Championship 1905; Captain Cannes Golf Club; has travelled much. Barremman, Hoylake. *National Liberal, Liverpool Reform, Royal and Ancient Golf, St. Andrews.*
- \***Cross, Alex. (L.U.),** elected for Glasgow, Camlachie D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '47; *E.* Glasgow Univ.; partner Alexander Cross & Sons, Ltd., seed merchants and chemical manufacturers. 14, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow; March Bankwood, Beattock, Dumfriesshire, and 44, Queen's Gate Gardens, W. *National Liberal, Edinburgh, and Reform, London.*
- Crossley, William John (L.),** elected for Cheshire, Altrincham D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '44; *E.* Ireland and Germany; engineer; Freeman City of Manchester; J.P. Manchester and Cheshire; member Cheshire C.C. Glenfield, Altrincham. *Clarendon, Union, Reform, and Manchester.*
- \***Gullinan, J. (N.),** returned unopposed for Tipperary, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '58; *E.* Theirlas Lay College; took a prominent part in the Land League days; was several times imprisoned. Bansha, co. Tipperary.
- Dalmeny, Albert Edward H. M. A., Lord (L.),** elected for Edinburghshire (Midlothian) Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '82; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; late 2nd Lieut. Grenadier Guards; capt. Surrey Cricket Club. Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire.
- Dalrymple, John James, Viscount (C.),** elected for Wigtownshire Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* 1807; 5th Earl of Stair; *b.* '79; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; entered Scots Guards '98; Capt.; served in S. Africa '99-1902. Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire; Oxenford Castle, Dalkeith. *Guards'.*
- \***Dalziel, J. H. (L.),** elected for Kirkcaldy Burghs Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for them since March '92; *b.* '68; *E.* Borgue Academy, Shrewsbury High School, and King's Coll., Lond.; journalist and newspaper proprietor. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Davies, David (L.),** returned unopposed for Montgomeryshire Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '80; *E.*

- Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and King's Coll., Cambridge (2nd-class honours history); landed proprietor; director Ocean Colliery Company, the Cambrian Railways, and the Barry Railway Co.; Capt. Vol. Batt. S. Wales Borderers; has a pack of hounds at Llandinam. Plas Dinam, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire. *Welsh and Royal Societies*.
- Davies, Ellis W. (L.)**, returned unopposed June 5th, 1906, for Carnarvonshire S. or Eifion D.; *b.* 1871; *E.* private school and Liverpool Coll.; solicitor, 1st-class honours, Law Society's prize. Bodlondel, Carnarvon. *National Liberal, Welsh*.
- \*Davies, M. Vaughan- (L.)**, elected for Cardiganshire Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow; J.P. and D.L. Cardiganshire. Tan-y-Bwlch, Aberystwyth, and 17, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Brooks's*.
- Davies, Timothy (L.)**, elected for Fulham Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1857 near Carmarthen; apprenticed to drapery business in Liverpool, and afterwards established a big business at Fulham, '85; L.C.C. for Fulham since 1901; Mayor of Fulham 1901-2; active religious and temperance worker. Pantycelyn, Putney. *National Liberal*.
- Davies, W. Howell (L.)**, elected for Bristol, South, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* West yan day school and private school, Bristol; tanner and leather factor; Mayor of Bristol '95; Alderman '97; chairman City Finance and Docks Committees; Pres. Anchor Society '92. Down House, Stoke Bishop. *National Liberal and Bristol Liberal*.
- \*Delany, W. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Queen's Co., Ossory D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; a farmer; C.C. King's County. Killeigh, Tullamore, Ireland.
- \*Devlin, Chas. R. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Galway City Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1903; s. of Charles Devlin of Aylmer, Canada; sat in the Canadian House of Commons '91-7; a merchant of Ottawa; Canadian Commissioner for Ireland '97-1903. 14, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
- \*Devlin, Joseph (N.)**, returned unopposed for Kilkenny, North D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; elected also and decided to sit for Belfast, West, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '65; a journalist. Albert Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Dewar, Arthur (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh South Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for it '99-1900; *b.* 1860; *E.* Perth Academy and Edin. Univ.; K.C.; Member of the Scottish Bar. 24, Walker Street, Edinburgh. *Liberal and University, Edin., Reform and National Liberal*.
- \*Dewar, John Alexander (L.)**, elected for Inverness-shire Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '56; chairman of John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., distillers. Abercairny, Crieff, Perthshire.
- Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); barrister '84; J.P. and D.L. County of London; member L.C.C. since '89, Dep.-Chairman '92-6, Chairman 1900. 51, Campden Hill Road, W. *New University and National Liberal*.
- \*Dickson-Poynder, Sir J., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Wiltshire, Chippenham D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow; inherited baronetcy from his uncle, Captain Sir A. C. Dickson, R.N.; L.C.C. since '98; J.P. Wilts; went on active service in South Africa and acted as A.D.C. to Gen. Lord Methuen. Formerly a C., but joined L. party in 1900-5 Parliament. Hartham, Corsham; Himarton Manor, Calne; 8, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair. *Turf and Marlborough*.
- \*Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W., Bart. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92, M.P. for Chelsea '68-86; *b.* '43; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '66; P.C.; lectured in '71 at Newcastle on "The Cost of the Crown" in a most uncompromisingly Radical fashion; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs '80; President Local Government Board (with a seat in the Cabinet '82) '80-'85. He is proprietor of the *Athenæum* and of *Notes and Queries*. Author of "Greater Britain," "The Fall of Prince Florestan," "The Present Position of European Politics," '87, "The British Army," "Problems of Greater Britain," '91, and, with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, "Imperial Defence," '92. 76, Sloane Street, S.W.
- \*Dillon, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Mayo, East, Jan. 19th, 1906; has sat for it since '85, and for Tipperary '80-83; *b.* '51; *E.* Catholic Univ., Dublin; became L.R.C.S.I., afterwards making politics his vocation. Assisted in the formation of the Irish Land League '79, and was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign. He has twice been imprisoned (in '88 and '91) on political charges. Elected Chairman of the Irish party, in succession to Mr. Justin M'Carthy, '96, '97 and '98. North Great George's Street, Dublin.
- \*Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. D., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Middlesex, Uxbridge D., Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85, and for Evesham '80-85; *b.* '32; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; Lieut. City of London; one of the founders of the Primrose League; Chairman '94-1903 Thames Conservancy; J.P.; Alderman Middlx. C.C. Ashley Manor, Cheltenham, and 14, Chesham Place, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick*.
- \*Dixon, Sir Daniel, Bart. (U.)** elected for North Belfast Jan. 18th, 1906, and sat for it Sept. 14th-Dec. 1905; *b.* 1844; sole partner T. Dixon & Sons, shipowners, etc., Belfast; Lord Mayor of Belfast since '93; Bart. 1903; P.C. Ireland. Ballymenoch, Holywood, co. Down.
- Dobson, Thomas William (L.)**, elected for Plymouth Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Congregational School, Hackney; timber and coal merchant, Croydon; J.P. Croydon; twenty years member of Croydon C.C.; Congregationalist. 18, Park Hill Road, Croydon. *National Liberal*.
- Dodd, Serjeant William Huston (L.)**, elected for North Tyrone Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '44; *E.* R. Acad. Institution and Queen's Coll., Belfast (M.A., 1st Honours); Barrister '73, K.C. '84, Serjeant '93; Crown Prosecutor Dublin City and Co.; Bench King's Inn, Dublin. 26, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin. *National Liberal, St. Stephen's Green (Dublin), and Royal Dublin Golf*.
- Dolan, Charles J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Leitrim, North, Feb. 28th, 1906; *b.* '81; a school teacher in London; *E.* St. Patrick's



- Coll., Cavan, and at Maynooth; is studying for the Bar. Manorhamilton, co. Leitrim.
- \***Donelan**, Captain A. J. C. (N.), returned unopposed for Cork, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Sandhurst; retired from army. Is Chief Nationalist Whip. Ballynona, Middleton, co. Cork.
- [\***Doogan**, P. C. (N.), elected for Tyrone, East, Jan. 23rd, 1906; died June 15th, 1905.]
- \***Doughty**, Sir George (L.U.), elected for Great Grimsby Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '54; J.P. for parts of Lindsey; twice Mayor of Grimsby; knighted 1904. Waltham Hall, Lincs. and 23, St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Reform, Devonshire.*
- Duckworth**, James (L.), elected for Stockport Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for Lancs. (Middleton) '97-1900; *b.* 1840; began life at six in a cotton mill; served some time in the Marines; took up tea trade after the cotton famine and became provision merchant; Chairman J. Duckworth, Ltd., Director of Boots, Ltd., Bellfield, Ltd., etc.; Mayor Rochdale '91-2; Pres. United Methodist Free Churches '94. Castlefield, Rochdale. *National Liberal.*
- Du Cros**, William Harvey (C.), elected for Hastings Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* King's Hospital, Dublin; was a clerk; developed the Dunlop tyre and accumulated a fortune; is largely interested in the automobile industry. Wychwood House, 1, Cottesmore Gardens, Kensington, W.; 106, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea; Howberry Park, Wallingford, Berks. *St. Stephen's, Junior Constitutional.*
- \***Duffy**, W. J. (N.), returned unopposed for Galway, South D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; *b.* '65; Sec. South Galway Executive, United Irish League. Shraidmor, Lough Rea, co. Galway.
- Duncan**, Charles (Lab.), elected for Barrow-in-Furness Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1865; *E.* St. Hilda's Church School, Middlesbro; an engineer by trade; Middlesbrough Guardian and T. Councillor '95-1900; Gen. Sec. Workers' Union since '98; life absteiner. 16, Agincourt Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
- \***Duncan**, James Hastings (L.), elected for Yorks, Otley D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '55; *E.* privately; partner William Ackroyd & Co., worsted spinners, and Duncan, Barraclough & Co., worsted manufacturers. Kineholm, Otley, Yorks.
- Duncan**, R. (C.), elected for Lanarkshire, Govan D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Glasgow High School, Acad. and Univ.; Walker prizeman; member Inst. C.E.; senior partner Ross & Duncan, marine engineers, Whitefield, Govan; founder and editor *Britannia*, organ of Imperial unity movement. Whitefield, Govan; Rodona, Dumbreck, Glasgow. *Glasgow Conservative, Royal Clyde Yacht*, etc.
- Dunn**, Albert Edward (L.), elected for Cornwall, N.W. or Camborne D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Hallam Hall Coll., Clevedon; admitted solicitor '87; long member Exeter Corporation, Mayor 1900-2; Hon. Town Clerk 1905; a Congregationalist. 31, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.; Mount Radford, Exeter; The Battery, Portreath, Cornwall. *National Liberal, Eighty.*
- Dunne**, Major Edward Marten (L.), elected for Walsall Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1864; *E.* Wellington Coll. and Sandhurst; served in the Border Regt. '84-96, then left the Army; appointed to Staff Aldershot Command 1900; Brigade-Major Bedford Vol. Brigade. J.P. Herefordshire. Gatley Park, Kingsland R.S.O., Herefordshire. *Naval and Military.*
- Edwards**, Allen Clement (L. and Lab.), elected for Denbigh District Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* Knighton, Radnorshire; trades union official, journalist, author, barrister-at-law. 4, Pump Court, Temple. *National Liberal.*
- Edwards**, E. (Lab.), elected for Hanley Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1852; a collier; sec. N. Staffs Miners' Association since '77; went to Burslem '84; ex-Mayor and Alderman; Staffs C.C.; ex-Pres. Midland Miners' Association, and Pres. Miners' Federation Great Britain. Miners' Offices, Burslem.
- \***Edwards**, Frank (L.), elected for Radnorshire Jan. 23rd, 1906; sat '92-5, and 1900-5; *b.* '52; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Oxford (B.A.); a solicitor, but does not practise; D.L., J.P., Radnorshire. 111, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and The Cottage, Knighton, Radnorshire. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Elbank**, Master of. See Murray, Hon. H. W. O.
- \***Ellis**, Rt. Hon. John E. (L.), elected for Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '41; *E.* Friends' School, Kendal; has been one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees; J.P. Nottingham and North Riding, Yorks; also D.L. North Riding; a Chairman of Standing Committees; Parl. Under-Sec. India Office and P.C. Dec. 1905. Wrea Head, Scalby, R.S.O., Yorks, and 37, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Reform.*
- \***Emmott**, A. (L.), elected for Oldham Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '58; *E.* Kendal and Tottenham Schools of the Society of Friends; appointed Chairman Ways and Means '06; J.P. Lancs. and Oldham. 30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*
- Erskine**, David (L.), elected for Perthshire, West, Jan. 18th, 1906; *g.s.* David Erskine, W.S., author of "Institutes of the Law of Scotland"; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow and in France and Germany; was on the staff of Earl of Aberdeen in Canada '93-8; Sec. '97-8. Linlathen, Broughty Ferry, N.B. *New and Scottish Liberal, Edinburgh.*
- \***Esmonde**, Sir T. Grattan, Bart. (N.), returned unopposed for North Wexford Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5, for Kerry, West, '92-1900, and for co. Dublin, South, '85-92; *b.* '62; Nationalist Whip; Chamberlain to Vatican Household. Ballynastragh Gorey, co. Wexford. *National Liberal.*
- Essex**, Richard Walter (L.), elected for Gloucestershire, Cirencester D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* privately; wall-paper merchant. Dixcot, North Drive, Streatham Park, S.W. *National Liberal and Eighty.*
- \***Evans**, Samuel T. (L.), returned unopposed for Glamorganshire, Mid, Jan. 13th, 1906, and, after his appointment as Recorder of Swansea, Oct. 8th, 1906, and has sat for it since '90; solicitor '83; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '91; K.C. 1901; J.P. Glamorganshire; Recorder of Swansea 1906. Neath, Glamorganshire; 12, King's Bench Walk, E.C.; and 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- \***Eve**, Harry Trelawney, K.C. (L.), elected for Devon, Ashburton D., Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it Jan. 7th, 1904, to Dec., 1905; *b.* in London '56; *E.* privately and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.) ; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn '81; Chancery practice; took silk '95;

- Bench of his Inn '99; owns and farms 2925 acres of land near Bovey Tracey. Yarnor, Bovey Tracey, S. Devon; 85, Addison Rd., W.
- Everett, Robert Lacey (L.)**, elected for Suffolk, Woodbridge D., Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for it '85-6 and '92-5; *b.* '33; yeoman farmer at Rushmere; has been secretary E. Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture; Town Councillor Ipswich 9 years; Alderman Suffolk C.C.; J.P. Rushmere, Ipswich.
- Faber, Captain Walter Vavasour (C.)**, elected for Hants, West or Andover D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '57; E. Cheam School and R.M.A. Woolwich; entered R.A. '77; Capt. '85; retired '90; volunteered S. Africa 1900-1; in Wilts Imp. Yeo. 1901-3. Weyhill, near Andover. *Naval and Military and Junior Constitutional.*
- \*Faber, George Denison (C.)**, elected for York City Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '52; E. Marlborough and Univ. Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Registrar Privy Council '87-96; member of the banking firm of Beckett & Co., Leeds; C.B. 1905; D.L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks. Rush Court, Wallingford; 14, Grosvenor Square, W.
- Faber, George Henry (L.)**, elected for Boston Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '39; E. at same preparatory school, Camberwell, as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Merchant Taylors' School, and Paris; underwriting member of Lloyd's; on committee of management of Lloyd's Register; member committee Lloyd's Corporation; director of Willis, Faber, & Co., Ltd., 31, Cornhill, E.C. "Kinloch," Foxgrove Road, Beckenham. *Thatched House, Junior Athenæum.*
- \*Fardell, Sir T. George (C.)**, elected for Paddington, South, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. '95; *b.* '33; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '62; J.P. Ely; knighted '97. 26, Hyde Park Street, W. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- \*Farrell, J. P. (N.)**, returned unopposed for N. Longford Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; and for Cavan, West, '95-1900, editor and proprietor of the *Longford Leader*; and *Roscommon, Leitrim, and Westmeath News*. Market Square, Longford; 57, Denbigh Street, S.W.
- Fell, Arthur (C.)**, elected for Yarmouth Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '50; E. King's Coll., Lond., St. John's Coll., Oxford; M.A., F.S.S., etc.; retired solicitor; formerly partner Hare & Fell, agents for the Solicitor to the Treasury; afterwards practised in the City; director of various Colonial and other companies. Lauriston House, Wimbledon Common. *Carlton, Gresham, and Golfers'.*
- \*Fenwick, C. (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Northumberland, Wansbeck D., and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '50; at nine years of age began to work; member of Royal Commissions on Mine Explosions and on Secondary Education; Parliamentary Sec. Trades Union Congress '90-94; opposes Eight Hours Bill for Miners. 14, Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
- Ferens, Thomas Robinson (L.)**, elected for Hull East Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '47; E. Belvedere Academy, Bishop Auckland; has been for many years managing director of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., starch and blue manufacturers; President Hull Chamber of Commerce, Wilton House, Hull. *National Liberal.*
- Fetherstonhaugh, Godfrey (U.)**, elected for North Fermanagh Jan. 10th, 1906; *b.* '59; E. Chard Grammar School and Trin. Coll., Dublin (B.A. '80, M.A. '83, 1st Senior Moderator in Classics, and Senior Moderator in Modern History); called to Irish Bar '83; K.C. '98; Bench of King's Inn 1900; called to English Bar '95; practises on Connaught Circuit; J.P.; Member of Senate, Dublin University. 5, Herbert Street, Dublin, and Glenmore, Crossmolina, co. Mayo. *University (Dublin), Carlton and Junior Constitutional (London).*
- \*Ffrench, Peter (N.)**, returned unopposed for Wexford, South, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; *b.* '44; a farmer; J.P. and coroner co. Wexford. Harpoonstown, Bridgetown, Wexford. *National Liberal.*
- \*Field, W. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Dublin, St. Patrick's D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* at Blackrock, co. Dublin; President Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association; Vice-Pres. National Federation of Meat Trades of U.K.; President Town Tenants' Association. Main Street, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- Fiennes, Hon. Eustace (L.)**, elected for Oxfordshire, Banbury D., Jan. 17th, 1906; s. of Lord Saye and Sele; *b.* '64; E. Malvern; served with French's Scouts in the Louis Riel Rebellion, Canada, in Egypt and Africa; was Sub-Commissioner for Native Affairs in Bechuanaland; member of the Stock Exchange; served with Oxfordshire Yeomanry in the Boer War. Erleigh House, Earley, Berks. *Orleans.*
- \*Finch, Rt. Hon. G. H. (C.)**, elected for Rutland Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '67; *b.* '35; E. New Coll., Oxford; J.P. and C.C. Rutland; P.C. 1902. Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham. *Carlton.*
- \*Findlay, Alexander (L.)**, elected for North-East Lanark Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. 10th, 1904; *b.* 1844; founded Alex. Findlay & Co., Bridge Steel and Roof Works, Motherwell, in '88; Provost of Motherwell 1901-4. Bellfield House, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
- \*Flavin, Michael Joseph (N.)**, returned unopposed for North Kerry Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since April '96; *b.* '66. The Rock, Tralee, co. Kerry.
- \*Fletcher, J. S. (U.)** elected for Hampstead Oct. 26th, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1841; E. Harrow and Christ Church; called to Bar Linc. Inn '68; Chairman Hampstead Board of Guardians '80-98; L.C.C. Hampstead till 1904. Virginia Water, Surrey, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- Fletcher, Sir H. Aubrey.** See Aubrey-Fletcher.
- \*Flynn, J. C. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, North, Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; *b.* '52; merchant; imprisoned under the Coercion Act '88. 4, York Terrace, Cork.
- \*Forster, H. W. (C.)**, elected for Kent, Sevenoaks D. Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '92; *b.* '66; E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1902-5. Southend Hall, Catford, Kent, and Exbury, Southampton.
- \*Foster, Sir Walter (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., Jan. 27th, 1906, and has sat for it since '87, and for Chester City



- '25-6; *E. Drogheda, Dublin, and on the Continent; gold medallist for distinguished merit, and Vice-President British Medical Association; Emeritus Professor of Medicine. Queen's College, and Consulting Physician, General Hospital, Birmingham; D.C.L. (Durham); LL.D. (Montreal); F.R.C.P. (London); J.P. Warwickshire; Sec. Local Government Board '92-5; President Allotments Association and Land Law Reform Association; knighted '86; P.C. 1906. 30, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.**
- \***Fowler, Right Hon. Sir Henry (L.)**, elected for Wolverhampton, East, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. for Wolverhampton '80-85; *b. at Sunderland '30; E. Woodhouse Grove School and St. Saviour's School, Southwark; admitted a solicitor '52; Mayor of Wolverhampton '63; first Chairman of the School Board '70; began his Parliamentary career as the colleague of Mr. Villiers; Under-Sec. Home Department '84, Financial Sec. Treasury, and P.C. '86; President Local Government Board '92, and took charge of the Parish Councils Bill; Secretary for India '94, and G.C.S.I. '95; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster Dec. 1905. He took the view that the responsibility for the Boer war lay with the Boer Government, and was a prominent member of the Liberal League 1905. Woodthorne, Wolverhampton. *Reform and Athenæum.**
- Fox, George Richard Lane (U.)**, elected for Yorks, W. Riding, Barkston Ash D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b. '70; E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Master Bramham Moor Hounds; J.P. W. Riding; D.L. co. Leitrim; West Riding, Yorkshire C.C. since '97. Bramham Park, Boston Spa. *Turf, Bachelors', and Carlton.**
- Freeman-Thomas, Freeman (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D., July 24th, 1906; sat for Hastings 1900-5; *b. '66; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.: m. '92, Marie Adelaide, d. Lord Brassey. Ratton, Willington, Sussex; 76, Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
- \***Fuller, John M. Fleetwood (L.)**, elected for Wiltshire, Westbury D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b. '64; E. Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Wiltshire, Major Royal Wilts Yeomanry; Junior Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) Feb. 1906. Jaggard's House, Corsham, Wiltshire.*
- Fullerton, Hugh (L.)**, elected for Cumberland, W. or Egremont D., Jan. 24th, 1906; J.P. Manchester; memb. Nat. Lib. Federation Committee. Brackenhoe, Sale, Cheshire.
- \***Furness, Sir Christopher, Kt. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Hartlepool Jan. 12th, 1906, and sat for it '91-95 and 1900-5; *b. '52; E. privately; head of the Furness line of steamships, and connected with shipbuilding, ironworks, and collieries in the north of England. J.P., D.L., co. Durham and N. Riding Yorks. Tunstall Court, West Hartlepool; Grantley Hall, Ripon; and 23, Upper Brook Street, W.*
- Gardner, Colonel Alan Coulstoun (L.)**, elected for Herefordshire, S. or Ross D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b. '45; served 11th and 14th Hussars; went through Zulu War '79, was severely wounded at Kambula; and served in Boer War '81; A.D.C. Viceroy of Ireland '80; married *et d.* Sir James Blyth, and with her has hunted and explored all over the world. J.P. and D.L. Essex. Newton Hall, Dunmow;*
- Clearwell Castle, Coleford. *Turf, White's, and St. James's.***
- \***Gardner, Ernest (C.)**, elected for Berks, Wokingham D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1901-5; *b. '46; Mayor Maidenhead '92-3; Alderman Berks C.C.; Master Drapers' Co. 1901-2; J.P. Berks. Spencers, Maidenhead.*
- Gibb, James (L.)**, elected for Middlesex, Harrow D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b. '44; a member of Lloyd's; a Congregationalist. 51, Ladbroke Grove, W.*
- Gibbs, George Abraham (C.)**, elected for Bristol, West, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b. '73; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Major North Somerset Imperial Yeo.; served in S. Africa 1900; travelled in the East. 35, Wilton Place, S.W. *White's and Carlton.**
- [**Gibbs, Hon. Alban G. H. (C.)**, elected for the City of London Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b. '46; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '73); member Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants; his offer to resign his seat to the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour in Jan. 1906 was accepted, and took effect on the meeting of Parliament. 82, Portland Place, W.]*
- \***Gilhooly, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, West, Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b. '45; draper at Bantry; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88. Bantry, co. Cork.*
- Gill, Alfred Henry (Lab.)**, elected for Bolton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b. '56, at Rochdale; cotton operative (half-timer at 10, full time at 13); went to Oldham '79; to Pendlebury '87; assist. sec. Bolton and District Operative Spinners' Association '96; General Sec. since '97; J.P. Bolton '99; member Committee British Cotton Growing Association; Chairman Parliamentary Committee of Trades Union Congress. 61, Hampden Street, Bolton.*
- Ginnell, Laurence (N.)**, returned unopposed for Westmeath, N., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b. '54; self-educated; Barrister of Middle Temple and of Irish Bar; author of "The Brehon Laws," "Doubtful Grant of Ireland"; one of the founders of Irish Literary Society, London.*
- \***Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Herbert J. (L.)**, elected for Leeds, West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. for Leeds '80-85; *b. '54; E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford (1st class in Modern History '76, M.A. '79); Lecturer in Modern History, Keble College; P.C.; Junior Lord Treasury '81-5; Deputy Commissioner Board of Works '85; Financial Sec. War Office '86; Under Home Sec. '92-4; First Commissioner of Works '91-5; Chief Liberal Whip '99-1905; Home Sec. 1905. 11, Downing Street, S.W.; Sandycroft, Littlestone-on-Sea. *National Liberal, Bath, and Reform.**
- Glen-Coats, Sir Thomas G., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Renfrewshire West Jan. 19th, 1906; *b. '46; E. Queenwood Coll., Hants; Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; director J. & P. Coats, Ld.; Bart. '94. Ferguslie Park, Paisley. *Reform and National Liberal.**
- Glendinning, Robert G. (L.)**, describes himself as a "Liberal Unionist," but defeated Mr. W. Moore, K.C., the sitting C. member, elected for Antrim N. Jan. 26th, 1906; linen merchant in Belfast, and carries on extensive business in America under the name of Glendinning, McLeese & Co. Glengyle, Windsor Avenue, Belfast. *Ulster Reform, Belfast.*

Glover, T. (Lab.), elected for St. Helens Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '52; a miner at Blackbrook; began work at 9 years; helped to found Miners' Federation of Great Britain; agent St. Helens District of Miners '84; founder and treasurer Lancs. and Cheshire Miners' Federation; J.P. St. Helens '92. 108, Prescott Road, St. Helens, Lancs.

\*Goddard, D. F. (L.), elected for Ipswich Jan. 12th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '50; Assoc. M.I.C.E.; engineer and sec Ipswich Gas Co. '77-87; Mayor Ipswich '91 J.P. Ipswich. Oak Hill, Ipswich. *Reform and National Liberal.*

Gooch, George Peabody (L.), elected for Bath Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '73; *E.* King's Coll., Lond.; Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A.), 1st-class History and Univ. Essay Prize; has worked at Toynbee Hall; author "English Democratic Ideas in the XVIIth Century," and "Annals of Politics and Culture, 1492-1899." South Villa, Campden Hill Road, W. *National Liberal.*

\*Gordon, John (L.U.), elected for Londonderry, South D., Jan. 27th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '49; B.A., LL.D.; called to the Irish Bar '77; took silk '92; Bench of King's Inn '98. 25, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

\*Gordon, Sir W. E. Evans (C.), elected for Stepney D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '57; *E.* Cheltenham and Sandhurst. Entered army '76, Capt. Madras Staff Corps '77; Major '96; retired '97; was Joint Commissioner Ladakh. Has taken a keen interest in the Aliens question and Army Reforms, and is author of "The Alien Immigrant" and "The Cabinet and War"; Knighted Dec. 1905. 4, Chelsea Embankment, S.W., and 33, Stepney Green, E.

\*Grant, Corrie (R.), elected for Warwickshire, Rugby D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; *b.* '50; *E.* City of London School. Called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77, North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. 1906. 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and 26, The Avenue, Bedford Park.

Greenwood, Granville George (L.), elected for Peterborough Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (1st class Classical Tripos 1873), B.A.; barrister. 33, Linden Gardens, W. *United University, National Liberal, and Eighty.*

Greenwood, Hamar (L.), elected for York City Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* Whitby, Ontario, Canada '71; *E.* Toronto Univ. (B.A. '95); was in Ontario Govt. Department of Agriculture, and an officer in Canadian Active Militia; barrister of Gray's Inn; Capt. King's Colonials' Imperial Yeomanry, formed 1902; President Canadian Society, London; Parl. Sec. to Under Sec. of State for the Colonies 1906. 4, Crown Office Row, Temple, and Whitehall Court, S.W. *Eighty, National Liberal, and Reform.*

\*Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, Bart. (L.), elected for Northumberland, Berwick D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* 62; *E.* Winchester and Balliol Coll., Oxford; won M.C.C. and Queen's Club tennis prizes '96; Under Foreign Sec. '92-5; a member of the Liberal League, in strong sympathy with Lord Rosebery; joined Liberal Cabinet, Dec. 1905, as Foreign Sec.; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; P.C. 1902. Lady Grey died Feb. 4th, 1906, from results of a driving

accident on Feb. 1st. Falloden, Christon Bank, Northumberland. *Brooks's.*

\*Griffith, Ellis J. (L.), elected for Anglesey Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '60; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '87; Chester and North Wales Circuit; Fellow Downing College, Camb., and ex-President Cambridge Union. Ty-Coch Brynsiencyn, Anglesey; 3 (North), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; Newlands, Somersct Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.

Grove, Thomas Newcomen Archibald (L.), elected for Northants, South D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; sat for West Ham, North, '92-5; *E.* privately and Oriel Coll., Oxford (double honours); educated for the Bar; founded *New Review*, and edited it till '94; has travelled extensively. Pollards Court, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. *White's.*

\*Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill (L.), elected for Cardiff, Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for Plymouth 1900-5; *e. s.* and heir of Lord Wimborne; *b.* '73; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; Captain in Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, and served in South Africa; was a Conservative, but joined the Liberal party during the Fiscal controversy. Ashby St. Ledger's, Rugby; 57, Seymour Street, W.

Gulland, John William (L.), elected for Dumfries Burghs Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Edinburgh Royal High School and University; corn merchant; Pres. Young Scots Society; director Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce; Secretary of Scottish Liberal Committee in House of Commons; author of "How Edinburgh is Governed," 8, Claremont Crescent, Edinburgh. *Scottish Liberal (Edinburgh) and National Liberal (London).*

\*Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton (L.), elected for Norfolk, North D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '40; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; obtained by competition a Treasury appointment '63, was private sec. to Mr. Gladstone '65-6 and '68-74; retired from Treasury '85; C.B., K.C.M.G.; Chairman of Standing Order and Selection Committee. Assington Hall, Boxford, Suffolk. *Brooks's.*

Gwynn, Stephen L. (N.), elected for Galway City, Nov. 3rd, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* St. Columba's Coll., Rathfarnham, and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; son of Dr. Gwynn, Regius Professor of Divinity, Dublin Univ.; journalist and author.

Haddock, George B. (C. T.R.), elected for N. Lancs., North Lonsdale D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* 63; *E.* Clifton Coll.; shipowner; director Harrison, Ainslie & Co., Lindal Moor mines, Furness. 5, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool. *Bath.*

\*Haldane, Right Hon. Richard Burdon (L.), elected for Haddingtonshire Jan. 26th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '56; *E.* Edinburgh (M.A. 1st-class honours in Philosophy, Hon. LL.D. '98) and Göttingen Univ.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; K.C. '90; Bench '93; author of "Life of Adam Smith," "Education and Empire," 1902, and "The Pathway to Reality," 1903; Gifford Lecturer, St. Andrews Univ. 1902 and 1903; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901; P.C. 1902; Sec. of State for War Dec. 1905. Lord Rector Edinburgh Univ. Nov. 1905; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon 1906. Cloan, Auchterarder, Perthshire, 28, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.



- Brooks's, Athenæum, and New Club (Edinburgh).*
- Hall, Fred (L. and Lab.),** returned unopposed for Yorks, W. Riding (Normanton D.), Nov. 27th, 1905; *b.* '55 in Staffs.; worked in a Rotherham Colliery; Sec. Yorks Miners' Association '78, and afterwards treasurer and agent; former Grand Master British United Order of Oddfellows. Rawmarsh Hill, Parkgate, near Rotherham.
- Halpin, James (N.),** returned unopposed for Clare, West, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '43; *E.* Springfield College, Ennis; took an active part in the National organisation '65-7, and the Land League in the '80's; was twice imprisoned in '88 for presiding at a proclaimed meeting, etc. Newmarket on Feyns.
- \*Hambro, Charles Eric (C.),** elected for Surrey, Wimbledon D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; partner C. J. Hambro & Son, London merchants. 70, Prince's Gate, W.
- Hamilton, Marquis of (C.),** returned unopposed for Londonderry City Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *e. s.* of the Duke of Abercorn; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton; joined 1st Life Guards '91; Captain '96; Treasurer of the Household Oct. 1903-5. 15, Montagu Square, W.
- \*Hammond, John (N.),** returned unopposed for co. Carlow Jan. 17th, 1906; has sat for it since '91; *b.* '42; Carlow merchant; J.P. co. Carlow. *National Liberal.*
- \*Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Lewis (L.),** elected for Lancashire, N.E., Rossendale D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it March 1904—Dec. 1905; *b.* '63; *E.* at Eton; for years intimately connected with the work of Liberal organisation; appointed First Commissioner of Works Dec. 1905. Nuneham Park, Oxford; 14, Berkeley Square, W.
- \*Hardie, James Keir (Ind. Lab.),** elected for Merthyr Tydvil Jan. 18th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5, and for West Ham '92-5; *b.* '56; became a journalist '82, edited the *Cumnock News* until '86, and *Miner and Labour Leader* '87-1903; founder of the Independent Labour party; elected Chairman of the Labour Party in the House Feb. 1906. Lochnorris, Cumnock, Ayrshire.
- Hardy, George A. (L.),** elected for Suffolk, Mid or Stowmarket D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* private schools; London manufacturer and merchant; L.C.C. Dulwich since '98; Trustee of the Peace Society of London; director L.M.S.; trustee Cheshunt Coll.; R.T.S. Committee. Cheshunt House, Champion Hill, S.E. *National Liberal.*
- \*Hardy, Laurence (C.),** elected for Kent, Ashford D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1st-class History '76); J.P. West Riding, Yorks; Chairman of Grand Committees; Deputy Chairman Ways and Means, June 1905. Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, and 42, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- \*Harmood-Banner, John Sutherland (C.),** elected for Liverpool (Everton D.), Feb. 22nd, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1847; *E.* at Radley, and in 1865 entered his father's firm, J. Harmood-Banner & Son, accountants, Liverpool; director of Pearson Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., of Wigan and Warrington, '83, and subsequently chairman; D.L. and J.P. Cheshire. Ashfield Hall, Neston, Cheshire.
- Harmsworth, Cecil Bisshopp (L.),** elected for Worcestershire, Mid. or Droitwich D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '69; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin; (B.A., Senior Moderator in Mod. Literature, Stewart Scholar in Literature); assists his brothers in the management of *Answers* and other Harmsworth publications. 28, Montagu Square, W. *Devonshire, Eighty, and National Liberal.*
- \*Harmsworth, R. Leicester (L.),** elected for Caithness-shire Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '70; director of The Amalgamated Press, Ltd. (formerly Harmsworth Bros.). 3, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W.
- \*Harrington, T. C. (P.),** elected for Dublin, Harbour D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; was M.P. for Westmeath '83-5; *b.* '51; Sec. Irish National League; called to the Irish Bar '87; imprisoned under the Crimes Act. Lord Mayor of Dublin 1901-3. 70, Harcourt Street, Dublin
- [\*Harris, Frederick Rutherford (U.),** elected for Dulwich Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1903-5; resigned April 1906.]
- Harrison-Broadley, Col. Henry B. (C.),** elected for E. Riding Yorks, Howdenshire D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Brackenbury's, Wimbledon; went out to Colorado, '72; engaged in cattle and mining industries, etc., in America. Welton House, Brough, E. Yorks. *Carlton, Conservative, Bachelors'.*
- Hart-Davies, T. (L.),** elected for Hackney North Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1849; *E.* Marlborough and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; entered Indian Civil Service '69; served in various Departments and was Judge at Karrachee; has travelled extensively abroad and in Colonies. 16, St. James's Square, S.W. *Reform, East India, United Service, Savile, National Liberal.*
- Harvey, Alexander Gordon Cummins (L.),** elected for Rochdale Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and at Victoria Univ.; cotton manufacturer and merchant; Chairman Lancs. Elementary Education Committee. Town House, Littleborough, near Rochdale. *Reform.*
- \*Harwood, George (L.),** elected for Bolton Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '45; *E.* Owens Coll., Manchester; M.A. Lond. Univ.; head of Richard Harwood & Son, Brownlow Fold Mills, Bolton; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '90; author of "Dis-establishment," "The Coming Democracy," etc.; member of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904-6. 6, Grafton Street, Bolton, and 68, South Audley Street, London, W. *Athenæum, Reform.*
- Haslam, James (L. and Lab.),** elected for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* village schools; 29 years a coal miner, 25 years gen. sec. Derbyshire Miners' Assn.; was member Clay Lane School Board, Chesterfield Board of Guardians and Borough Council; on Parliamentary Committee Trade Union Congress; J.P. Chesterfield '93. 47, Clarence Road, Chesterfield.
- Haslam, Lewis (L.),** elected for Monmouth District Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and Coll. and Univ. Hall, Lond.; director of cotton spinning and manufacturing companies. 44, Evelyn Gardens, London, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- \*Haviland-Burke, Edmund (N.),** returned unopposed for King's Co., Tullamore D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '64;

- E.* on the Continent; prominent supporter of the United Irish League; war correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* during the Turco-Greek war, '97. 70, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
- Haworth, Arthur Adlington (L.)**, elected for Manchester, South D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Bowden Coll. and Rugby School; cotton yarn agent; ex-Chairman Cheshire Congregational Union; member Manchester Education Committee; J.P. county of Chester. Normanby, Altrincham. *Reform (Manchester), Reform and National Liberal (London).*
- \***Hay, Hon. Claude G. (C.)**, elected for Shore-ditch, Hoxton D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '62; *E.* Radley College and abroad; was one of the founders of the Primrose League. *Carlton.*
- \***Hayden, John Patrick (N.)**, returned unopposed for Roscommon, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since July '97; journalist; proprietor of the *Westmeath Examiner*. *Westmeath Examiner* Office, Mullingar.
- Hazel, Alfred E. W. (L.)**, elected for West Bromwich Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '69; *E.* King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Jesus Coll., Oxford; M.A., B.C.L. Oxon., B.A., LL.D. Dublin; Fellow and Dean of Jesus Coll., Lecturer of Magdalen, Queen's, and Pembroke Colls.; practises as a barrister on the Oxford Circuit. Victoria Street, West Bromwich. *National Liberal, Eighty.*
- Hazleton, Richard (N.)**, returned unopposed for Galway, North, Feb. 28th, 1906.
- \***Healy, Timothy M. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Louth, North, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; for Wexford '80-83, Monaghan '83-5, Londonderry, South, 85-6, Longford, North, '87-92; *b.* in Bantry, '55; joined Mr. Parnell in '80. Took an active part in the Land League agitation '80, and was arrested in the autumn for a speech at Bantry, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Author of "Healy Clause" in the Land Act of '81. Imprisoned for a speech in '82, but released after four months. Called to the Irish Bar in '84. Author of "A Word for Ireland," "Why Ireland is not Free," and text-books on the Land Acts. He was expelled from the Parliamentary Committee in Nov. '95 by a majority of 6, but in 1900 joined in putting an end to the Parnellite split by the adoption of Mr. Redmond as Chairman of the reunited party; expelled from the Irish Party by the Irish League Convention after General Election 1900. K.C. '99; called to English Bar, Gray's Inn, 1903. Benchers' King's Inns 1905. Glengaulin, Chapelizod, co. Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- \***Heaton, J. Henniker (C.)**, elected for Canterbury, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '48; part proprietor of one of the largest newspaper properties in Australia; represented Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference '85; successful advocate of Imperial Penny Postage; has received freedom of Canterbury and of the City of London; author of "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time"; appointed by Mauritius to negotiate its new constitution, '84. Declined K.C.M.G. Dec. 1905. Kincardine, Bexhill, Sussex. *Carlton, Portland, and Savage.*
- Heaton-Armstrong, William Charles (L.)**, elected for Suffolk, S. or Sudbury D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* privately; *m.* Sept. 7th, '85, the Baroness Zöls-Edelstein; merchant and banker in the City; has travelled extensively; F.R.A.S., F.R.Z.S., F.R.S.S., etc. 30, Portland Place, London, W. *National Liberal, Union, Automobile.*
- Hedges, Alfred Paget (L.)**, elected for Kent, S.W. or Tonbridge D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* at Milton; managing director Benson & Hedges, Ld., London, New York, and Montreal; a Wesleyan; J.P. Kent. Leigh, near Tonbridge. *National Liberal, Eighty.*
- \***Helme, Norval Watson (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, Lancaster D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; *b.* '49; senior partner James Helme & Co., manufacturers; J.P. co. Lancaster; Alderman C.C. Lancashire. Springfield Hall, Lancaster, and Whitehall Court, S.W.
- Helmley, Charles W. R. Duncombe, Viscount (C.)**, elected for Yorks, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *g.s.* and *heir* Earl of Feversham; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Honours in History); Capt. Yorks Hussars (Imperial Yeo.); was assistant private secretary to Lord Selborne as First Lord. The Grange, Nawton, Yorks. *Bachelors', Carlton, and Turf.*
- Hemmerde, E. G. (L.)**, elected for Denbighshire, East D., Aug. 14th, 1906; *b.* —; *E.* Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97; Northern Circuit; has won the Diamond Sculls.
- \***Henderson, Arthur (Lab.)**, elected for Durham (Barnard Castle) Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since July 27th, 1903; Mayor Darlington 1903-4. Represents the Friendly Societies of Ironfounders. Labour Whip 1906. Teesdale House, Atherfold Road, Stockwell, S.W.
- Henderson, J. McD. (L.)**, elected for Aberdeenshire West Jan. 18th, 1906; Barrister-at-Law; F.C.A. Cambisgate, Wimbledon; White House, Feilxstowe.
- Henry, Charles Solomon (L.)**, elected for Shropshire, Mid or Wellington D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School and University of Göttingen; founded in '82 the firm of C. S. Henry & Co., Ltd., European agents for the chief copper producers in America. 1, Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, London; Parkwood, Henley-on-Thames; Brooklands, Wellington, Shropshire. *National Liberal and City Liberal.*
- Herbert, Colonel Ivor J. Caradoc (L.)**, elected for Monmouthshire, South, Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* St. Mary's Coll., Oscott; Grenadier Guards '70; served in Egypt '82, Nile Expedition 84-5, and S. Africa as A.A.G. S. African Field Force '99-1901; commanded Canadian local forces '90-5, and 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards '97-8; Chief Staff Officer, Home District, '98-9; C.B., C.M.G. Llanarth Court, Raglan, Mon. *Guards', Travellers', Marlborough.*
- Herbert, Thomas Arnold (L.)**, elected for Bucks, S. or Wycombe D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Mill Hill School, Owens Coll., Manchester, and St. John's Coll., Camb. (B.A., LL.B., double first in Honours Schools at Cambridge in Classics and Law); called to Bar, Inner Temple; Chancery barrister; J.P. Bucks; a Congregationalist. 5, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 12, Kensington Park Gardens, W.; Wymers, Marlow. *Reform and National Liberal.*



**Hervey**, Captain Frederick Wm. Fane, R.N. (C.), elected for Bury St. Edmunds Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '63; heir-pres. to 3rd Marquis of Bristol; *E.* Tonbridge Grammar School, Eastman's Royal Navy Academy, and H.M.S. *Britannia*; Captain 1901; served at Suakin '84-5. Ickworth Lodge, Bury St. Edmunds. *Naval and Military and Marlborough.*

**Hicks-Beach**, Hon. Michael Hugh (C.), elected for Gloucestershire, N. or Tewkesbury D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Lieut. 4th Battn. Gloucestershire Regt. (Militia); acted as assistant private secretary to his father when Chancellor of Exchequer 1901-2, and also to Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, Chief Govt. Whip, 1904-5. *Coln St. Aldwyn's, Fairfield, Glos., and 81, Eaton Place, S.W. Baehelors' and Carlton.*

**Higgins**, T. (N.), elected for Galway Co., N., Jan. 25th, 1906; died before the poll was declared.]

\***Higham**, J. S. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Sowerby D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; *b.* '57; Mayor of Accrington 1899, 1900-1901; head of Higham Bros., cotton spinners, of Rochdale, Accrington and Manchester; J.P. Accrington. Moorhead, Accrington; 14, St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *National Liberal.*

**Hill**, Sir Clement Lloyd (C.), elected for Shrewsbury Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '45; *E.* Marlborough College; Clerk in Foreign Office '67-1905; K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; has 1st class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, and African General Service Medal with clasp for Uganda 1900; was Commissioner to Hayti '86 and '87. *St. James's and Travellers.*

\***Hill**, Henry Staveley (C.), elected for Staffs (Kingswinford D.), July 3rd, 1905; re-elected Jan. 18th, 1905; *b.* '65; *E.* Westminster and St. John's Coll., Oxford; called to Bar Inner Temple '91; Oxford Circuit; Recorder of Banbury 1903. Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; Oxley Manor, near Wolverhampton.

**Hills**, John Waller (L.U. and I.R.), elected for Durham Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 2nd class Lit. Hum. '89; admitted solicitor '97; in practice at 58, Lincoln's Inn Fields; J.P. Cumberland. Highhead Castle, Carlisle. *Brooks's.*

**Hobart**, Sir Robert Henry (L.), elected for Hants, New Forest D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *e.s.* late Dean of Windsor; *b.* '36; *E.* Charterhouse and Trin. Hall, Camb.; entered War Office; was private secretary to Marquis of Hartington '63-'85; acted as secretary to the Earl Marshal for the purposes of the Coronation; K.C.V.O. 1902. 54, Chester Square, S.W., and Langdown Hythe, Southampton. *National Liberal and Travellers.*

\***Hobhouse**, Charles E. H. (L.), elected for Bristol, East D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; sat for East Wilts '92-5; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton, Oxford, and Sandhurst; Lieut.-Col. commanding 3rd V.B. Gloucestershire Regt.; Church Estates Commissioner 1906. The Ridge, Corsham, Wilts, and 47, Rutland Gate, S.W.

**Hodge**, John (Lab.), elected for S.E. Lancs, Gorton D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* Motherwell Ironworks School, Hutchesontown, and Grammar School, Glasgow; iron and steel worker; Pres. Glasgow Trades Council '91; Pres. Trades Congress '92; City Council,

Manchester, '98-1901; President L.R.C. 1903-4; a Wesleyan Methodist. Ormond Mansion, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, W.C.

**Hogan**, M. (N.), returned unopposed for Tipperary, North, Jan. 17th, 1906. Lisballyard, Rathcabbinn, Birr, King's Co., Ireland, and 70, Doddington Grove, Kennington Park, London.

**Holden**, Edward Hopkinson (L.), elected for Lancashire, S.E., Heywood D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '48; *E.* Summerseat Wesleyan School, Owens Coll. and Victoria Univ., Manchester; clerk Maichester & Co. Bank, Bolton; cashier at head office, Manchester; chief accountant Birmingham and Midland Bank, then secretary, inspector, and joint manager; general manager London and Midland Bank, which he amalgamated with the City Bank to form the London City and Midland Bank, of which he is managing director; a Wesleyan Methodist. 5, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. *National Liberal and Reform.*

\***Holland**, Sir W. H., Kt. (L.), returned unopposed for Yorkshire, West Kiding, Rotherham D., Jan. 15th, 1906; has sat for it since '99; M.P. for North Salford '92-5; *b.* '49; Manchester cotton spinner; President Associated Chambers of Commerce of United Kingdom; knighted 1902. Poole Hall, Nantwich, and 61, Queen's Gate, S.W.

**Hooper**, Arthur G. (L.), elected for Dudley Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '57, at Birmingham; *E.* King Edward's Grammar School; solicitor, in practice at Dudley and Birmingham; Vice-chairman Central Insurance Co.; a Congregationalist. Selborne, Dudley.

\***Hope**, John Deans (L.), elected for Fifeshire, West D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Fettes Coll.; chartered accountant and stockbroker. 16, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

**Hope**, W. H. Bateman (L.), elected for Somerset, North, Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. (B.A., LL.B.); called to Bar '91; landowner and farmer in Somerset; member Somerset C.C. since '98. Eastwood, East Harptree, Bristol. *Reform.*

\***Hornby**, Sir W. Henry, Bart. (C.), elected for Blackburn Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '41; head W. H. Hornby & Co.; Director L. & Y. Railway; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; baronet '99. Pleasington Hall, Blackburn. *Carlton.*

**Horniman**, Emslie John (L.), elected for Chelsea Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '63; s. of late F. J. Horniman, ex-M.P. for Falmouth; *E.* privately; chairman of W. H. and F. J. Horniman & Co., Ltd.; has travelled much; L.C.C. since '92. 13, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. *City Liberal and National Liberal.*

**Horridge**, Thomas Gardner (L.), elected for Manchester, East D. (Mr. A. J. Balfour being his opponent), Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Nassau School, Barnes; called to Bar Middle Temple June '84; appointed K.C. Jan. 1901. 41, Rutland Gate, London, W. *Reform.*

\***Houston**, R. P. (C.), elected for Liverpool, West Toxteth D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '53; *E.* Liverpool Coll.; Liverpool shipowner and merchant. The Lawn, Aigburth; 10, Dale Street, Liverpool; and 44, Park Lane, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

- Howard**, Hon. Geoffrey William Algernon (L.), elected for Cumberland, N. or Eskdale D., Jan. 19th, 1906; 3rd s. Earl of Carlisle; *b.* '77; *E. Trin. Coll., Camb.* (honours in History and Law, M.A.). 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W.; Naworth Castle, Carlisle. *Brooks's and Bachelors'.*
- Hudson**, W. (Lab.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '52; joined N.E.R., and became main line guard; President A.S.R.S. '91, and re-elected seven times; Secretary Irish Section; President Irish Trades Congress 1903. Elswick House, Atherfold Road, Clapham, S.W.
- \***Hunt**, Rowland (U.), elected for Shropshire, S. or Ludlow D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and sat for it 1903-5; *b.* '58; *E. Eton and Magdalene Coll., Camb.*; volunteered for service with Lovat's Scouts during South African war; supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Boreatton Park, Salop.
- \***Hutton**, A. E. (L.), returned unopposed for Yorkshire, Morley D., Jan. 17th, 1906; and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '65; *E. Mill Hill School and Trin. Coll., Camb.* (M.A. '90). Crowhees, Rawdon, near Leeds, and 12, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Brooks's and Devonshire.*
- Hyde**, Clarendon Golding (L.), elected for Wednesbury Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '58; *E. Royal Institution School, Liverpool, and King's Coll., London* (F.S.S.); Barrister-at-Law Middle Temple '81, but does not practise; Vice-President of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., the well-known contractors for Public Works. 75, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; "Lyndhurst," Wednesbury. *Reform, Union, and National Liberal.*
- Idris**, Thomas Howell Williams (L.), elected for Flint District Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E. privately*; mineral water manufacturer and chemist; F.C.S.; Alderman and ex-Mayor St. Pancras; L.C.C.; member London Water Board; Pres. Brit. Pharmaceutical Conference; a Baptist. Millfield; 14, West Hill, Highgate, London, N. *National Liberal.*
- Illingworth**, Percy Holden (L.), returned unopposed for Yorks, W. Riding, Shipley D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '69, at Bradford; *E. Jesus Coll., Camb.* (M.A., LL.B.); Cobden Club Silver Medallist; was in Univ. Rugby team, and capt. Coll. boat; called to Bar '95; has travelled in Colonies and abroad; served in South Africa with Yorks Hussars; Capt. Westminster Dragoons Imp. Yeomanry; Parl. private sec. to Mr. Birrell Feb. 1906. Ladye Royde Hall, Bradford, and 102, Lancaster Gate, W. *Reform, Oxford and Cambridge, and Union.*
- \***Isaacs**, Rufus Daniel (L.), elected for Reading Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. 6th, 1904; *b.* in London '60; *E. Univ. Coll. School, Brussels, and Hanover*; went on the Stock Exchange, but left it for the Bar; was called '87, and took silk '98. Fox Hill, Reading; 2, Garden Court, Temple; and 32, Park Lane, W. *Reform, Ranelagh, Savage, and National Liberal.*
- Jackson**, Richard Stephens (L.), elected for Greenwich Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E. Elm House School, Sittingbourne*; went to sea; admitted a solicitor, '72; practises at Greenwich, Sittingbourne and London; an examiner in Admiralty; leader of the Progressives at Greenwich; Mayor of the Borough 1902-3; L.C.C. '89-95 and since '98. Stobcross Lodge, Crooms Hill, Greenwich. *National Liberal.*
- \***Jacoby**, Sir James A. (L.), elected for Derbyshire, Mid, Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '52; lace manufacturer; J.P. Nottingham; F.S.S.; knighted Nov. 9th, 1906. Oakhill House, Nottingham; and 34, Eaton Place, S.W. *Reform.*
- Jardine**, Sir John (L.), elected for Roxburghshire Jan. 10th, 1906; *b.* '44; *E. Christ Coll., Camb.* (Chancellor's Gold Medal for English Verse); Indian Civil Service '64; Judicial Commissioner Burma '78; Chief Secretary Bombay '85; Judge High Court Bombay '85; Vice-Chancellor Bombay Univ. '95; Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen Univ.; retired with K.C.I.E. '97; J.P. Applegarth, Godalming. *Reform and Scottish Liberal.*
- [**Jeffreys**, Rt. Hon. A. F. (C.), elected for Hampshire, North, Jan. 18th, 1906, and sat for it '87-1905; died Feb. 14th, 1906.]
- Jenkins**, J. (Lab.), elected for Chatham Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '52, at Pembroke Dock; apprenticed to shipbuilding; ex-President Cardiff Shipbuilding Society; J.P. '93; President Trade Union Congress, Cardiff, '95; Mayor of Cardiff 1903; a Wesleyan. Grange town, Cardiff.
- \***Johnson**, John (Lab.), elected for Gateshead Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; *b.* '50; went into the pits at nine years of age; member Exec. Committee, Durham Miners' Association '83, Treasurer '90, and Financial Sec. '97. Durham.
- Johnson**, William (L. and Lab.), elected for Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '49; worked in factory and mine; gen. sec. and agent Warwickshire Miners' Association since '85; C.C. for Bedworth; Chairman Bedworth Parish Council. Miners' Offices, Bedworth, Nuneaton.
- Joicey-Cecil**, Lord John Pakenham (C., T.R.), elected for Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven or Stamford D., Jan. 10th, 1906; s. 3rd Marquess of Exeter; *b.* '67; *E. Eton*; was Lieut. Grenadier Guards; Col. 4th Lincolnshire Regt.; J.P. Peterborough. Tixover Grange, Stamford, and Newton Hall, Stokesfield-on-Tyne. *Junior Carlton and Carlton.*
- \***Jones**, Sir D. Brynmor (L.), returned unopposed for Swansea District Jan. 12th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; M.P. Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '92-5; *b.* '52; *E. Univ. Coll., London* (LL.B.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J.P. Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuit, '85-6, and Gloucester Circuit '86-92; K.C.; Bencher Middle Temple, '99; knighted 1906. 27, Bryanston Square, W., and 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Reform and Devonshire.*
- \***Jones**, Leif (L.), elected for Westmorland, Appleby D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it March 2nd to Dec. 1905; *b.* 1862; brother of Sir D. Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P.; *E. Scotch College, Melbourne, and Trinity College, Oxford*; an underwriter at Lloyd's. 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W. *Reform.*
- \***Jones**, William (L.), elected for Carnarvonshire, Arfon D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '60. Was a schoolmaster in Wales, and afterwards assistant master in



- a London board school; studied at Aberystwith Univ. Coll. and Oxford Univ.; is now a private tutor at Oxford. 24, Gordon Street, W.C.
- \***Jordan, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Fermanagh, South, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; sat for co. Meath, South, '93-5, Clare, West, '85-92; *b.* '30; provision merchant, curer, and tenant farmer, Enniskillen. 12 and 13, High Street, Enniskillen.
- Jowett, Frederick William (Lab.)**, elected for Bradford, West D., Jan. 13th, 1906; fought it unsuccessfully 1900; *b.* '64 at Bradford; at 8 worked in the mills; became manufacturer's manager, gave himself to public work 1901; journalist and lecturer; Alderman Bradford '95, and Chairman Public Health Committee. 2, Grantham Place, Bradford.
- \***Joyce, Michael (N.)**, returned unopposed for Limerick Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; a working pilot; elected to Limerick Corporation '98, Mayor 1905 and 1906. 96, Lower Henry Street, Limerick.
- \***Kearley, Hudson Ewbanke (L.)**, elected for Devonport Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '56; Sec. Board of Trade Dec. 1905. 41, Grosvenor Place, S.W.; Gwylyfa Hiraethog, Denbigh; and Wittington, Marlow. *Reform.*
- Kekewich, Sir George W. (L.)**, elected for Exeter Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1841; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll.; Examiner Education Department '67; Senior Examiner '71; Sec. Department and Board of Education 1890-1900: K.C.B. '95; Hon. D.C.L. Durham '97. Retired 1903. "St. Albans," Feltham, Middlesex. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Kelley, George D. (Lab.)**, elected for Manchester, South-West D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* at Ruskington, Lincs; apprenticed to lithographic printing at York, and became General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers '80; Secretary Manchester and Salford Trades and Labour Council, and Secretary National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; J.P. Manchester '91. 63, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.
- \***Kennaway, Right Hon. Sir J. H., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Devon, Honiton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; and for Devon, East, '70-85; *b.* '37; *E.* Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st-class Law and History); M.A. '62; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J.P. and D.L. Devon; Hon. Col. 3rd Vol. Bttn Devon Regt. '94. P.C., C.B. Escot, Ottery St. Mary. *Athenæum and National*
- \***Kennedy, Vincent Paul (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cavan, West, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '76; *E.* Clongowes Wood Coll.; admitted a solicitor 1900; practises in Cavan, Leitrim, Longford, and Monaghan; Cavan Urban Councillor. 7, Farnham Street, Cavan. *National Liberal, Leinster (Dublin), and The Club (Cavan).*
- \***Kenyon-Slaney, Rt. Hon. Colonel W., (C.)**, elected for Shropshire, Newport D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; entered army '67; Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; retired as Colonel '87; P.C. 1904; J.P. and D.L. Salop. Hatton Grange, Shifnal, Salop. *Carlton and Wellington.*
- \***Keswick, W. (C.)**, elected for Surrey, Epsom D., Jan. 26th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '34; member Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, Japan, and Lombard Street; chairman Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.; J.P. and D.L. Surrey. Eastwick Park, Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, and 3, Lombard Street, E.C. *Carlton.*
- Kettle, T. M. (N.)**, elected for Tyrone East, July 26th, 1906.
- \***Kilbride, Denis (N.)**, returned unopposed for Kildare, South D., Jan. 17th, 1906; and has sat for it since 1903; *b.* '48; from '87-95 he represented South Kerry, and '95-1900 North Galway. Luggacurran, Stradbally, Queen's Co.
- \***Kimber, Sir Henry, Bart. (C.)**, elected for Wandsworth, Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; *b.* '34; solicitor, '58; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director Capital and Counties Bank; Chairman South Indian Railway, Natal Land and Colonisation Company, etc.; Bart. 1904. Albany Chambers, York Street, Westminster; Lansdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney, S.W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, Constitutional, City Carlton.*
- Kineaid-Smith, Captain Malcolm (L.)**, elected for Warwickshire, S.W. or Stratford-on-Avon D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '74; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; commission in 9th Lancers '94; served in Natal, India, West Africa, and S. African War; staff officer to one of General French's columns in 1901-2; half-pay 1904. Wellesbourne, Warwick *Cavalry, Bachelors' Army and Navy.*
- King, Alfred John (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Knutsford D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough, Owens College, Manchester (B.Sc. London and Victoria); F.C.S.; a bleacher and finisher; member of Cheshire C.C.; chairman Bollington U.D.C.; member Society of Friends. Rock Bank, Bollington, near Macclesfield. *Reform (Manchester), National Liberal.*
- \***King, Sir H. S. (C.)**, elected for Hull, Central, Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; *b.* '52; *E.* Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford; (M.A. '80); banker and East Indian agent K.C.I.E., F.R.G.S.; Lieut. City of London. 25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- \***Kitson, Sir James, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Colne Valley D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '35; *E.* Univ. Coll., London; iron and steel manufacturer; Lord Mayor of Leeds '96 and '97; Director North-Eastern Railway; J.P. Leeds and West Riding, Yorks; formerly President of the National Liberal Federation; P.C. 1906. Gledhow Hall, near Leeds, and 105, Pall Mall, S.W.
- Laidlaw, Robert (L.)**, elected for Renfrewshire, East D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* parish schools Kirkton and Denholm; went to India '77; in business in Calcutta '82-1902; established Indian and Colonial merchant's business in London '98; owns tea estates in Darjeeling, and is interested in rubber cultivation in Malay Peninsula; F.R.G.S.; Bonchester, Chislehurst. *Reform, National Liberal, Cobden, City Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*
- Lamb, Edmund George (L.)**, elected for Herefordshire, N. or Leominster D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Oratory School, Merton Coll., Oxford, and Univ. Coll., Lond. (M.A., F.C.S.); a colliery proprietor in Northumberland, and landowner in Northumberland and Sussex. Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants. *Oxford and Cambridge, Union, and Bath.*

**Lamb, Ernest Henry (L.)**, elected for Rochester Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '76, at Hornsea; *E.* Dulwich and Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse; electrical engineer, Assoc. Inst. Elect. Engineers; managing director New System Private Telephone Co., Ltd.; director Yorkshire Private Telephone Co., Ltd.; member of Common Council of London 1903; a Wesleyan. 37, King William Street, E.C.; Bramley Hill Side, South Croydon, Surrey. *National Liberal, New Reform, Eighty.*

\***Lambert, G. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Devonshire, South Molton D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '91; *b.* '66; farms a portion of his own estate; tenant farmer of 300 acres; J.P. Devon; C.C. Devon; Capt. 3rd Batt. Devonshire Regt. '99-1900; Civil Lord of the Admiralty Dec. 1905. 34, Grosvenor Road, Westminster; Spreyton, Bow, North Devon. *Reform and National Liberal.*

\***Lambton, Hon. Frederick William (L., U. Free Trader)**, elected for Durham, South-East D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; represented the South D. '80-85; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton; twin brother and heir-presumptive to the Earl of Durham; Lieut. Coldstream Guards '74-80; member Jockey Club; D.L. and J.P. Northumberland. Fenton Wooler, Northumberland, and 72, Upper Berkeley Street, W.

\***Lamont, Norman (L.)**, elected for Buteshire March 3rd, 1906, and sat for it March 4th to Dec. 1905; *s.* of Mr. James Lamont, M.P. for Buteshire 1865-8; *b.* 1869; *E.* Winchester and Downton Agricultural College. Hon. Sec. Scottish Liberal Association; Assist. Private Sec. (unpaid) to Prime Minister. Knokdow Toward, Argyshire; 4, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.

\***Langley, Batty (L.)**, elected for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '94; *b.* '34; member Sheffield City Council and ex-Mayor of Sheffield; timber merchant. Langhill, Sheffield. *National Liberal.*

\***Law, Hugh A. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Donegal, West D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; *E.* Rugby and Oxford; J.P. co. Donegal. Marble Hill, Ballymore, S.O., co. Donegal. *Bath and St. Stephen's Green (Dublin).*

\***Law, Andrew Bonar (C.)**, elected for Camberwell, Dulwich D., May 15th, 1906; sat for Glasgow, Blackfriars D., 1900-5; *b.* '58; *E.* New Brunswick, Canada, and High School, Glasgow; formerly iron merchant, Glasgow; Parliamentary Sec. Board of Trade 1902-5. Kintillo, Helensburgh, N.B.

\***Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth D., Jan. 26th, 1906; died July 1906.]

\***Layland-Barratt, Francis (L.)**, elected for Devonshire, Torquay D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); interested in Cumberland iron-mining; J.P., D.L., C.A. for Cornwall; Commodore Royal Cornwall Yacht Club. The Manor House, Torquay; Tregarne Lodge, St. Austell, Cornwall; and 68, Cadogan Square, S.W.

**Lea, Hugh Cecil (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '69; *E.* abroad. Has served in British and U.S. armies. 60, Cadogan Place, S.W.

\***Lee, Arthur Hamilton (C.)**, elected for Hants, Fareham D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it

1900-5; *b.* '68; *E.* Cheltenham and Woolwich; entered R.A. '88; Brevet Major 1900; British Military Attaché Spanish-American War '98; Military Attaché at Washington '99; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1903-5; Alderman Hants C.C. 1906. Rookesbury Park, Wickham, Hants; 10, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W. *Carlton, United Service, and Automobile.*

\***Leese, Sir J. F. (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, Accrington D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '45; B.A. Lond.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; Northern Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Manchester '93; knighted July '95. Sutton Park Cottage, Guildford, Surrey; 80, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

[\***Legge, Colonel the Hon. Heneage (C.)**, elected for St. George, Hanover Square, Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; resigned June 1906.]

**Lehmann, Rudolf Chambers (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, S. or Harborough D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Highgate School; Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. '78 (Classical Tripos); M.A. '81; Hon. A.M. Harvard (U.S.A.) '97; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; oarsman, journalist, and author; member *Punch* staff since '90; editor *Daily News* 1901; High Sheriff Bucks, 1901. Fieldhead, Bourne End, Bucks; 59, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Athenæum, Brooks's, Garrick, Sports.*

**Lever, A. Levy (L.)**, elected for Essex, N.E. or Harwich D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *bro.* Maurice Levy, M.P.; *b.* '60; *E.* Univ. Coll. School, Lond., and privately; adopted name of Lever; retired Major and V.B. Royal Fusiliers; member of the Royal Commission on Sea Erosion. 20, Hans Crescent, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Thatched House.*

**Lever, William Hesketh (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Wirral D., Jan. 24th, 1906; fought it unsuccessfully in 1900, and Birkenhead three times; *b.* '51; *E.* Bolton Church Institute; entered his father's business in Bolton '67; removed to Wigan '81, and afterwards to Warrington and Wirral; head of Lever Brothers, Ltd., Port Sunlight; Congregationalist. Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire. *Liverpool Reform, Devonshire, Eighty, and Automobile.*

\***Levy, Maurice (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, Loughborough D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; life director of Hart & Levy, Ltd., wholesale merchants and manufacturers; J.P. Leicester. Humberstone Hall, Leicester. *Reform and National Liberal.*

\***Lewis, J. H. (L.)**, elected for Flintshire Jan. 27th, 1906: sat for Flint Boroughs '92-1905; *b.* '58; *E.* Montreal University, and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Alderman Flintshire C.C.; Junior Lord of Treasury Dec. 1905. Penucha, Caerwys, Holywell, Flintshire; 33, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*

\***Liddell, H. (C.)**, returned unopposed for Down, West, Jan. 18th, 1906, and sat for it July-Dec. 1905. Lynwood, Addison Crescent, Kensington, W.

\***Lloyd-George, Rt. Hon. D. (L.)**, elected for Carnarvon District Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '90; *s.* of the late Mr. W. George, of Liverpool; *b.* '63; *E.* Llanystumdyw National Schools and privately;



- admitted a solicitor '84; practised at Ormond House, 63, Queen Victoria Street; led the Welsh educational agitation, and was one of the most effective platform speakers of the Liberals in Opposition; appointed Pres. Board of Trade Dec. 1905. Brynaweton, Criccieth, and 179, Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
- \***Lockwood**, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. M. (C.), elected for Essex, West or Epping D., Jan. 10th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; Coldstream Guards '66; retired '83; J.P. and C.C. Essex; Provincial Grand Master Essex Freemasons 1902; P.C. Dec. 1905. Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, and 5, Audley Square, W.
- \***Long**, Colonel C. W. (C.), elected for Worcestershire, Evesham D., Jan. 26th, 1906; has sat for it since Jan. '95; *b.* '42; Royal Artillery '60-86; J.P. and D.L. Worcestershire. Severn Bank, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire.
- \***Long**, Right Hon. W. H. (C.), elected for Dublin, County South Jan. 26th, 1906, after being defeated at Bristol South Jan. 15th; sat for Wiltshire North '80-85, Devizes D. '85-92, Liverpool, West Derby D., '92-1900, Bristol South 1900-5; *b.* '54; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Somerset and Wilts; D.L. Wiltshire; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86-92; President Board of Agriculture '95-1900; President Local Government Board Nov. 1900-5; Sec. for Ireland March to Dec. 1905. Rood Ashton, Trowbridge. *Carlton and Turf.*
- \***Lonsdale**, John Brownlee (C.), returned unopposed for Mid Armagh Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. 1900; *b.* '49; J.P. co. Armagh. The Pavilion, Armagh; 13, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, White's, and Conservative.*
- \***Lough**, T. (L.), elected for Islington, West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '50; appointed Sec. Board of Education Dec. 1905; founder and ex-Hon. Sec. Home Rule Union; author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty"; Member of the Royal Archaeological Society of Ireland and of the Statistical Society. Drom Mulla, co. Cavan; 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Eighty (London), and St. Stephen's Green (Dublin).*
- \***Lowe**, Sir Francis William (C.), elected for Birmingham, Edgbaston D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; *b.* '52; *E.* Birmingham Gram. School and London Univ.; solicitor '76, but has retired; J.P. Birmingham. Knighted Dec. 1905. 109, Colmore Row, Birmingham, and 2, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Carlton, London, and Conservative, Birmingham.*
- \***Lowther**, Right Hon. J. W. (C.), elected for Cumberland, Penrith D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; M.P. for Rutland '83-5; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.M. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; D.L., J.P. Cumberland; unpaid Charity Commissioner '87-91; Under-Sec. of Foreign Affairs '91-2; British Representative Venice International Sanitary Conference '92; Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker '95-1905; elected Speaker June 8th, 1905; re-elected Feb. 13th, 1906; P.C. '98. Hutton John, Penrith; Speaker's House, Westminster. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- \***Lundon**, William (N.), returned unopposed for Limerick, East D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '39; joined Fenian rising of '67; imprisoned in Limerick, Mountjoy, and Limerick again, '67, '68 and '89 for political offences. Kiltelly, co. Limerick.
- Lupton**, Arnold (L.), elected for Lincs., N. Kesteven or Sleaford D., Jan. 17th, 1906; civil and mining engineer; M.I.C.E. F.G.S., etc. 7, Victoria Street, S.W. *Leeds, National Liberal.*
- Luttrell**, Hugh Courtenay Fownes (L.), elected for Devon, W. or Tavistock D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it '92-1900; *b.* '57; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; was Capt. Rifle Brigade; A.D.C. to Lords Cowper and Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland. Ward House, Bere Alston, Devon.
- \***Lyell**, Charles H. (L.), elected for E. Dorset Jan. 26th, 1906; sat for it Mar. 16th, 1904 to Dec. 1905; *b.* in London '75; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford (honours in History); resided at Oxford House, Bethnal Green; member Mansion House Committee on Housing; J.P. 48, Eaton Place, S.W.; Kinrordy, Kirriemuir, N.B. *Reform.*
- Lynch**, Henry Finnis Blossie (L.), elected for West Riding Yorks, E., Ripon D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. 1st-class classical honours); merchant and shipowner; traveller in the countries west of India; author of "Armenia," 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.). 33, Pont Street, London, S.W.; Wardington House, Banbury. *Athenæum.*
- \***Lyttleton**, Rt. Hon. Alfred (L.U.), returned unopposed for St. George's, Hanover Square D., June 15th, 1906; sat for Warwick and Leamington May '95-1905, but was defeated Jan. 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '78); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Hereford '93-4, and of Oxford since '94; Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge '99; Chairman General Committee of the Imperial South African Association. Colonial Secretary Oct. 1903 to Dec. 1905. Great College St., Westminster. *Brooks's.*
- Macdonald**, John Archibald Murray (L.), elected for Falkirk Burghs Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for Bow and Bromley '92-5; *b.* '54; *E.* Glasgow High School, Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs.; member of London School Board '97-1902. 15, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
- MacDonald**, James Ramsay (Lab.), elected for Leicester Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* at Lossiemouth '66; pupil teacher, and clerk in London; private sec. to T. Lough, M.P.; I.L.P. and Socialist; journalist; sec. Labour Party (L.R.C.) 1901; editor "Socialist Library"; Labour Whip 1906. 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
- \***MacIver**, D. (C.), elected for Liverpool, Kirkdale D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; and for Birkenhead '74-84; *b.* '40; senior partner shipowning firm of David MacIver & Co.; J.P. Liverpool; 52, Lime Street, E.C.
- Mackarness**, Frederick Coleridge (L.), elected for Berks, S. or Newbury D., Jan. 19th, 1906; s. of the late Bishop of Oxford; *E.* Marlborough and Keble Coll., Oxford; called to Bar, Middle Temple '79; Advocate of Supreme Court, Cape Colony '82; Recorder of Newbury '94-1904; late Professor Roman-Dutch Law Univ. Coll. London. 21, Montpelier Square, S.W.

**Maclean, Donald (L.)**, elected for Bath Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* privately; admitted a solicitor '87, practises in Cardiff and Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; associated with N.S.P.C.C.; a Presbyterian 12, Park Place, Cardiff. *Bath, Royal Societies and National Liberal.*

\***Macnamara, Dr. T. J. (L.)**, elected for Camberwell, North D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '61; *E.* St. Thomas's School, Exeter, and Borough Road Training Coll.; editor *Schoolmaster* '92; President N.U.T. '96; was a leading member of the Progressive party London School Board; Fellow Royal Educational Institute of Scotland; F.I.J.; LL.D. St. Andrews. Clontarf, Rolls Court Avenue, Herne Hill.

\***MacNeill, J. G. Swift (N.)**, returned unopposed for Donegal, South, Jan. 17th, 1906; has sat for it since '87; *b.* '49; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; called Irish Bar '76; Munster Circuit; K.C.; Professor Constitutional and Criminal Law, King's Inns, Dublin; author of "The Irish Parliament, What it was, and What it did," etc. Blackhall Street, Dublin. *National Liberal.*

**Macpherson, John T. (Lab.)**, elected for Preston Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '73, at London; assistant-sec. Steel Smelters' Society '98; afterwards organising sec.

**Maddison, Fred (R.)**, elected for Burnley Jan. 13th, 1906; sat for Sheffield, Brightside D., '97-1900; *b.* '56, at Boston; *E.* Adelaide Street Wesleyan School, Hull; compositor by trade; President Trade Union Congress '86; first workman member of the Hull Corporation; editor *Railway Review*, official organ of the A.S.R.S., till '97; offered a post in the Labour Department of the Board of Trade 1902. 12, Acris Street, Wandsworth, London, S.W. *National Liberal.*

**Magnus, Sir Philip (C.)**, elected for London University Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* Univ. Coll., London, and Berlin Univ.; was lecturer and examiner in Mathematics; organising director City and Guilds of London Institute '80-88; now supt. of the Technology Dept. there; was member Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, and of London School Board '90-1; member of the Senate and Fellow Lond. Univ.; author "Hydrostatics and Pneumatics," etc., and ed. Education Library. 16, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., and Tangle Hill, Chilworth, Surrey. *Athenæum.*

**Mallet, Charles Edward (L.)**, elected for Plymouth Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* Dec. 2nd, '62; *E.* Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; B.A.; 1st class in History, '85; barrister; J.P. Hants; partner Nisbet & Co., publishers; has done much literary and political work. Milford Corner, Lymington. *Athenæum.*

**Manfield, Harry (L.)**, elected for Mid Northamptonshire Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* privately; senior partner Manfield & Sons, boot manufacturers, Northampton; J.P. and C.A. Northants; a Freemason; Grand Treasurer of England 1901. Moulton Grange, Northampton. *Bath and National Liberal.*

\***Mansfield, Horace Rendall (L.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Spalding D., Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '63; J.P. Derbyshire; manufacturer of clay goods. Church Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent; Broom Leys, Coalville, near Leicester.

\***Markham, Arthur B. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Notts, Mansfield D., Jan. 16th, 1906, has sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby; director of coal and iron companies; late Capt. 3rd Derbyshire Regiment; J.P. Leicestershire and Derbyshire. Stuffynwood Hall, Mansfield, Notts. *Reform and Pall Mall.*

**Marks, George Croydon (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, N.E. or Launceston D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and King's Coll., London; consulting engineer; senior partner Marks & Clerk, of 18, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London; and of Birmingham and Manchester; a Congregationalist. St. Bernard's, Caterham, Surrey. *Reform and Royal Societies.*

\***Marks, Harry H. (C.)**, elected for Kent (Isle of Thanet) Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; M.P. St. George, Tower Hamlets, '95-1900; *E.* Univ. Coll. London and Brussels; editor and chief proprietor of the *Financial News*; J.P. Kent; ex-L.C.C. Callis Court, St. Peter's, Thanet; 6, Cavendish Square, London, W. *Carlton.*

**Marnham, F. J. (L.)**, elected for Surrey, N.W. or Chertsey D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* privately; retired member Stock Exchange; has travelled extensively. Crouch Oak, Addlestone, near Chertsey.

**Mason, Alfred E. Woodley (L.)**, elected for Coventry Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Dulwich, and Trin. Coll., Oxford; "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler," '96, brought him fame as a novelist, and he has published many novels since—"The Four Feathers," etc. 17, Stratton Street, W. *Garriek.*

**Mason, James Francis (C.)**, elected for Windsor Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1861; *E.* Eton; Chairman Mason & Barry; Alfred Hickman, Ltd.; and Dorman, Long & Co. Eynsham Hall, Witney, Oxon; 1, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, W. *Arthur's, Travellers', Marlborough, White's, Bachelors'.*

**Massie, John (L.)**, elected for Wilts, Cricklade D., Jan. 27th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* Atherstone Gram. Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. Camb. and Oxon., Hon. D.D. Yale; was Classical and New Testament Professor Spring Hill Coll., Birmingham '69-86; Yates Professor New Testament Exegesis, Mansfield Coll. '86-1903; Assistant Commissioner Sec. Education '94; large contributor to Dr. Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible and the *Expositor*, and author of a commentary on Corinthians; leading Congregationalist; President Oxford and Dist. Free Church Council since '96; treasurer National Liberal Federation 1903-6; Chairman of Executive of National Education Association. 101, Banbury Road, Oxford. *Reform and National Liberal.*

**Masterman, Charles Frederick Gurney (L.)**, elected for West Ham, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '73; *E.* Weymouth Coll., and Christ's Coll., Camb. (M.A.); President of the Union '96; Fellow Christ's Coll., 1900; writes for *Daily News, Speaker, Independent Review, Contemporary*, etc.; author and journalist; a author of "Tennyson as a Religious Teacher," "The Heart of the Empire," "In Peril of Change," "From the Abyss." 10, Addington Square, Camberwell, S.E. *National Liberal.*

\***McArthur, W. A. (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, St. Austell D., Jan. 26th, 1906; has sat for it since '87; Yorkshire, Buckrose, '86, but un-



seated on scrutiny; *b.* '57; partner W. & A. McArthur, Australian merchants; D.L. London; Hon. Sec. and Unofficial Whip Committee of Radical members; Junior Lord of the Treasury '92-95, second Liberal Whip March '94-Dec. 1905. Pirbright, Chipstead, Surrey, and 12, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Devonshire, Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal.

**McCallum, John M. (L.)**, elected for Paisley Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '47; *E.* John Neilson Institution, Paisley; soap manufacturer; J.P. Renfrewshire. Southdene, Paisley. *National Liberal, Reform (Edinburgh), Glasgow, and Paisley Liberal.*

\***McCalmont, Colonel J. M. (C.)**, elected for Antrim, East, Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; served 8th Hussars '66-74; retired captain '74; Aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper and late Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy of Ireland; J.P. Antrim; Hon. Col. Antrim Artillery. Magheramorne, co. Antrim. *Carlton; Kildare Street, Dublin; and Ulster, Belfast.*

\***McCrae, G. (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh, East D. Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '60; Edinburgh merchant; Col.-Comdg. 4th V.B. Royal Scots. Torluish, Grange, Edinburgh. *National Liberal and Scottish Liberal.*

\***McHugh, P. A. (N.)**, returned unopposed, Jan. 16th, 1906, and now sits for Sligo, North; also returned unopposed for Leitrim, North, Jan. 18th, 1906, for which he sat '92-1905; *b.* '58; proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Sligo Champion*; four times imprisoned under Crimes Act, and for six months in 1903 for "seditious libel in connection with jury-packing"; disqualified by bankruptcy arising out of a political law-suit, but again returned unopposed. Wine Street, Sligo.

\***McIver, Sir Lewis, Bart. (L.U.)**, elected for Edinburgh, West, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since May '95; M.P. for Torquay '85-6; *b.* '46; baronet '96; served in Madras Civil Service '68-84; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '78; Hon. Col. 1st Edinburgh Royal Garrison Artillery. Sarisbury, Southampton; and 25, Upper Brook Street, W. *Brooks's, St. James's, etc.*

\***McKean, John (N.)**, returned unopposed for Monaghan, South D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5. *E.* St. Macarter's Seminary, Monaghan. Intermediate Exhibitioner and Medalist; called to the Irish Bar 1900. Ardnagraina, Tivoli Road, Kingstown, Ireland.

\***McKenna, Reginald (L.)**, elected for Monmouthshire, North, Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '63; *E.* privately, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Hall, Camb.; rowed for Cambridge in winning boat, 1887, and won Grand and Stewards' Cups at Henley; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87, but does not practise; moved tobacco amendment to 1904 Budget proposals; Financial Sec. to Treasury Dec. 1905. 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform.*

\***McKillop, William (N.)**, returned unopposed for Armagh, South D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for Sligo, North D., 1900-5; *b.* '60; owner of several restaurants. Laurievie, Queen's Drive, Glasgow. *National Liberal,*

**McLaren, Henry Duncan (L.)**, elected for Staffs., West D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1879; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Barrister Lincoln's Inn; director Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. and other companies; J.P. Denbighshire. 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform and Automobile.*

\***McLaren, Sir C. B., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, Bosworth D., Jan. 17th, 1906; has sat for it since '92, and for Stafford '80-86; *b.* '50; *E.* Edin. Univ. (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Metaphysics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M.A., with 1st-class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Univs.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '74; Northern Circuit; K.C. '97; Chairman Metropolitan Railway Co., Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., and Tredegar Iron and Coal Co.; J.P. Denbighshire; baronet 1902. Hilders, Haslemere; Bodnant, Talycain; and 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform, Savile, National Liberal, and Automobile.*

**McMicking, Major Gilbert (L.)**, elected for Kirkcudbrightshire Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* R.M.A., Woolwich; served in Royal Artillery '82-94, then retired; in Hon. Artillery Co. '95-1902; commanded C.I.V. battery in South Africa (C.M.G.). Norwood Hill House, Charlwood, Surrey. *Reform and Naval and Military.*

\***McVeagh, Jeremiah (N.)**, elected for Down, South D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; London correspondent *Irish News*, Belfast. 25, Montagu Place, W.C.

**McVeigh, Charles (N.)**, returned unopposed for Donegal, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* 49 at Gortnavern; emigrated to Australia '68, and amassed considerable wealth at the gold-fields; returned to Ireland '90, and lived at Letterkenny; went back to Australia '96 and again engaged in mining; J.P. Donegal. Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.

**Meagher, Michael (N.)**, returned unopposed for Kilkenny, North, March 3rd, 1906; a farmer.

**Meenan, Patrick Aloysius (N.)**, returned unopposed for Queen's County Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* Christian Brothers' Schools; engaged in commerce and farming; Chairman C.C. Queen's Co. since establishment. Maryborough.

**Menzies, Walter (L.)**, elected for S. Lanarkshire Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Glasgow High School; retired tube manufacturer. Culcreuch, Stirlingshire; 34, Gordon Square, W.C. *Reform and Liberal (Glasgow).*

**Meysey-Thompson, Major Ernest Claude (L.U.)**, elected for Staffs, Handsworth D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '59; Major Yorks Hussars; his brother, Sir Henry, held the seat till Dec. 1905, when he was made a peer. Spellow Hill, Staveley, Leeds. *Bachelors'.*

**Micklem, Nathaniel (L.)**, elected for Herts, West or Watford D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Mill Hill School, Oxford (M.A., B.C.L.), London (B.A., LL.B.); was Pres. Oxford Union; called to Equity Bar '81; K.C. 1900, J.P. Herts and Middlesex; a Congregationalist. Northridge, Boxmoor. *National Liberal.*

\***Middlemore, J. T. (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, North D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* 44; *E.* for a surgeon, but never practised; philanthropist; chief administrator of Children's Emigration

- Homes; J.P. Birmingham and Worcestershire. Brookfield, Belbroughton, near Stourbridge.
- \***Mildmay, F. B. (L.U.)**, elected for Devonshire, Totnes D., Jan. 19th. 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (B.A.); J.P. Devon; Lieut.-Col. West Kent Yeomanry, and served in South Africa. Flete, Ivy Bridge, South Devon; Shoreham Place, Sevenoaks, Kent; and 46, Berkeley Square, W. *Marlborough, Turf, Brooks's and Travellers.*
- Mitchell-Thomson, William (C. and T.R.)**, elected for North-West Lanarkshire Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Winchester (Queen's Medallist), Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A., honours Litt. Hum.), Edinburgh, LL.B.; Advocate 1903; since when engaged in West India business; has travelled extensively in Siberia, Manchuria, and Korea; a member of the Royal Archers, H.M. Bodyguard for Scotland. 6, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh; Polmood, Broughton, Peebleshire. *Junior Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Molteno, Percy Alport (L.)**, elected for Dumfriesshire Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Cape-town and Camb. Univs.; M.A.; LL.M.; barrister Inner Temple '86; author of "A Federal S. Africa" and "Life and Times of Sir J. C. Molteno"; partner Donald Currie & Co., shipowners. 10, Palace Court, W.; and Parklands, Shere, Guildford. *New Reform.*
- Mond, Alfred (L.)**, elected for Chester Jan. 17th, 1906; *s.* Dr. Ludwig Mond; *b.* '68; *E.* Cheltenham Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to Bar (Inner Temple) '94; F.R.S.; managing director Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., manufacturing chemists; chairman of Power Gas Corporation, Ltd. 35, Lowndes Square, London, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Money, L. G. Chiozza (L.)**, elected for Paddington, North, Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1870; author and economist; "a Liberal Collectivist"; has published "British Trade and the Zollverein Issue," "Through Preference to Protection," "Elements of the Fiscal Problem," and "Riches and Poverty"; on editorial staff of *Daily News*: F.R.Stat.Soc. 3, Alexandra Court, Maida Vale, W. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- Montagu, Edwin S. (L.)**, elected for Cambs., W. or Chesterton D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '80; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (Nat. Sciences Tripos, Parts I. and II., 1900-2); President Union Society 1902; member Liberal League; joint author with Mr. A. T. Herbert (now Lord Lucas) of "Canada and the Empire"; Parl. private sec. to Mr. Asquith, Feb. 1906. 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. *Eighty.*
- Montgomery, Henry Greville (L.)**, elected for Somerset, Bridgewater D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Westminster Coll. School; founder "British Clayworker," organ of the Brick and Tile Trades, and of the Clayworkers' Institute; inaugurated the first Colliery Exhibition, and in '95 revived the Building Trades' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall. 2, Edinburgh Mansions, London, S.W.; Thornfalcon Cottage, near Taunton. *National Liberal, Savage.*
- Mooney, J. J. (N.)**, elected for Newry Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for South Dublin 1900-6; *b.* '74; *E.* Ushaw Coll., Durham, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; called to Irish Bar '95, English Bar 1901.
- Carrickmoleen, Killiney, co. Dublin. *Leinster and National Liberal.*
- Moore, William (C.)**, elected for Armagh, North D., Nov. 16th, 1906; sat for Antrim, North, '99-1905; *b.* '64; *E.* Marlborough, and Trin. Coll., Dublin (M.A.); called to the Irish Bar, '87; K.C. '99; member of North-Eastern Circuit. 73, Leeson Street, Dublin, and Moore Lodge, Ballymoney. *Carlton.*
- Morgan, George Hay (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, Truro D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Univ. Coll., London (B.Sc.); barrister-at-law. *Reform.*
- \***Morgan, J. Lloyd (L.)**, returned unopposed for Carmarthenshire, West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '89; *b.* '61; *E.* Tettenhall Coll., Wolverhampton, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '83); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; South Wales Circuit; K.C. 4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C.; 105, Pall Mall, S.W.; King Street, Carmarthen.
- \***Morley, Right Hon. John (L.)**, elected for Montrose Burghs Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for them since '96; *b.* at Blackburn 1838; *E.* Cheltenham and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73, but took to literature; edited *Literary Gazette*, the *Fortnightly* '67-83, *Pall Mall Gazette* '80-83, and *Macmillan's Magazine* '83-5; M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne '83; Chief Secretary for Ireland '86; reappointed Chief Secretary '92; at the General Election of '95 he was defeated at Newcastle, but in Feb. '96 was returned for the Montrose Burghs; was one of the strongest opponents of the Government's action with regard to the Transvaal previous to the War, and of their Education policy and attitude to the Fiscal question; appointed Sec. of State for India Dec. 1905. His literary works include a number of books on the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, an essay on Compromise; Lives of Cobden, of Edmund Burke, of Walpole, and of Cromwell, and a Romanes lecture on Machiavelli '97; he is the writer of the authoritative Life of Mr. Gladstone, published in '03; Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow, Cambridge, McGill, and Toronto Univs.; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; Trustee of the British Museum, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, hon. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; hon. Professor Royal Academy of Arts; F.R.S.; P.C.; member of the Order of Merit 1902; received from Mr. Carnegie the Acton Library in 1902, and gave it to Cambridge University; member of Royal Commission on Historical MSS. Aug. 1904; visited Canada and the States in 1904. Flowermead, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
- \***Morpeh, Viscount (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, South D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. 26th, 1904; *e.* s. of the Earl of Carlisle; *b.* Mar. 8th, '67; *E.* at Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; *m.* '94, Rhoda, *d.* of Col. Paget W. L'Estrange, R.A.; served with 5th Batt. Rifle Brigade in South Africa; D.L. and J.P. Cumberland. Calthwaite Hall, Carlisle. *Brooks's and Travellers.*
- Morrell, Philip (L.)**, elected for Oxfordshire, South or Henley D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '70; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.A.; admitted a solicitor '97; partner Philpot & Morrell, London and Oxford. 44, Bedford Square. *Savile, National Liberal.*



**Morse**, Levi Lapper (L.), elected for Wilts. S. or Wilton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* High School, Swindon; Senior Member Morse's Stores, Swindon; Vice-Pres. Primitive Methodist Conference '96, Alderman Swindon Town Council, member Wilts C.C., J.P. Wilts. The Croft, Swindon. *National Liberal.*

**Morton**, Alpheus C (L.), elected for Sutherlandshire Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for Peterborough '89-95; *b.* '40; *E.* privately in Canada; architect and surveyor; member London Common Council since '82; chairman Streets Committee. 47, Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W.; 124, Chancery Lane, City. *National Liberal.*

**Moss**, S. (L.), returned unopposed for Denbighshire, East D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it Sept. '97 to Dec. 1905; appointed a County Court Judge, and resigned 1906.]

**Munro-Ferguson**, R. C. (L.), elected for Leith Burghs Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for them since '86; was M.P. for Ross and Cromarty '84-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Sandhurst; Lieut. Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. Fifeshire; D.L. Ross-shire; Lord of the Treasury '94-5; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901. Raith House, Kirkcaldy; Novar, Ross-shire; and 46, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's.*

**Muntz**, Sir P. A., Bart. (C.), elected for Warwickshire, Tamworth D., Jan. 19th, 1906; has sat for it since '85, and for Warwickshire, North, '84-5; *b.* '39; Deputy Chairman and managing director of Muntz's Metal Co.; D.L. and J.P. Warwickshire '66; breeder of shire horses and Shropshire Down sheep; baronet 1902. Dunsmore, near Rugby. *Carlton.*

**Muraughan**, George (A.P.), returned unopposed for Tyrone Mid, Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '47; landed proprietor and dairy farmer; Vice-Chairman Tyrone C.C. Lisanelly House, Omagh.

**Murphy**, John (N.), elected for Kerry, East D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '71; sec. United Irish League; chairman Gaelic Athletic Club. Henn Street, Killarney, co. Kerry.

**Murray**, Hon. Alexander W. C. O. (L.), Master of Elibank, elected for Peebles and Selkirk Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for Midlothian 1900-1905; *e. s.* of Baron Elibank; *b.* '70; J.P. and D.L. Peebles; was assistant private secretary to Lord Ripon at Colonial Office '94, and to Mr. Sydney Buxton '95; Comptroller of the Household Dec. 1905. Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire.

**Murray**, James (L.), returned unopposed for East Aberdeenshire, Feb. 28th, 1906; hide and tallow merchant, Aberdeen.

**Myer**, Horatio (L.), elected for Lambeth, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '50, at Hereford; Chairman of Horatio Myer & Co., Ltd., Vauxhall; L.C.C. '89. 64, Maida Vale, W. *National Liberal.*

**Nannetti**, Joseph P. (N.), returned unopposed for Dublin, College Green D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '51; foreman printer *Dublin Freeman's Journal*; Pres. Dublin Trades Council; member Dublin Corporation; Lord Mayor, Dublin, 1906-7. Mansion House, Dublin; 5, Inverness Terrace, Finglass.

**Napier**, Thomas B. (L.), elected for Kent, N.E. or Faversham D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* at

Preston, Lancs.; LL.D.; Fellow London Univ. and member of Senate; barrister practising at Chancery Bar; L.C.C. since '95, and chairman Parliamentary Committee; J.P. Middlesex. 7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

**Newnes**, Frank Hillyard (L.), elected for Notts, Bassetlaw D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '76; *E.* Clare Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar; director George Newnes, Ltd., since '98; also a director of "Country Life," Ltd. 24, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Devonshire.*

**Newnes**, Sir George, Bart. (L.), elected for Swansea Town Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; and for Cambs., Newmarket D., '85-95; *b.* '51; *E.* Silcoats Hall, Wakefield, Warwickshire, and City of London School; at the age of 16 entered upon a commercial career; Chairman George Newnes, Ltd., and proprietor *Westminster Gazette* and other publications; J.P. Devonshire; baronet '95. 24, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; Wildcroft, Putney Heath; Hollerday Lynton, North Devon.

**Nicholls**, George (Lab.), elected for Northants, North, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '64 at Whittlesea; farm lad at eight; navy '83; then worked at Whittlesea gravel pits; lay pastor Congregational Church, Chatteris, '94-1902.

**Nicholson**, Charles Norris (L.), elected for Yorks, West Riding, S. or Doncaster D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Charterhouse, Trin. Coll. Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar '78, but has never practised; three times chairman Shoreditch Bd. of Guardians, and Poor Law Schools Committee. Sawley Hall, Ripon; 35, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. *Oxford and Cambridge, Ranelagh, Prince's, and Queen's.*

**Nicholson**, W. Graham (C.), elected for Hants, Petersfield D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since June '97; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Col. commanding 3rd Batt. (Militia) Hants Regiment. Basing Park, Alton, and 80, Eaton Square, W.

**Nield**, H. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Ealing D., Jan. 17th, 1906; barrister Inner Temple '95; C.C. and J.P. Middlesex. 2, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.

**Nolan**, Joseph (N.), returned unopposed for Louth, South D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5, and for North Louth '85-86.

**Norman**, Sir Henry (L.), elected for Wolverhampton, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '58; *E.* France, Harvard, U.S.A., and Leipzig; was on staff *Pall Mall Gazette*; has travelled extensively in the Near and Far East, Russia, and Central Asia; author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" ('81), "The Real Japan" ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('94), "All the Russias" (1902), and "Motors and Men" (1905); member editorial staff *Daily Chronicle* '92-9, assistant-editor '95-9; knighted Nov. 9th, 1906. 33, St. Thomas Mansions. *Savile, Devonshire, and Automobile.*

**Norton**, Captain C. W. (L.), elected for Newington, West, Jan. 13th, 1906, and returned unopposed on appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury; has sat for it since '92; *b.* '50; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin (double prizeman), Sandhurst, and Staff. College; entered 5th

- Lancers '70; Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershot '81-2; retired '82; Junior Lord of the Treasury Dec. 1905. 22, Barkstone Gardens, S.W.
- \***Nussey**, T. W. (L.), elected for Pontefract Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; *b.* '68; called to the Bar '93; J.P. and D.L. North Riding, Yorks. The Rushwood, East Tansfield, Bedale, Yorks. *Brooks's.*
- Nuttall**, H. (L.), elected for Lancs., S.E. or Stretford D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '49; *E.* privately and at Owens' College; import and export merchant at Manchester; Pres. Manchester Chamber of Commerce 1905; J.P. Chester and Manchester. Raynor Croft, Bowdon, Cheshire. *Reform, National Liberal, and Manchester Reform.*
- \***O'Brien**, Kendal (N.), returned unopposed for Mid Tipperary Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; J.P.; farmer. Golden Hills, Cashel.
- \***O'Brien**, Patrick (N.), returned unopposed for Kilkenny City Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; sat for Monaghan, North, '86-92; *b.* '53; an engineer; Whip United Irish party. *Leinster Club, Dublin.*
- \***O'Brien**, William (N.), returned unopposed for Cork City Jan. 13th, 1906. Sat for Cork '83-85; Tyrone S. '85-86; Cork N.E. '87-92; Cork '92-95, 1900-4, and 1904-5; *b.* '52; *E.* Diocesan Coll., Cloyne, and Queen's Coll., Cork; journalist; editor of *United Ireland* and founder of the United Irish League; retired from Parliament '95, owing to party quarrels; established the *Irish People* '98; has been prosecuted nine times under the Crimes Act, and spent two years in prison; during his imprisonment wrote "When we were Boys," '90; owing to the repudiation of the "Policy of Conciliation" by the Irish Party accepted the Chiltern Hundreds Jan. 15th, 1904, but was re-elected unopposed in Aug. 1904 as an advocate of that policy, and re-established the *Irish People* in Sept. 1905. Westport, co. Mayo.
- \***O'Connor**, James (N.), returned unopposed for Wicklow, West, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '36; journalist.
- \***O'Connor**, John (N.), returned unopposed for North Kildare, Jan. 16th, 1906, and Feb. 14th, 1905; M.P. S. Tipperary '85-92; barrister.
- \***O'Connor**, T. P. (N.), elected for Liverpool, Scotland D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; and for Galway Borough '80-85; *b.* Athlone '48; M.A. Queen's University; visited America for Land League '81, and was present at the Irish-American Convention; has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "The Parnell Movement," "Some Old Love Stories," a biography of Mr. Parnell, "The Phantom Millions," and many tales and essays; founder, and first editor of the *Star* '88, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90; founded *Sunday Sun* May '91; the *Sun* evening paper '93, *M.A.P.* '98, *T.P.'s Weekly* 1902, and *P.T.O.* 1906. Oakley Lodge, Chelsea, S.W. *National Liberal, City Liberal, The Bath, and Garrick.*
- O'Doherty**, Philip (N.), returned unopposed for Donegal, North, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* St. Columb's Coll., Derry City; solicitor; Derry Borough Councillor. 11, East Wall, Londonderry.
- O'Donnell**, C. J. O'C. (L.), elected for Newington, Walworth D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *bro.*
- F. Hugh O'Donnell; *b.* '50; *E.* Royal Univ., Ireland (M.A.); entered Indian Civil Service '70, was assist. Director-General of Statistics under Sir W. W. Hunter, and Commissioner in Bengal '98; advocate of social reforms. 75, Queen's Gate, S.W.; Great Copse House, Eversley, Hants. *E.I. United Service, National Liberal, New Reform, and Ranelagh.*
- \***O'Donnell**, John (N.), returned unopposed for Mayo, South D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; *b.* '70; first organiser of the United Irish League, and first Sec. to Directory of the League; imprisoned in Castlebar jail in '98, in Sligo jail in 1900, in Tullamore and Sligo jails in 1902, and sentenced under the Coercion Act at Birr, Oct. 14th, 1903, to four terms of imprisonment amounting to 6 months, 3 with hard labour and 3 without; founder and editor of *Connaught Champion*; Galway, Ireland.
- \***O'Donnell**, T. (N.), returned unopposed for West Kerry Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '72; B.L. King's Inns, Dublin, 1905; Chairman Tralee and Dingle Railway. Killorglin, co. Kerry.
- \***O'Dowd**, John (N.), returned unopposed for Sligo, South D., 1900 and 1906; *b.* '50; organiser of the United Irish League; imprisoned in Dundalk and Sligo jails under the Crimes Acts of '81-2; Chairman Sligo C.C.; wrote "Lays of South Sligo." Dathi House, Brumminadden, co. Sligo.
- O'Grady**, James (Lab.), elected for Leeds, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '66. at Bristol; took up socialist and municipal work '90; organiser of National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association; president of Trade Union Congress, Bristol, '98. 50, Wellington Street, St. Pancras, N.W.
- O'Hare**, Patrick (N.), returned unopposed for Monaghan Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '50; went to Glasgow '70; wine and spirit merchant there; member Glasgow Corporation since '96; Glasgow magistrate 1904. 25, Circus Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow; Tullygillen House, Monaghan, Ireland.
- \***O'Kelly**, Conor (N.), returned unopposed for Mayo, North D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '73; Chairman Mayo C.C. and J.P. co. Mayo. Claremorris, co. Mayo.
- \***O'Kelly**, J. (P.), returned unopposed for Roscommon, North, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; M.P. for the County '80-85, and North Division '85-92; *b.* '43; served in French army; ex-editor *New York Herald*; war correspondent in Cuba '73.
- \***O'Malley**, W. (N.), returned unopposed for Galway, Connemara D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it '95-1905; *b.* '57; late business manager *Star*; founder and conductor of *Chic.* 21, Marine Square, Brighton, and St. Ermin's Hotel, St. James's Park, S.W.
- \***O'Mara**, James (N.), returned unopposed for Kilkenny, South D., Jan. 20th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '73; provision merchant; member Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, Ltd., London. Limerick.
- \***O'Neill**, Hon. R. T. (C.), elected for Antrim, Mid, Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '45; *E.* Harrow and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (M.A.); J.P. Antrim; J.P. and D.L. co. Londonderry. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, and 3, Regent Street, S.W.



- \***O'Shaughnessy**, Patrick Joseph (N.), returned unopposed for Limerick, West, Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '72; Law student. Rathkeale, co. Limerick.
- \***O'Shee**, James John (N.), returned unopposed for Waterford Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it '95-1905; land and labour reformer; solicitor. Newtown, Carrick-on-Suir.
- \***Palmer**, Sir C. M., Bart. (L.), elected for Durham, Jarrow D., Jan. 17th, 1906; has sat for it since '85, and for Durham, North, '74-85; *b.* '22; *E.* Newcastle and France; coalowner; founder of Jarrow; J.P. and D.L. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks; baronet '86. Grinkle Park, Loftus R.S.O. Yorkshire, and 37, Curzon St., W. *Reform and Brooks's.*
- \***Parker**, Sir Gilbert (C.), elected for Gravesend Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '62; *E.* Trin. Coll., Toronto (D.C.L.); associate editor of *Sydney Morning Herald* '86; is now well known by his plays and novels, "The Seats of the Mighty," "Pierre and his People," "The Right of Way," etc.; Hon. Colonel Royal Garrison Artillery (Vol.); knighted 1902. 20, Carlton House Terrace. *Carlton, Beefsteak, and Garrick.*
- Parker**, James (Lab.), elected for Halifax Jan. 13th, 1906; fought same constit. unsuccessfully in 1900; *b.* '63 at Awethorpe; *E.* Louth Wesleyan School and Bramhope School; paid secretary I.L.P. branch to 1905-6. 22, Salisbury Place, Halifax.
- \***Parkes**, E. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, Central, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '48; ironmaster; member City Council and J.P. Birmingham. Oak Grange, Hermitage Road, Edgbaston.
- \***Partington**, Oswald (L.), elected for Derbyshire, High Peak, Jan. 26th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; *E.* Rossall School; J.P. Derbyshire. Easton, Glossop, Derbyshire, and 18, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Reform, Brooks's, Bachelors'.*
- Paul**, Herbert Woodfield (L.), elected for Northampton Jan. 15th, 1906; (M.P. S. Edinburgh '92-5; *b.* '53; *E.* Eton and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; President of the Union; barrister Lincoln's Inn '78; author of *Lives of Gladstone*, *Matthew Arnold*, *Froude*, and *Lord Acton*, and "History of Modern England." 13, Tite Street, Chelsea, and Cherry Orchard, Forest Row, Sussex. *Reform.*
- \***Paulton**, J. M. (L.), elected for Durham, Bishop Auckland D., Jan. 26th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; *b.* '57; *E.* London International Coll. and Trin. Hall, Camb. (honours in Classical Tripos '79). Boughton Hall, Woking, Surrey, and 2, Delahay Street, Westminster. *Brooks's.*
- Pearce**, Robert (L.), elected for Staffs, Leek D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '40; *E.* Ipswich Gram. School; admitted a solicitor '65; head of London firm; solicitor to City Parochial Foundation; F.R.A.S.; a Unitarian. Beechcroft, East Heath Road, Hampstead, N.W. *City Liberal, National Liberal.*
- Pearce**, William (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Limehouse D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* School of Mines and Royal College of Science; F.C.S., and member London Committee of the Chemical Industry; head of William Pearce & Son, chemical manufacturers; L.C.C. Limehouse '92-1901. 14, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W. *Reform.*
- \***Pearson**, Sir W. D., Bart. (L.), elected for Colchester Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. '95; *b.* '56; President S. Pearson & Son, Ltd.; baronet May '94. Paddockhurst, Sussex, and 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Reform.*
- Pearson**, Weetman Harold (L.), elected for Suffolk, Eye D., April 6th, 1906; *b.* '82; eldest son of Sir Weetman Pearson.
- \***Pease**, Herbert Pike (L.U.), elected for Darlington Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; *b.* '67; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; J.P. and D.L. N. Riding Yorks.; L.U. Whip March 1906. Merrow Croft, Merrow, Guildford. *Brooks's.*
- \***Pease**, Joseph Albert (L.), elected for Essex, Saffron Walden D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1901-5; also represented Northumberland, Tyneside D., '92-1900; *b.* '60; *E.* Grove House, Tottenham, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A.; D.L. Durham; J.P. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; Liberal Whip '97-1905; Junior Lord of Treasury Dec. 1905. Headlam Hall, near Darlington; 8, Hertford Street, W. *Brooks's, Turf.*
- \***Perey**, Earl (C.), elected for South Kensington Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; s. of 7th Duke of Northumberland; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (prize for English verse '92); Under Sec. India 1902; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs, 1903-5. 28, Grosvenor Square, W.
- \***Perks**, R. W. (L.), elected for Lincolnshire, Louth D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '49; *E.* New Kingswood School, Bath, King's Coll., London, and Lond. Univ.; partner C. H. Walker & Co., Ltd., contractors; Deputy Chairman Metropolitan District Railway; Treasurer Liberal League. Littlestone, Kent; Wykham Park, Banbury; Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; and 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
- Phillips**, Lieut.-Col. Ivor (L.), elected for Southampton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Felsted School; served in Militia '81-3; Lieut. in Army '83; served in Burma campaign and Indian Frontier expeditions '89-97, and China expedition 1900-1; D.S.O. and Major 1901. Chantry House, Eccleston Street, S.W., and Cosheston Hall, Pembroke. *National Liberal and United Service.*
- \***Phillips**, John Wynford (L.), elected for Pembrokeshire Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; Mid Lanark '88-92 and '92-4; *e. s.* Canon Sir J. Erasmus Phillips, Bart.; *b.* '60; *E.* Felstead School and Keble Coll., Oxon (M.A. 3rd-class Hist. honours '85); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '86. Lydstep Haven, and Roch Castle, Pembrokeshire. *Devonshire, Wellington, and National Liberal.*
- Phillips**, Owen (L.), elected for Pembroke and Haverfordwest Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Newton Coll., S. Devon; chairman and managing director Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; High Sheriff Pembrokeshire 1904. Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire; 86, Knightsbridge, S.W. *Wellington and Reform.*
- Pickersgill**, Edward H. (L.), elected for Bethnal Green, South-West, Jan. 16th, 1906; and sat for it '85-1900; *b.* '50; *E.* St. Peter's School, York, King's Coll., and London Univ. (B.A.); entered Civil Service; barrister '84; great

- advocate of Equalisation of Rates Act, Court of Appeal in Criminal Cases, etc.; was chairman London Central Committee Penrhyn Quarrymen's Fund. 2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
- \***Pirie, Duncan Vernon (L.)**, elected for North Aberdeen Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since May '96; entered the Army '79, retired '98 as Captain 3rd Hussars; served in Egyptian campaign '82, the Soudan '84, and the Nile expedition '84-5; in 1900 went to South Africa with Remounts' Department; D.L. City of Aberdeen. Caskieben, Aberdeenshire. *National Liberal*.
- Pollard, George Herbert (L.)**, elected for S.E. Lancs., Eccles D., Jan. 24th, 1906; b. '64; E. Edin. Univ. (B.M. and C.M. '86, M.D. 1900); studied law at Oxford Univ.; called to Bar '93; Northern Circuit; was Mayor of Southport '97, and has served on Lancs. C.C.; J.P. Sundown, Southport.
- \***Powell, Sir F. S., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Wigan Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. same constit. '57-9, Cambridge Borough '63-8, and N. West Riding, Yorks, '72-4; b. '27; E. St. John's Coll., Camb. (Classical and Mathematical honours '50, Fellow '51, M.A. '53); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '53; Northern Circuit; J.P. Lancs. and J.P. and D.L. for W. Riding, Yorks; baronet May '92. Horton Old Hall, Bradford, and 1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
- \***Power, P. J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Waterford, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; for Waterford '84-5; b. '50; J.P. Waterford. Newtown House, Tramore, Waterford, and 13, Templeton Place, S.W.
- Price, Charles Edward (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh, Central, Jan. 16th, 1906; b. '57; E. Hillier's Academy, Oswestry; entered the office of Messrs. Cadbury Bros., Birmingham; appointed their agent in Scotland; entered into partnership with Mr. Robert McVitis, and formed the firm of McVitis & Price, biscuit manufacturers, of Edinburgh and London; retired Nov. 1901. 10, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, *Scottish Liberal, National Liberal*.
- \***Price, R. J. (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, East, Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '54; E. Univ. Coll. Hospital; M.R.C.S. '76; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '83. Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants; Thatched House, Wroxham, Norfolk; and 6, Sussex Mansions, S.W.
- \***Priestley, Arthur (L.)**, elected for Grantham Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '64; J.P. Grantham and parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire. Hungerton Hall, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
- Priestley, William E. Briggs (L.)**, elected for Bradford, East D., Jan. 13th, 1906; b. '59 at Thornton, near Bradford; E. Harrogate; managing director Priestleys Ltd., stuff manufacturers, etc.; J.P., Alderman 1903, and Mayor of Bradford 1904-5; a Congregationalist. Rosemount House, Bradford; Littledale Hall, Catton, near Lancaster. *Reform*.
- Radford, George Heynes (L.)**, elected for Islington, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '51; E. Amersham Hall, Univ. Coll., London, LL.B. (Lond.). Solicitor in practice in London; member L.C.C. since '95, Chiswick House, Ditton Hill. *National Liberal, Eighty, and Reform*.
- Rainy, A. Rolland (L.)**, elected for Kilmarnock Burghs Jan. 23rd, 1906; s. Principal Rainy; b. '62; E. Edinburgh Acad. and Univ., Berlin, and Vienna; M.A., B.M., C.M.; practises as a surgeon-oculist in London; spent 18 months in New Zealand and Australia; elder Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London. 29, Lower Seymour Street, W. *Union, National, Liberal*.
- Raphael, Herbert Henry (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, South, Jan. 20th, 1906; b. '59; E. Germany, France, Trin. Hall, Camb. (LL.B., B.A.); called to Bar '84; member for three years of London School Board, L.C.C. and Essex C.C.; J.P. Essex and Derbyshire; 32a, Weymouth Street, London; Allestre Hall, Derby. *Portland, Devonshire*.
- Randles, Sir John Scurrah (C.)**, elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth D., Aug. 3rd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '57; entered firm of Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Manchester, and is now chairman and managing director Moss Bay Iron and Steel Co., Workington; President West Cumberland Ironmasters' Association; knighted 1905; a leading Wesleyan. Stilecroft, Workington.
- \***Rasch, Major Sir F. C., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Essex, Chelmsford D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; and for South-East D. '86-1900; b. 47; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; served in 6th Dragoon Guards; J.P. and D.L. Essex; Major 4th Batt. Essex Regt.; baronet July 1903. Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford. *Windham, and Naval and Military*.
- \***Ratcliff, Robert F. (L.U.)**, elected for Staffordshire, Burton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '67; Director Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Ld.; Major 2nd Vol. Batt. Prince of Wales' (North Staffs) Regt. Bass & Co., Burton-on-Trent.
- Rawlinson, John Frederick Peel (C.)**, elected for Cambridge University Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '60; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B., LL.M., 1st-class Law Tripos 82, and Common Law prizeman; Barrister Inner Temple, '84; Recorder of Cambridge since '98, and Commissary of the University since 1900; represented the Treasury during the inquiry in S. Africa relating to the Jameson Raid; took silk '97. 5, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C. *United Universities, Carlton, and Iskhman*.
- \***Rea, Russell (L.)**, elected for Gloucester Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; shipowner and merchant; b. '46; founder and senior partner of the firm of R. and J. H. Rea; late Deputy Chairman Taff Vale Railway; author of articles and pamphlets on economic subjects. 22, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
- Rea, Walter Russell (L.)**, elected for Scarborough Jan. 13th, 1906; s. Mr. Russell Rea, M.P.; b. '73; E. Univ. Coll. School and abroad; shipowner. 17, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- \***Reckitt, Harold J. (L.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, North Lindsey or Brigg D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it '95-1905, and for Pontefract Feb.-June '93; unseated on petition; b. '68; E. King's Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '92; J.P. E. Riding, Yorks. Winestead Hall, Hull, and 1, Wilton Terrace, S.W. *Reform, Bath, and National Liberal*.
- \***Reddy, M. (N.)**, returned unopposed for King's co., Birr D., Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; farmer, J.P. King's Co.



\*Redmond, John E. (N.), returned unopposed for Waterford City Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; was M.P. for New Ross '81-5, Wexford, North, '85-91, Waterford '91-2; *b.* '56; *E.* Clongowes Coll., Kildare, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; entered Civil Service; formerly clerk in Vote Office, House of Commons; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '86; called to Irish Bar '87; in 1900 chosen Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, and has led it with great ability as "an independent body, ready," as he declared in the autumn, "to ally itself with any English party that would help it towards its goal—the creation of an independent Irish Parliament." Visited the United States in 1904. 7, Belvedere Place, Dublin.

\*Redmond, William (P.), returned unopposed for Clare, East, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; was M.P. for Wexford Borough '83-5, Fermanagh, North, '85-92; *b.* '61; *E.* Clongowes College; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88; called to Irish Bar '90. Ballytrent, Broadway, co. Wexford; 9, The Chase, Clapham Common, S.W.

Rees, John David (L.), elected for Montgomery District Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '54; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; entered Indian Civil Service; was British Resident in Travancore and Cochin; additional member of Viceroy of India's Council; C.I.E. 106, Pall Mall, S.W.; Hillmedes, Harrow. *Travellers', Bachelors', and Hurlingham.*

\*Remnant, James Farquharson (C.), elected for Finsbury, Holborn D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '63; *E.* Harrow and Oxford (B.A.); called to the Bar '86; L.C.C. '92-1901; member Royal Commission on Canals 1906. The Grange, Hare Hatch, Twyford, Berks, and 2, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, United, and Constitutional.*

Rendall, Athelstan (L.), elected for Gloucestershire, S. or Thornbury D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Univ. Coll. School, London; solicitor, Yeovil, since '95; candidate Thornbury three years, and held 300 meetings; member Fabian Society and Cobden Club. The Knoll, Yeovil, Somerset. *National Liberal.*

Renton, Major Leslie (L.), elected for Lincs., W. Lindsey or Gainsborough D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; Major Northants Imp. Yeomanry; formerly in Royal Scots Greys; served in South African War (medal and 3 clasps), mentioned in despatches; J.P. Northants, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.; Naseby Hall, Northants. *Brooks's, Naval and Military, and Cavalry.*

\*Richards, T. (L. and Lab.), elected for West Monmouthshire Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since Nov. 3rd, 1904; *b.* at Beaufort, Ebbw Vale, '59; miners' agent for Ebbw Vale Co.'s Workmen '88; General Sec. for South Wales and Monmouth of Miners' Federation; Chairman Ebbw Vale Dist. Council '95; C.C. Monmouthshire. Tyndell, Beaufort, Mon.

Richards, Thomas Frederick (Lab.), elected for Wolverhampton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '63 at Wednesbury; began work at 12 in a licensed house; assistant to a boiler maker at Birmingham '76-80; worked at boat trade in Leicester from '82; president of his Union in '97; Leicester Town Councillor 9 years; member of Management Committee of Fede-

ration of Trades Unions. 190, Barcombe Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.

Richardson, Arthur (Lab.), elected for Nottingham, South, Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* National School, E. Bridford, and Grammar School, Newark-on-Trent; apprenticed as grocer '77, and afterwards took over business of E. Swann & Co., Nottingham. 6, Friar Yard, Nottingham.

\*Rickett, J. Compton (L.), elected for W. Riding Yorks, E. or Osgoldcross D., Jan. 26th, 1906; sat for Scarborough '95-1905; *b.* '47; author of "The Christ that is to be," "The Quickening of Caliban," etc.; D.L. Yorks, N. Riding. Barham House, East Hoathly, Sussex; Sea-Croft, Scarborough; and 100, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, National Liberal, and City Liberal.*

Ridsdale, Edward Aurelian (L.), elected for Brighton Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Univ. Coll. School, Royal School of Mines; A.R.S.M. and F.G.S.; member London Stock Exchange, several years on Committee; retired from business 1904. 7, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W., and Waterwynch, Tenby, Pembrokeshire. *Reform and National Liberal.*

Roberts, Charles Henry (L.), elected for Lincoln Jan. 15th, 1906; *E.* Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, late Fellow Exeter Coll. Brackland, Hindhead, Surrey. *Brooks's, National Liberal.*

Roberts, George Henry (Lab.), elected for Norwich Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '69; *E.* day and higher grade schools and Technical Institute, Norwich; printer and compositor, now organiser Typographical Association; joined I.L.P. '95. 34, Cardiff Road, Norwich.

\*[Roberts, J. Bryn (L.), returned unopposed for Carnarvonshire, Eifion D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it '85-1906; appointed a County Court Judge April 1906.]

\*Roberts, J. Herbert (L.), returned unopposed for Denbighshire, West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '63; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (honours in History, '48); J.P. and C.C. Denbighshire. Bryngwenallt, Abergelle, Denbighshire. *Reform.*

\*Roberts, Samuel (C.), elected for Sheffield, Ecclesall D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; *b.* '52; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78, but does not practise; Director of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield; Sheffield Banking Co., etc.; Deputy Chairman W.R. Quarter Sessions. Queen's Tower, Sheffield; 65, Whitehall Court, S.W.

\*Robertson, Rt. Hon. Edmund (L.), elected for Dundee Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '45; *E.* St. Andrews Univ. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (University Scholar and Prizeman '71); Fellow Corpus Christi Coll. '74; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Northern Circuit; formerly Professor of Roman Law, Univ. Coll., London; LL.D. (St. Andrews); Civil Lord of the Admiralty '92-5; appointed Sec. of the Admiralty and P.C. Dec. 1905. 4, Essex Court, Temple. *Reform.*

Robertson, Sir George Scott, K.C.S.I. (L.), elected for Bradford, Central D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '52 in London; *E.* Westminster Hospital Medical School; Indian Medical Service '78, Afghan Campaign; British agent

- at Gilgit; chief political agent Hunza-Nagar Expedition; led Chitral Mission '93, and besieged there '95; fought Stirlingshire unsuccessfully 1900; Hon. D.C.L. Trinity Univ., Toronto. 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C., and Beveré Cottage, Claines, near Worcester. *Athenæum and Savile*.
- Robertson, John Mackinnon (L.)**, elected for Northumberland, Tyneside D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Stirling; journalist; first on *Edinburgh Evening News*; ed. *National Reformer* '91-3 and *Free Review* '93-5; author of "Essays in Ethics and Sociology," "Introduction to English Politics," "The Case for Free Trade," etc., etc. Viewhurst, Westerham, Kent. *National Liberal and Newcastle Liberal*.
- Robinson, Sidney (L.)** elected for Brecknockshire Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Mill Hill School, and privately; J.P. Glamorganshire. Fairwater Croft, near Cardiff. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- \*Robson, Sir W. S. (L.)**, elected for South Shields Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; represented Bow and Bromley D., Tower Hamlets, '85-6; *b.* '52; *E.* Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (M.A.); D.C.L., Durham 1906; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. '92; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne '95; Benchers Inner Temple 1900; appointed Solicitor-General Dec. 1905. 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and 26, Eaton Square, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform*.
- \*Roche, Augustine (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork City Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it June 14th—Dec. 1905.
- \*Roche, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Galway, East, Jan. 17th, 1906; has sat for it since '90; *b.* '48; miller and farmer; several times imprisoned. Woodford, Loughrea, co. Galway, and 131, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- \*Roe, Sir Thomas (L.)**, elected for Derby Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it '83-95 and 1900-5; *b.* '32; J.P. Derbyshire; J.P. and Alderman of Derby. Litchurch, Derby; Ventnor, I.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- Rogers, Francis Edward Newman (L.)**, elected for Wilts, East or Devizes D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Classical honours); Vice-Chairman Wilts C.C.; Vice-Chairman Education Committee; has travelled in India and Japan. Rainscombe, Pewsey, Wilts. *Brooks's*.
- \*Ropner, Sir Robert, Bart. (C.)**, elected for Stockton-on-Tees Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '38; *E.* Germany; the largest owner of steam-vessels in Hartlepool, and has a large shipbuilding yard at Stockton; has the Volunteer decoration; J.P. co. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks; D.L. Durham; knighted 1902; bart. 1904. Preston Hall, Eaglescliffe, Stockton-on-Tees, and Skutterskelfe Hall, Hutton Rudby, Yorks. *Carlton and Constitutional*.
- \*Rose, Charles Day (L.)**, elected for Cambridge-shire, Eastern D., Jan. 26th, 1906; sat for it 1903-5; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby; as Capt. Montreal Brigade Garrison of Artillery helped to quell Fenian rebellion '66; formerly partner American banking firm of Messrs. Morton, Rose, & Co.; member Jockey Club. Hardwick House, Pangbourne; 53, Berkeley Square, W.
- \*Rothschild, Hon. L. W. (L.U.)**, elected for Bucks, Mid or Aylesbury D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '68; *E.* Bonn and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; Major Royal Bucks Hussars Yeomanry Cav., Lieut. City of London; possesses the finest existing private zoological collection; D.Sc. Giessen '99. Tring Park, Hertfordshire, and 148, Piccadilly, W.
- Rowlands, James (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Kent, N.W. or Dartford D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for Finsbury, East, '86-95; *b.* '51; was a watchcase maker and freeman Goldsmiths' Co.; pioneer and sec. Leasehold Enfranchisement Assoc.; hon. sec. Land Law Reform Assoc. 119, Mercer's Road, Tufnell Park, N. *National Liberal*.
- \*Runciman, Walter (L.)**, elected for Dewsbury Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1902; also for Oldham '99-1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '96); late partner Walter Runciman & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne and London, owners Moor Line of steamers; Parly. Sec. Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905. West Denton Hall, Scotswood-on-Tyne, and 15, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- \*Russell, T. W. (L.)**, elected for Tyrone, South, Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '41; *E.* Madras Academy, Cupar; went to Ireland '59; J.P. co. Dublin; Parliamentary Secretary Local Government Board '95—Nov. 1900; advocated during the General Election of 1900 a large scheme of Irish land purchase; joined the Liberal party, but takes an independent standpoint. St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and 99, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- \*Rutherford, J. (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, N.E., Darwen D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '54; Hon. Col. Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; D.L. Lancaster. Beardwood, Blackburn, and 101, Mount Street, W.
- Rutherford, Vickerman Hensell (L.)**, elected for Middlesex, Brentford D., Jan. th, 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Royal High School, Edinburgh, and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. (M.A., M.B.); was medical officer Newcastle-upon-Tyne School Board; is now medical officer Electrical and X-Ray Dept., St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, London. 55, Wimpole Street, W., and 25, Lindfield Gardens, Hampstead. *Eighty and National Liberal*.
- \*Rutherford, William Watson (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, West Derby D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1903; *b.* '53; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby; solicitor in '75; junior partner Messrs. Miller, Peel, & Hughes '78; now head. Heathfield, Wavertree, Liverpool.
- Salter, Arthur Clavill (C.)**, elected for Hants, Basingstoke D., March 13th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* King's Coll., Lond.; B.A., LL.B. (Lond.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '85; Western Circuit; Recorder of Poole and K.C., 1904. 26, Montagu Square, W.
- \*Samuel, Herbert Louis (L.)**, returned unopposed for Yorks, Cleveland D., Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for it 1902-5; *b.* '70; *E.* at Balliol Coll., Oxford; author of "Liberalism: its Principles and Proposals," 1902; Parl. Under-Sec. Home Office Dec. 1905. 88, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.



- \***Samuel, Stuart Montagu (L.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '56; partner in banking house of Samuel Montagu & Co.; J.P. London; member of the Jewish Board of Guardians. 12, Hill Street, Mayfair, W.
- \***Sandys, Colonel T. M. (C.)**, elected for Lancs., S.W., Bootle D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '37; *E.* Shrewsbury School; served in Hon. E. I. Company's Military Service through Indian Mutiny; formerly Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers; afterwards Lieut.-Col. Commandant 3rd (Militia) Batt. Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.; retired with hon. rank of Colonel '07; D.L. Lancs. Graythwaite Hall, near Ulverston, and 87, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, and United Service.*
- \***Sassoon, Sir E. A., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Hythe Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it '99-1905; *b.* '56; member of firm of merchants and bankers of Bombay and London; *E.* London Univ.; D.L. Sussex; strong advocate of Imperial cables. Alvie Lodge, Kingcraig, N.B., and 25, Park Lane, W.
- [\***Saunderson, Right Hon. Colonel E. J. (C.)**, returned unopposed for Armagh, North, Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it '85-1906, and for co. Cavan '65-74; died Oct. 21st, 1906.]
- Scarisbrick, T. L. (L.)**, elected for Dorset, South; Jan. 17th, 1906; *s.* of Sir Charles Scarisbrick; landed proprietor; was Mayor of Southport, '92-3.
- Schwann, Charles Duncan (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Hyde D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); journalist in Provinces and London 1901-4; called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1904; writer for magazines and monthlies; a keen shot and fisherman. 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *New Oxford and Cambridge, Ranelagh, Eighty.*
- \***Schwann, Sir C. E., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Manchester, North, Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '44; *E.* Owens College, and London Univ. Coll.; Bart. 1906; President Ninety-five Club; interested in Indian and Ceylon industrial questions. 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*
- Scott, Alfred Henry (L.)**, elected for Ashton-under-Lyne Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* in Manchester June 24th, '68; *E.* Altrincham, Tideswell, and Lichfield Grammar Schools; managing director Messrs. Burgons, Ltd., grocers and provision merchants, Manchester; member of Manchester City Council; J.P. Manchester; a Congregationalist. Park House, Swinton Grove, Manchester.
- \***Scott, Sir Samuel E., Bart. (C.)**, elected for the Western D. of Marylebone Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it '98-1905; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; formerly Lieut. Horse Guards; in 1900 went to South Africa as Lieut. Imperial Yeomanry; D.L. Inverness. Westbury Manor, Brackley, Northants; North Harris, N.B.; and 38, South Street, Mayfair, W.
- Sears, John Edward (L.)**, elected for Cheltenham Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '57 at Walworth; *s.* late Rev. James Sears, Baptist minister; architect and F.R.I.B.A.; L.C.C. since 1901, and late chairman Housing Committee. Rydal Mount, Holder's Hill, Hendon, N.W.
- Seaverns, Joel Herbert (L.)**, elected for Brixton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* at Boston, U.S.A., '60; *E.* Harvard Univ.; settled in London '84; head
- of Henry W. Peabody & Co., Colonial importers and exporters, London and Liverpool. 25, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- Seddon, James Andrew (Lab.)**, elected for Lancashire, S.W., Newton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* elementary schools Huyton and Prescot; grocer's assistant and commercial traveller; 16 years behind the counter; pres. Shop-Assistants Union 1902. 48, Lingholme Road, St Helens.
- \***Seely, Major John Edward Bernard, D.S.O. (L.)**, elected for Liverpool, Abercromby D., Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for Isle of Wight 1900-5; *b.* '68; Major Hants Yeomanry Cavalry, and served in South Africa 1900; strongly opposed the Government on the Fiscal question and the Chinese labour question; resigned, but returned unopposed (April 6th, 1904); afterwards joined the Liberal party. 29, Chester Square, London, S.W. *Cavalry, White's.*
- \***Shackleton, David James (Lab.)**, elected for Lancs., N.E., Clitheroe D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1902; *b.* '63; *E.* elementary schools, Haslingden; a cotton operative; J.P. Accrington; sec. Darwen Weavers' Association and president Northern Counties' Weavers' Amalgamation; member Parliamentary Committee, Trade Union Congress. 51, London Terrace, Darwen.
- \***Shaw, C. E. (L.)**, elected for Stafford Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '59; head of the firm of J. Shaw & Sons, merchants, Wolverhampton. Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, and 2, Hans Crescent, S.W. *Bath, Reform, and Automobile.*
- \***Shaw, Rt. Hon. Thomas (L.)**, has sat for Hawick Burghs since '92; *b.* '50; *E.* Edin. Univ.; M.A. (honours in Philosophy) '74; Hamilton Fellow of Mental Philosophy; Lord Rector's Historical Prizeman; called to the Scottish Bar '75; Advocate-Depute for Western Circuit '85-6; K.C.; Solicitor-General for Scotland '94-5; P.C. and Lord Advocate Dec. 1905; D.L. Edin. '95; LL.D. St. Andrews Univ. 1902. 17, Abercrombie Place, Edinburgh. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Sheehan, Daniel D. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, Mid D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1901-5; *b.* '74; journalist; formerly edited *Catholic News* and *Cork Southern Star*; prominent in Irish Labour movement.
- \***Sheehy, David (N.)**, returned unopposed for Meath, South, Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for it 1903-5 and for South Galway '85-95; joined his father's business at Mallow '67; staff official United Irish League. 126, Hollybank, Drumcondra, Dublin.
- \***Shipman, John Greenwood (L.)**, elected for Northampton Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '48; *E.* New Coll., Oxford; B.C.L., M.A. ('79), Vinerian Law Scholar; LL.D. (Lond.) '95. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78; Studentship, '77; Inner Temple Common Law Scholarship, '78; Midland Circuit; J.P. Northants. Templemore, Dallington, Northampton, and House of Commons. *Reform.*
- Silecock, Thomas Ball (L.)**, elected for Somerset, Wells D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '54; *E.* Bristol Grammar School; B.Sc. Lond. Univ.; senior partner Silcock & Reay, architects and surveyors of Bath and London; was member

- Bath School Board and Bath City Council; Mayor of Bath 1900-1; resigned his seat after the passing of Education Act in order to work for an alteration of Act; a Congregationalist. Walden, Bath. *Eighty and National Liberal*.
- Simon, John Allesbrook (L.)**, elected for Essex, S.W. or Walthamstow D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '73; *E. Fettes and Wadham Coll. Oxford*; Pres. Union Society '96; Fellow All Souls'; Barstow Law Scholar; barrister Inner Temple; one of British counsel in Alaska Arbitration case. 46, Palace Gardens Terrace, W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Eighty*.
- \*Sinclair, Rt. Hon. John (L.)**, elected for Farfarshire Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since Jan. '97; sat for Dumbartonshire '92-5; *b.* '60; *E. Wellington and Sandhurst*; entered army '79; served with Soudan Expedition '85, and retired '87; L.C.C. '89-92; Liberal Whip for Scotland 1900; Sec. for Scotland Dec. 1905. 2, Cambridge Square, W.
- \*Sloan, Thomas H. (Ind. Protestant)**, elected for Belfast, South D. Jan. 18th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; was operative in shipbuilding trade; public lecturer under the Belfast Protestant Association. Belfast.
- Smeaton, Donald Mackenzie (L.)**, elected for Stirlingshire Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* 1843. *E. private school, and St. Andrews Univ. (M.A.)*; Indian Civil Service '65; served in N.W. Provinces till '79, then transferred to Burma as Settlement Sec. to Chief Commissioner; was Financial Commissioner '91, and acting Chief Commissioner '92 and '96; M.L.C. Burma '98; member Viceroy's Legislative Council '99-1902; retired; C.S.I.; K.I.H. *Reform, Liberal (Glasgow)*.
- \*Smith, Abel H. (C.)**, elected for Herts, E. or Hertford D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5, and for Christchurch '92-1900; *b.* '62; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88)*; J.P. Herts. Woodhall Park, Hertford.
- Smith, Capt. M. Kincaid-** See *Kincaid-Smith*.
- Smith, Frederick Edwin (C., T. R.)**, elected for Liverpool, Walton D., Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '72; *E. Birkenhead School; Wadham Coll., Oxford (Classical Scholar)*, Pres. Oxford Union '93, 1st-class Honours Jurisprudence '94; Vinerian Law Scholar '95, fellow and lecturer Merton Coll. '96, lecturer Oriel Coll. '97, examiner Final Schools, Oxford '99-1900; author "International Law" "Newfoundland," "Toryism until 1837." 23, St. Stephen's Mansions, Westminster, S.W.; 1, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.; 25, Lord Street, Liverpool, and The Grove, Thornton Hough, Cheshire. *Union, Palatine, and Conservative, Liverpool; Carlton*.
- \*Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (C.)**, elected for Strand Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '91; *b.* '68; *E. Eton and New College, Oxford*; partner W. H. Smith & Son '90. 3, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and 186, Strand.
- Smyth, Thomas Francis (N.)**, returned unopposed for Leitrim, South, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '75; *E. National Schools and St. Mel's Coll., Longford*; auctioneer, etc.; a teetotaler. Tooman, Dromod, co. Leitrim.
- Snowden, Philip (Lab.)**, elected for Blackburn Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '64 at Cowling, Yorks.; entered Inland Revenue Department '86; incapacitated by bicycle accident, and took up Socialist propaganda; was on Keighley Town Council and School Board; Chairman I.L.P. since 1903. Cowling, Keighley.
- \*Soames, Arthur Wellesley (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, South D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for it '98-1905; *b.* '52; *E. Brighton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '76, M.A. '80)*; retired architect. Park Crescent, Marylebone.
- \*Soares, Ernest Joseph (L.)**, elected for Devonshire, Barnstaple D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '64; *E. St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A., LL.D.*; solicitor '88; formerly partner Allen, Prestage, & Soares, Manchester. Upcott, Barnstaple. *National Liberal and Oxford and Cambridge*.
- Spicer, Sir Albert, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Hackney, Central, Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for Monmouth District '92-1900; *b.* '47; *E. Mill Hill, and at Heidelberg*; member firm Jas. Spicer & Sons, wholesale stationers; Treasurer L.M.S.; ex-Chairman Congregational Union E. and W. (twice); Bart. 1906. 10, Lancaster Gate, W.; 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C. *Reform, City Liberal, and National Liberal*.
- Stanger, Henry Yorke (L.)**, elected for Kensington North Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '49; *E. Lincoln Coll., Oxford (B.A., 2nd Class Classical Mods., 1st Class and Final Classical School, Tancred Law Student)*; called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '74; Revising Barrister '92-94; took silk '95; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn '98; on Bar Council 1902-5. New Court, Temple, E.C. *Reform*.
- Stanley, Hon. Arthur Lyulph (L.)**, elected for Cheshire (Eddisbury) Jan. 18th, 1906; *E. Lord Stanley of Alderley; b.* '75; *E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A.)*; barrister Inner Temple 1902; served in S. Africa 1900-1; L.C.C. for Lewisham 1904. 26, St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers', Union*.
- \*Stanley, Hon. Arthur (C.)**, elected for Lancs., S.W., Ormskirk D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; *b.* '69; *E. Wellington Coll.*; private secretary to Mr. Balfour '92; entered Foreign Office, afterwards Diplomatic Service; 3rd sec. at Cairo '95, and 2nd sec. '98; M.V.O. Derby House, St. James's Square, S.W., and Knowsley, Prescott, Lancashire.
- Starkey, John Ralph (C.)**, elected for Notts, Newark D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford*; J.P. Notts; a Tariff Reformer. Hill House, Southwell, Notts. *Carlton*.
- Steadman, William Chas. (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Finsbury, Central, Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for Stepney '98-1900; *b.* '51; apprenticed to the barge-building trade, and worked at it till '92, becoming sec. of the Barge Builders' Trade Union. L.C.C. Stepney; President Workmen's National Housing Council; President Trade Union Congress 1902; elected Secretary 1905. 69, Thornton Avenue, Turnham Green, W.
- [\*Stevenson, F. S. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Suffolk, N.E. or Eye D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it '85-1905; died March 1906.]
- Stewart, J. Halley (L.)**, elected for Greenock Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for Spalding '87-95; *b.* '38; Chairman B. J. Forder & Son, Ltd., cement manufacturers, etc.; Chairman Mans-



field House Settlement, Canning Town. The Red House, Harpenden. *National Liberal*.

**Stewart-Smith**, Dudley (L.), elected for Westmorland, South or Kendal D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Univ. Coll., London (LL.B. Lond.); admitted solicitor '79; called to Bar '86; K.C. 1902. 31, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W. *Reform and Junior Athenæum*.

**\*Stone**, Sir J. Benjamin (C.), elected for Birmingham, East Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '38; High Steward Sutton Coldfield; J.P. co. Warwick, Birmingham, and Sutton Coldfield; Fellow Antiquaries, Linnean, Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies; knighted '92; eminent amateur photographer; "Grand Prize" for his photos of "English National Life," St. Louis Exhibition 1904. The Grange, Erdington, Birmingham.

**\*Strachey**, Sir Edward, 4th Bart. (L.), elected for Somerset, South, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '58; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; Lieut. 4th Batt. (Militia) Somerset Light Infantry '77-82; J.P., D.L. and C.C. Somerset; appointed Treasurer of the Household and representative of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons 1905. Sutton Court, Pensford, Somerset, and 27, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers', and National Liberal*.

**Straus**, Bertram Stuart (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Mile End, Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow and abroad; L.C.C. for Mile End since '98; Chairman Bridges Committee; on Marylebone Borough Council; President League of Mercy for Mile End '99. 8, Hyde Park Mansions, W. *Eighty, National Liberal*.

**Strauss**, Edward Anthony (L.), elected for Berkshire, North or Abingdon D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* King's Coll., London; hop merchant; has travelled extensively. 49, Grosvenor Square, London, W., and Kingston House, Abingdon, Berks. *Devonshire, National Liberal, and Bath*.

**Stuart**, James (L.), elected for Sunderland Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for Hackney '84, Shore-ditch, Hoxton, '85-1900; *b.* '43; *E.* St. Andrews and Cambridge Univs.; 3rd Wrangler '66, Fellow Trin. Coll. '67, M.A., LL.D.; Professor of Mechanism, Cambridge, '75-89; manufacturer; Lord Rector St. Andrews Univ., '98-1901. 24, Grosvenor Road, London, S.W., and Carrow Abbey, Norwich. *National Liberal*.

**\*Sullivan**, D. (N.), returned unopposed for Westmeath, South, Jan. 18th, 1906; and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '38. 6, Gardiner's Row, Rutland Square, Dublin. *National Liberal*.

**Summerbell**, Thomas (Lab.), elected for Sunderland Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* National School, Seaham Harbour; printer; Secretary Trades Council; on Sunderland Town Council past 13 years; chairman Tramways Committee. 14, St. Vincent Street, Sunderland.

**\*Sutherland**, J. E. (L.), elected for Elgin Burghs Sept. 8th, 1905; re-elected Jan. 26th, 1906. Resides at Portsoy.

**\*Talbot**, Lord Edmund Bernard (C.), elected for Sussex, Chichester D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. '94; *b.* '55; *bro.* of Duke of Norfolk. *E.* Oratory of St. Philip, Edgbaston; assumed, '76, the surname of

Talbot in lieu of that of Howard, under the will of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Major 11th Hussars; Adjutant Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry '83-8; in Oct. '99 went on special service to South Africa; Junior Lord of the Treasury June-Dec., 1905. *Naval and Military, Carlton, and White's*.

**\*Talbot**, Right Hon. J. G. (C.), returned unopposed for Oxford University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '78; M.P. for Kent, West, '68-78; *b.* '35; *E.* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; Alderman Kent; J.P. Sussex, Middlesex, Kent, and London; Chairman West Kent Quarter Sessions since '67; Parliamentary Sec. Board of Trade '78-80; Ecclesiastical Commissioner since '89; P.C. '97. Falconhurst, Eden Bridge, Kent, and 10, Great George Street, S.W. *Carlton and Travellers'*.

**\*Taylor**, Austin (L.), elected for Liverpool, East Toxteth D., 1902, and returned unopposed Jan. 12th, 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* Liverpool Coll. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; steamship owner; head Hugh Evans & Co., Liverpool. 179, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Carlton*.

**Taylor**, J. W. (Lab.), elected for Durham, Chester-le-Street D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '55; was newspaper boy at 9, apprenticed as blacksmith at 12, and afterwards went to Dipton Colliery; sec. Durham Mechanics' Association; C.C. Durham.

**\*Taylor**, Theodore Cooke (L.), elected for Lancs., S.E., Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '50; Chairman of the profit-sharing firm of J. T. and J. Taylor, Ltd., woollen manufacturers, Batley. Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorks. *National Liberal*.

**Tennant**, Edward P. (L.), elected for Salisbury Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '59; M.A. Cambridge; studied law at Inner Temple; assistant-sec. to Sir George Trevelyan when Secretary for Scotland. Wilford House, Salisbury. *Brooks's and Turf*.

**\*Tennant**, Harold John (L.), elected for Berwickshire Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since March '94; *b.* '65; Sec. Committee on "The Various Lead Industries" '93; Chairman Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades '95-9. 33, Bruton Street, W.; Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed. *Brooks's, National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, and New (Edinburgh), and Liberal (Glasgow)*.

**\*Thomas**, Abel (L.), returned unopposed for Carmarthenshire, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. '90; K.C.; *b.* '48; *E.* Clifton and Lond. Univ. (B.A. '71); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '73; S. Wales Circuit; J.P. Pembrokeshire. 85, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; 7, King's Bench Walk, E.C.

**\*Thomas**, Sir Alfred, Kt. (L.), returned unopposed for Glamorganshire, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; retired merchant of Cardiff; D.L. and J.P. Cardiff and Glamorganshire; Chairman Welsh Liberal parliamentary party; knighted 1902. Bronwydd, Cardiff. *Devonshire and National Liberal*.

**\*Thomas**, D. A. (L.), elected for Merthyr Tydfil Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '88; *b.* '56; *E.* Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; Mathematical Scholar; M.A. '83; senior partner Thomas & Davey, coal agents, Cardiff; J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire;

- J.P. Monmouthshire. Llanwern, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- Thomason, Franklin (L.)**, elected for Leicester, March 30th, 1906; *b.* '73; a Lancashire cotton-spinner; J.P., Lancashire; chief proprietor *Tribune.*
- Thompson, John William Howard (L.)**, elected for East Somerset Jan. 26th, 1906; *E. Carshalton and Whitgift School, Croydon*; is a London solicitor, of the firm of Gustavus Thompson & Sons, Devereux Court, Temple. 2, Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, W. *Boodle's, National Liberal.*
- Thomson, W. M.** See *Mitchell-Thompson, W.*
- Thorne, William James (Lab.)**, elected for West Ham, South, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '57 at Birmingham; a Socialist in economics, a Democrat in politics; founder and General Sec. National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers since '89; member of Trades Congress Parliamentary Committee and of the West Ham Town Council. 1, Lawrence Road, Upton Park, London, E.
- \*Thornton, P. M. (C.)**, elected for Clapham Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '41; *E. Harrow and Jesus Coll, Camb. (LL.B. '64)*; author "Foreign Secretaries of the XIXth Century," "Harrow School," "The Brunswick Accession," "The Stuart Dynasty," "Continental Rulers of the Nineteenth Century." Battersea Rise, S.W. *Carlton, United University and St. Stephen's.*
- \*Tillett, Louis J. (L.)**, elected for Norwich Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it Jan. 15th, 1904-1905; solicitor, Norwich; *b.* '65; a member Norwich Town Council. Catton, Norfolk.
- \*Tomkinson, James (L.)**, elected for Cheshire Crewe D., Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '40; *E. Rugby and Oxford (B.A.)*; landowner of Cheshire; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry; D.L. and J.P., Cheshire. Willington Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire.
- Torrance, Sir Andrew Mitchell (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, Central, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '45, in Ayrshire; *E. Cumnock*; partner Miller, Son & Torrance; L.C.C. since '89; has been Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy-Chairman; member City Corporation '82-92; Mayor of Islington 1903-4; knighted 1906. 16, Highbury Quadrant, London, N. *National Liberal, City Liberal, and Glasgow Liberal.*
- \*Toulmin, George (L.)**, elected for Bury Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1902; *b.* '57; newspaper proprietor; J.P. Lancashire and Preston. 166, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- \*Trevelyan, C. P. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Elland D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '70; *E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.*; private secretary to Lord Crewe when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Charity Commissioner Feb. 1906. Cambo, Northumberland, and 14, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
- \*Tuke, Sir John Batty (C.)**, elected for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities Feb. 8th, 1906, and sat for them 1900-5; *b.* '35; *E. Edin. Academy and Univ. of which he is M.D.*; LL.D.; F.R.C.P.; Hon. D.Sc. Dublin Univ. (Trin. Coll.); ex-President Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; member General Medical Council of Registration and Education; President Neurological Society of the United Kingdom; specialist in mental diseases. 20, Charlotte Square, and Balgreen, Gorgie, Edinburgh. *Carlton, Savile, Royal Societies', Edinburgh University, and Scottish Conservative.*
- \*Turnour, Edward Viscount (C.)**, elected for Sussex (Horsham D.), Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it Nov. 11th, 1904, to Dec. 1905; son and heir of Earl of Winterton; *b.* April '83; Capt. Sussex Imperial Yeomanry. Parliamentary priv. sec. to the Financial Sec. to the Admiralty till Dec. 1905; J.P. Sussex. 49a, Pall Mall, W.; Shillinglee Park, Petworth.
- \*Ure, A. (L.)**, elected for Linlithgowshire, Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '53; *E. Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs. (M.A. and LL.B.)*; called to the Scottish Bar '78; K.C.; ex-Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History in Glasgow University; appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland Dec. 1905. 31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
- \*Valentia, Rt. Hon. A. A., Viscount (C.)**, elected for Oxford Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since April '95; *b.* '43; *E. Woolwich*; 10th Hussars '64-72; Hon. Col. Queen's Own Oxford Hussars; J.P. Oxfordshire; Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire; Comptroller of the Household '98-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeo. South Africa, 1900. Blethington Park, near Oxford; Eydon Hall, Banbury; and 49, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Carlton, White's, Turf.*
- Verney, Frederick William (L.)**, elected for Bucks, N. or Buckingham D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '46; *E. Harrow, Christ Church Coll. (M.A.)*, Oxford; called to the Bar '73; Midland Circuit; Admiralty Court; appointed Secretary of Legation to Siamese Legation '83; subsequently Councillor; Bucks C.C. since '88; L.C.C. since '98. 12, Connaught Place, W. *Travellers', Brooks's, National Liberal.*
- \*Villiers, Ernest Amherst (L.)**, elected for Brighton April 5th, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E. Peterhouse, Cambridge*; nephew of Lord Amherst of Hackney. *m. Elaine Guest, d. of Lord Wimborne.* 22, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton. *Arthur's.*
- \*Vincent, Colonel Sir Howard (C.)**, elected for Sheffield, Central, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '49; *E. Westminster School and Sandhurst*; entered the army '68; retired '73; French Faculté de Droit '77; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; S.-Eastern Circuit; Director of Criminal Investigations '78-84; author of works on Law of Libel, Volunteers, Police Code (13th edition 1905), etc.; Col. Queen's Westminster Volunteers; A.D.C. to the King; D.L. London; C.B. '86; knighted '96; Knight of the Crown of Italy; Knight of the German Crown; K.C.M.G. '99; Knight of St. John 1900; S. African Medal and V.D. 1901; a pioneer since '85 of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff proposals. 1, Grosvenor Square, W., and Villa Flora, Cannes. *Athenaum, Carlton, Marlborough, and Naval and Military.*
- Vivian, Henry (L.)**, elected for Birkenhead Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '69; became a carpenter, first in his father's shop at Cornwood, Dartmoor, then at Plymouth, and later in London;



- joined Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners; Sec. Labour Co-partnership Association since '90; Chairman of the Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council. 22, Red Lion Square, W.C.
- Wadsworth, John (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Yorks, West Riding S., Hallamshire D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '50; sec. Yorkshire Miners' Association. Miners' Offices, Barnsley.
- \***Waldron, Laurence Ambrose (I.N.)**, elected for Dublin, St. Stephen's Green D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; *b.* 58; Dublin stockbroker, and Chairman Grand Canal Co. Marino, Ballybrock, co. Dublin. *Reform, National Liberal, St. Stephen's Green, Royal Irish Yacht.*
- Walker, H. de R. (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, E. or Melton D., Jan. 10th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Winchester and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '88); clerk in Foreign Office '80-92. 95, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.
- \***Walker, Col. W. Hall (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Widnes D., Jan. 10th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow; has won many yachting and horse races; director of Peter Walker & Son, Warrington and Burton, Ltd. Gateacre Grange, Liverpool; Tully House, The Curragh, co. Kildare; and Sandy Brow, Tarporley, Cheshire.
- \***Wallace, R. (L.)**, elected for Perth Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '50; *E.* Dublin and Queen's Univ., Ireland (B.A. '71, LL.B. '73); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '74; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. 32, Clarence Gate Gardens; and 2, Garden Court, Temple.
- Walrond, Hon. Lionel (C.)**, elected for Devon, N.E. or Tiverton D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '76; s. of Lord Waleran; was private sec. to his father.
- Walsh, Stephen (Lab.)**, elected for S.W. Lancs., Ince D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Kirkdale Industrial Schools, Liverpool; coal miner at 14; agent at Wigan for Lancs. and Cheshire Miners' Federation; member local Miners' Conciliation Board; Pres. Wigan and Dist. Trades Council. 8, Swinley Road, Wigan.
- Walters, J. Tudor (L.)**, elected for Sheffield, Brightside D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Clitheroe Grammar School; an architect and surveyor: Leicester Town Councillor; chairman Education Committee; President Education Association E. and W.; a Wesleyan. 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.; Granville House, Leicester.
- \***Walton, Sir John L. (L.)**, elected for Leeds, South, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '52; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77, Benchers '98; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C.; Attorney-General in Liberal Government Dec. 1905; J.P. Bucks. 42, Great Cumberland Place, W.; Coombe Hill, Butlers Cross, Bucks; and 5, Paper Buildings, Temple. *Brooks' and Reform.*
- \***Walton, Joseph (L.)**, returned unopposed for Yorkshire, Barnsley D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '97; *b.* '49; D.L. and J.P. N. Riding of Yorks; interested in coal and allied trades; has travelled in Africa, India, America, China and Japan, Persia and Asiatic Turkey, and Colonies; author of "China and the Present Crisis." Rushpool, Saltburn-by-the-Sea. *Reform.*
- Ward, John (Lab.)**, elected for Stoke-on-Trent Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '66; worked as navy on Manchester Ship Canal; served in Soudan '85; member S.D.F., and was arrested in Trafalgar Square '86; founded Navvies' Union '89; member Executive Council National Democratic League. 12g, Elmsleigh Road, East Hill, Wandsworth.
- Ward, W. Dudley (L.)**, elected for Southampton, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* 1877; *g.s.* late Lord Escher; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; twice President University Boat Club; a barrister; assist. private sec. to Rt. Hon. Sir Lewis Harcourt. 14, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly. *Windham.*
- \***Warde, Colonel C. E. (C.)**, elected Kent, Medway D., Jan. 10th, 1906; has sat for it since '92; *b.* 45; entered the army '69; Major '88; retired '91; commands West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry; J.P. Kent. Barham Court, Maidstone. *Carlton, Naval and Military, and Hurlingham.*
- Wardle, George James (Lab.)**, elected for Stockport Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Wesleyan Day School, Keighley; commenced to work as half-timer in factory at 8 years of age; 5 years in factory; clerk on Midland Railway '80-98; Editor *Railway Review* since April '98. 107, Brownlow Road, New Southgate, London, N.
- \***Warner, Thomas Courtenay Theydon (L.)**, elected for Staffs, Lichfield D., Jan. 10th, 1906, and sat for it '96-1905, and for North Somerset '92-5; *b.* '57; J.P. Somerset; Lieut.-Col. 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Brettenham Park, Suffolk; and 56, Cadogan Square. *Reform, Bachelors' Union, and National Liberal.*
- \***Wason, Eugene (L.)**, elected for Clackmannan and Kinross Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it '99-1905, and for Ayrshire '85-6 and '92-5; *b.* '46; *E.* Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar '70. Blair, Dailly S.O., Ayrshire, 8, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W. *Reform and Union.*
- \***Wason, John Cathcart (L.)**, elected for Orkney and Shetland Feb. 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '48; *E.* Rugby; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; a farmer; ex-member New Zealand Parliament; first elected as a Unionist, but objected to the Government policy on several grounds, including the Education Bill, resigned, and was re-elected as a Liberal 1902. 6, Evelyn Mansions, Victoria, S.W.; Craig, Ayrshire; and New Zealand. *Reform and Union.*
- Waterlow, David Sydney (L.)**, elected for Islington, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Northampton and Lausanne, Switzerland; Director till '98 of Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., printers; retired to take up public work; a pioneer of housing movement; Director Improved Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd.; L.C.C. since '98. 38, Cornwall Gardens. *National Liberal, Reform, and Automobile.*
- Watt, Harry Anderson (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, College D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Glasgow High School, Bellahouston Academy, Glasgow Univ. (M.A.). Barrister-at-Law Gray's Inn, London; J.P. Argyllshire. Ardenslate House, Hunter's Quay, Argyllshire. *National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, and Glasgow Liberal.*
- Wedgwood, Josiah Clement (L.)**, elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '72; *E.* Clifton Coll, Royal Naval Coll., Greenwich (Scholar); Assistant Constructor Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, Portsmouth, '95-6; Naval Constructor at Elswick

- Shipyard, etc., '90-99; Captain Elswick Battery in South African War; Resident Magistrate Ermelo, Transvaal, 1902-4; is a great-great-grandson of the celebrated potter, Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent. *National Liberal*.
- \***Weir, J. G. (L.)**, elected for Ross and Cromarty Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '39; interested in crofters; retired manufacturer. 4, Froggnal, Hampstead, N.W. *National Liberal*.
- Whitbread, Samuel Howard (L.)**, elected for Hunts, S. or Huntingdon D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for S. Beds '92-95; *e. s.* Samuel Whitbread, Esq., of Southill, Beds.; *b.* 1858; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A.; Deputy-Chairman Beds Quarter Sessions, Alderman Beds C.C., Chairman Beds Education Committee and Licensing Committee. 11, Mansfield Street, London, W. *Brooks's, Reform*.
- \***White, George (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, North-West D. Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '40; manufacturer Norwich; Chairman of Education Committee; J.P. and Alderman Norwich. The Grange, Eaton, Norwich. *National Liberal and Reform*.
- White, James Dundas (L.)**, elected for Dumbartonshire Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.D.); barr-at-law; author of works on the Merchant Shipping Acts and Marine Insurance Act, of "Economic Ideals," "Island Economy," "Land and Labour," and various articles on legal, nautical, and economic subjects. 50, Clanricarde Gardens, W., and 3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, and Glasgow Liberal*.
- \***White, Luke (L.)**, elected for Yorks, E.R., Buckrose D., Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '45; solicitor at Driffield; Coroner for East Riding, Yorks. Driffield, East Yorks.
- \***White, Patrick (N.)**, returned unopposed for Meath, North D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; member Dublin Corporation. Clonally, Balbriggan.
- Whitehead, Rowland E. (L.)**, elected for Essex, South-East D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; 2nd *s.* Sir James Whitehead, Bart.; *b.* '63; *E.* Clifton and Univ. Coll., Oxford (1st class in history); called to Bar '88; lectured for Incorp. Law Society; practises in Chancery Court and Railway and Canal Commission Court; D.L. City Lond.; Parliamentary Sec. (unpaid) to Under-Secretary of State for Home Dept. 14, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- \***Whiteley, George (L.)**, elected for Yorks, Pudsey D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; and for Stockport '93-1900; *b.* '55; returned for Stockport as Conservative, but objected to the Agricultural Rating legislation of the Government '99, offered to resign, but consented to retain the seat as an independent member; was afterwards classed as a Liberal; Patronage Sec. to the Treasury Dec. 1905. Hawkstone Park, Shrewsbury; St. Anthony's, Milnthorpe; and 31, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- \***Whitley, John Henry (L.)**, elected for Halifax Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; senior partner S. Whitley & Co., cotton spinners, Halifax; J.P. Halifax and W. Riding, Yorks. Brentwood, Halifax.
- \***Whittaker, Sir Thomas P. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Spen Valley D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '50; chairman and managing director of Life Insurance Institution; member of Royal Commission on Licensing Laws '96-9; knighted 1906. 13, Taviston Street, W.C. *National Liberal*.
- Wiles, Thomas (L.)**, elected for Islington, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '61 at St. Albans; *E.* Amersham Hall; senior partner Joseph Wiles & Son, grain merchants, Catherine Court, E.C.; L.C.C. for S.W. Bethnal Green since '99; Progressive Whip. 5, Aubrey Road, Holland Park, W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- Wilkie, Alex. (Lab.)**, elected for Dundee Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Leven public school; was sec. of Glasgow Shipwrights, and is now gen. sec. Associated Shipwrights Society; member L.R.C.; Moseley Commr. to America 1902; on Newcastle City Council. 8, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- \***Williams, Arthur Osmond (L.)**, returned unopposed for Merionethshire Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; landowner in Merionethshire and Carnarvonshire; J.P. and D.L. both counties. Castle Deudraeth, Penrhyndeudraeth, Merionethshire. *Reform*.
- Williams, J. (Lab.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, West or Gower D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '61; went into collieries at 12; chief agent Western District Miners' Association; Gen. Sec. Amalgamated Society South Wales Colliery Workers, '90. Miners' Association Offices, Swansea, and Sketzz, nr. Swansea.
- \***Williams, Colonel R. (C.)**, elected for Dorset, West, Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '48; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. London; J.P. and D.L. Dorsetshire; Dorset C.C.; director Williams Deacon Bank, and Wilts and Dorset Banking Co., and L. & S.W. Railway; Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Dorset Regt. Bridehead, Dorchester, and 1, Hyde Park Street, W.
- Williams, W. L. (L.)**, elected for Carmarthen District Jan. 17th, 1906; B.C.L.; barrister Lincoln's Inn '97; S. Wales and Chester Circuit. 135, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.
- Williamson, Archibald (L.)**, elected for Elgin and Nairn Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Craigmount School and Edin. Univ.; merchant; partner Balfour, Williamson & Co.; director Royal Insurance Co.; has travelled; helped to start Rowton House in Liverpool. Allerton Tower, Woolton, near Liverpool; Glenogil, Forfarshire. *Reform, Bath, Automobile*.
- Williamson, George Henry (C.)**, elected for Worcester Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '45; *E.* Worcester; J.P. Worcester and Worcestershire; manufacturer, retired; ex-Mayor Worcester, and High Sheriff of the county. Curriehill, Wimbledon, S.W. *Constitutional, Union (Worcester)*.
- \***Willoughby-de-Eresby, Lord (C.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Horncastle D., Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since Jan. '94; *e. s.* of the Earl of Ancaster; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; J.P. Lincs. and Rutland; Major Lincs. Yeomanry. Normanton Park, Stamford, and 12, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton*.
- \***Wills, Arthur Walters (L.)**, elected for North Dorset Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it Jan. 26th to Dec. 1905; *s.* of G. Wills, Esq., of Pepperton, Moretonhampstead, Devon; *b.* in London, '68; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll.,



- Camb.; honours in the Law Tripos; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '94; Western Circuit. Nonconformist.
- \*Wilson, Arthur Stanley (C.), elected for Yorks, Holderness D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and Cambridge. 17, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and Raywell, Hull.
- Wilson, Hon. Charles H. Wellesley (L.), elected for Hull, West, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '75; served in S. Africa; D.S.O. 1900. Farriby Hall, N. Farriby, E. Yorks.
- \*Wilson, Henry J. (Rad.), elected for Yorkshire, Holmfirth D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '33; gold and silver smelter and refiner; J.P. W. Riding, Yorks. and Sheffield. Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.
- \*Wilson, J. (L. and Lab.), elected for Durham, Mid, Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '90; was M.P. for Houghton-le-Spring D. '85-6; *b.* '37; at the age of ten worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; Treasurer '82; Financial Secretary '90, and Corresponding Secretary '96. North Road, Durham, and 20, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E.
- \*Wilson, John William (L.), elected for Worcestershire, North, Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it '95-1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and Lond. Univ.; member Albright & Wilson, chemical manufacturers, Oldbury; J.P. Worcestershire; was L.U., but joined Liberals on Fiscal and Education questions. Perrycroft, Colwall, Malvern, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform and Bath.*
- Wilson, Joseph Havelock (L. and Lab.), elected for Middlesbrough Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it '92-1900; *b.* '58 at Sunderland; became a seaman, and founded National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union '87; was imprisoned during Cardiff strike '91. Maritime Hall, West India Dock Road, London, E.
- Wilson, Philip Whitwell (L.), elected for St. Pancras, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '75; *E.* Kendal Grammar School and Clare Coll., Cambridge; was President of the Union and editor of the *Granta*; assistant editor *Daily News*; author of "Why We Believe"; "Liberty and Religion"; member council Whitefield's Central Mission. 16, Percy Circus, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- Wilson, William Tyson (Lab.), elected for Lancs., S.E. or Westhoughton D., Jan. 18th, 1906; apprenticed as carpenter; one of the founders of Bolton Building Trades Federation; Chairman of General and Executive Councils of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners '98-1906. 248, Oxford Grove, Bolton.
- Winfrey, Richard (L.), elected for Norfolk, S.W. D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '58; managing director of five newspaper publishing companies in the eastern counties; member Peterborough City Council and Soke of Peterborough County Council; Parliamentary private secretary to President of Board of Agriculture. Sutton House, Peterborough, and Hunstanton-on-Sea. *National Liberal.*
- Wodehouse, Lord John (L.), elected for Mid Norfolk Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '83; *c.s.* 2nd Earl of Kimberley; *E.* Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb. Wetton Park, North Walsham, Norfolk. *Bath, Bachelors.*
- \*Wolff, G. W. (C.), elected for Belfast, East, Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '34; *E.* Hamburg and Liverpool College Institute; partner in the firm of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders and marine engineers. The Den, Belfast, and 90, Piccadilly, W.
- Wood, Thomas McKinnon (L.), elected for Glasgow, St. Rollox D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* Mill Hill School, Univ. Coll., London; B.A. Lond., LL.D. St. Andrews, L.C.C. since '92; leader Progressive party and chairman L.C.C. '98-99; D.L. City of London. 16, Portland Place, London, W. *Reform, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*
- [\*Woodhouse, Sir J. T. (L.), elected for Huddersfield Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it '95-1906; appointed Railway Commr. Nov. 20th, 1906.]
- \*Wortley, Right Hon. C. B. Stuart, K.C. (C.), elected for Sheffield, Hallam D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. Sheffield '80-85; *b.* '51; *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll. Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Parliamentary Under-Secretary Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House since 1905, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees since '94; Church Estates Commissioner '95; P.C. '96. 7, Cheyne Walk, S.W., and 1, King's Bench Walk, E.C. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Beefsteak.*
- \*Wyndham, Right Hon. George (C.), elected for Dover Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '89; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton; Lieut. 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards '83-7; served in the Soudan '85; Lieut. Cheshire Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire; Director L.C. & D. Railway; private sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-92; Under-Sec. for War '98-1900; Chief Secretary for Ireland 1900-5; carried the Irish Land Act through the Commons with great ability and tact in 1903; resigned Mar. 1905. Hon. D.C.L. Oxon 1904. Saighton Grange, Chester, and 35, Park Lane, W. *Carlton.*
- \*Young, Samuel (N.), returned unopposed for Cavan, East, Jan. 19th, 1906; has sat for it since '92; *b.* '22; *E.* Old Presbyterian Coll., Belfast; senior partner Young, King, & Co., Ltd., whisky distillers Belfast and Limavady, Chairman Bernard Hughes, Ltd., millers and bakers; member Royal Commission on Liquor Licensing Laws. Avonmore, Derrivolgie, Belfast. *National Liberal, London.*
- Younger, George (C.), elected for Ayr Burghs Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University; D.L. and J.P. Clackmannonshire; Chairman George Younger & Son, Ltd., brewers, Alloa; member Royal Comm. Licensing '96; Director National Bank of Scotland, and N. Brit. and Merc. Insurance Co. Leckie, Garganowch, Stirlingshire, N.B., and Alloa, N.B. *Carlton, Conservative.*
- \*Yoxall, J. H. (L.), elected for Nottingham, West Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '57; *E.* Westminster Training College; head master of a Sheffield Board School till '92; President National Union of Teachers '91-2, and since '92 General Secretary; Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education '94; author of "Beyond the Wall," "Smillion," "The Rommany Stone," and "Alain Tanger's Wife"; M.A. Camb. 20, Kew Gardens Road, Kew, and 67, Russell Square, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal, and Nottingham and County Liberal.*

## 2. REGISTERED ELECTORS AND POLLINGS, 1906.

The following table shows the total number of registered electors, with other details, in the United Kingdom in 1906:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Population 1901 . . . .	32,527,843	4,472,103	4,458,775	41,458,721
Inhabited Houses 1901 . . . .	6,260,852	926,914	858,158	8,045,924
<b>County Electors:</b>				
Owners . . . . .	511,353	69,112	8,362	579,827
Occupiers . . . . .	2,772,173	346,937	560,476	3,679,586
Lodgers . . . . .	60,756	14,276	4,228	79,260
Total County . . . .	3,344,282	421,325	573,066	4,338,673
<b>Borough Electors:</b>				
Occupiers . . . . .	2,309,837	259,971	108,423	2,678,231
Lodgers . . . . .	127,929	16,819	2,183	146,931
Freemen, etc. . . . .	24,124	30,610	2,989	57,723
Total Borough . . . .	2,461,890	307,400	113,595	2,882,885
<b>University Electors . . . .</b>	18,712	21,676	4,762	45,150
<b>Grand Total 1906 . . . .</b>	5,824,884	750,401	691,423	7,266,708

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates at the General Election of 1906, and at all subsequent bye-elections up to Nov. 30th, 1906. The names of the county and borough divisions are given in parentheses after the name of the county or borough: thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., are not broken up into single-member divisions, and still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure thus (2). The figures in brackets, e.g. [5280], show the number of electors on the register revised according to the 1906 returns.

<b>Aberdeen (N.)</b> [10,531]. D. V. Pirie (L) - - - 4848 T. Kennedy (Soc) - - - 1934 M. M. Barrie (C) - - - 931	<b>Armagh (Mid)</b> [6974]. J. B. Lonsdale (C) unopp. <b>Armagh (N.)</b> [7555]. Col. E. J. Saunderson (C) unopp. On the death of Colonel Saunderson (polling Nov. 16th, 1906): W. Moore, K.C. (C) - 4229 R. Crawford (Ind U) - 1433	<b>Bath (2)</b> [7968]. D. Maclean (L) - - - 4102 G. P. Gooch (L) - - - 4069 Lord A. G. Thynne (L U) - 3123 Sir C. W. Murray (C) - 3088
<b>Aberdeen (S.)</b> [12,980]. J. Bryce (L) - - - 6778 J. Black (L U) - - - 2334	<b>Aberdeenshire (E.)</b> [12,509]. J. Annand (L) - - - 6149 A. W. Maconochie (L U) - 4319 On the death of Mr. Annand, Mr. James Murray was returned unopposed, Feb. 28th, 1906.	<b>Battersea</b> [15,369]. John Burns (Lab) - - - 7387 A. S. Benn (C) - - - 5787
<b>Aberdeenshire (W.)</b> [10,704]. J. McD Henderson (L) - 5949 R. M'Neill (C) - - - 2791	<b>Armagh (S.)</b> [7186]. W. McKillop (N) unopp. <b>Ashton-under-Lyne</b> [8248]. A. H. Scott (L) - - - 4310 H. J. Whiteley (C) - - - 3342	<b>Bedford</b> [5535]. Percy Barlow (L) - - - 2771 C. G. Pym (C) - - - 2278
<b>Anglesey</b> [10,001]. Ellis J. Griffith (L) - - 5166 C. F. Priestley (C) - - - 2638	<b>Ashton Manor</b> [12,149]. Evelyn Cecil (C) - - - 7134 J. A. Richardson (L) - - 2431	<b>Beds (N. or Biggleswade)</b> [14,085]. A. W. Black (L) - - - 6902 Lord A. F. Compton (L U) 4298
<b>Anttrim (E.)</b> [8606]. Col. J. M'Calmont (C) - 4496 Major Beddoes (L) - - - 2145	<b>Ayr Burghs</b> [8031]. George Younger (C) - - - 3766 Joseph Dobbie (L) - - - 3505	<b>Beds (S. or Luton)</b> [14,459]. T. G. Ashton (L) - - - 7240 Dr. A. Hillier (C) - - - 5387
<b>Anttrim (Mid)</b> [7337]. Hon. R. T. O'Neill (C) - 3367 Col. Verschoyle (Ind U) - 2577	<b>Ayrshire (S.)</b> [17,497]. W. P. Beale, K.C. (L) - - 7853 J. Bell, jun. (C) - - - 6611	<b>Belfast (E.)</b> [16,002]. G. W. Wolff (C) unopp.
<b>Anttrim (N.)</b> [7829]. R. Glendinning (L) - - - 3757 W. Moore, K.C. (C) - - - 2969	<b>Ayrshire (S.)</b> [15,597]. Hon. T. H. Cochrane (L U) 5603 A. M. Anderson (L) - - - 4587 James Brown (Lab) - - - 2684	<b>Belfast (N.)</b> [11,385]. Sir Daniel Dixon (C) - - - 4907 W. Walker (Lab) - - - 4616
<b>Argyllshire</b> [11,216]. I. S. Ainsworth (L) - - 4507 G. A. Clark-Hutchison (C) 3012	<b>Barrow-in-Furness</b> [9426]. C. Duncan (Lab.) - - - 5167 Sir C. W. Cayzer (C) - - 3395	<b>Belfast (S.)</b> [9538]. Thomas H. Sloan (Ind C) - 4450 Lord A. W. Hill (C) - - - 3634
	<b>Barfshire</b> [8118]. A. W. Black (L) - - - 4101 J. A. Grant (C) - - - 1901	<b>Belfast (W.)</b> [8891]. J. Devlin (N) - - - 4138 Capt. J. R. Smiley (L U) - 4122 A. M. Carlisle (L) - - - 153
		<b>Berks (N. or Abingdon)</b> [8875]. E. A. Straus (L) - - - 3943 Capt. H. G. Henderson (C) 3767



<b>Berks (S. or Newbury)</b> [11,746]. F. C. Mackarness (L) - 5338 W. A. Mount (C) - 4936	<b>Brighton (2)</b> [20,976]. E. A. Villiers (L) - 9062 E. A. Ridsdale (L) - 8919 Capt. G. C. Tryon (C) - 8188 Hon. J. E. Gordon (C) - 8176	<b>Cambridge Univ. (2)</b> [6972]. Prof. S. H. Butcher (L U) - 3050 J. F. P. Rawlinson (C) - 2976 Sir J. E. Gorst (Ind. C) - 1653
<b>Berks (E. or Wokingham)</b> [13,933]. Ernest Gardner (C) - 6075 Lord Haddo (L) - 4750	<b>Bristol (E.)</b> [14,543]. C. E. H. Hobhouse (L) - 7935 T. B. Johnston (C) - 3129	<b>Canterbury</b> [3868]. Sir J. Henniker Heaton (C) 2210 W. J. Fisher (L) - 1262
<b>Berwickshire</b> [5502]. Harold John Tennant (L) - 2975 F. Bell (C) - 1624	<b>Bristol (N.)</b> [13,061]. A. Birrell, K.C. (L) - 6953 J. A. Foote, K.C. (L U) - 4011	<b>Cardiff</b> [27,057]. Hon. Ivor Guest (L) - 12,434 Sir F. Flannery (L U) - 9429
<b>Bethnal Green (N.E.)</b> [7730]. Sir E. A. Cornwall (L) - 4127 Sir M. Bhownaggee (C) - 2130	<b>Bristol (S.)</b> [14,935]. W. H. Davies (L) - 7964 W. H. Long (C) - 5272	<b>Cardiganshire</b> [13,215]. M. Vaughan Davies (L) - 5829 C. M. Richardson (C) - 2960
<b>Bethnal Green (S.W.)</b> [7262]. E. H. Pickersgill (L) - 3542 F. S. Ridley (C) - 2064	<b>Bristol (W.)</b> [9243]. G. A. Gibbs (C) - 4267 T. J. Lennard (L) - 3902	<b>Carlisle</b> [7513]. F. W. Chance (L) unopp.
<b>Birkenhead</b> [17,010]. Henry Vivian (L) - 7074 Sir Elliott Lees (C) - 5271 J. A. Kensit (Prot.) - 2118	<b>Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury)</b> [11,661]. Hon. L. W. Rothschild (LU) 5675 Silas K. Hocking (L) - 4463	<b>Carlrow Co.</b> [5831]. J. Hammond (N) unopp.
<b>Birmingham (Bordesley)</b> [16,653]. J. Collings (L U) - 7763 J. Bruce Glasier (Lab) - 3976	<b>Bucks (N. or Buckingham)</b> [12,334]. F. W. Verney (L) - 6253 Hon. T. F. Fremantle (C) 4673	<b>Carmarthen Dist.</b> [6253]. W. L. Williams (L) - 3902 Hon. V. Ponsonby (L U) - 1808
<b>Birmingham (Central)</b> [10,670]. E. Parkes (L U) - 5684 T. G. Lee (L) - 2075	<b>Bucks (S. or Wycombe)</b> [15,050]. T. A. Herbert (L) - 6839 A. S. Cripps (C) - 5626	<b>Carmarthenshire (E.)</b> [10,746]. Abel Thomas, K.C. (L) unopp.
<b>Birmingham (E.)</b> [14,469]. Sir J. B. Stone (C) - 5928 J. Holmes (Lab) - 5343	<b>Burnley</b> [15,983]. F. Maddison (Lab) - 5288 G. Arbutnot (C) - 4964 H. M. Hyndman (Soc) - 4932	<b>Carmarthenshire (W.)</b> [9150]. J. Lloyd Morgan (L) unopp.
<b>Birmingham (Edgbaston)</b> [13,230]. Sir F. W. Lowe (C) - 7263 Hon. L. Holland (L) - 3103	<b>Bury (Lancs)</b> [9068]. George Toulmin (L) - 4626 R. J. Lucas (C) - 3499	<b>Carnarvon (Dist.)</b> [5668]. D. Lloyd-George (L) - 3221 R. A. Naylor (C) - 1997
<b>Birmingham (N.)</b> [8981]. J. T. Middlemore (L U) - 5172 J. Hood (L) - 1275	<b>Bury St. Edmunds</b> [2788]. Capt. F. W. F. Hervey (C) 1481 W. B. Yates (L) - 1047	<b>Carnarvonsh. (N. or Arfon)</b> [9948]. W. Jones (L) - 5945 A. Hughes (C) - 2533
<b>Birmingham (S.)</b> [11,611]. Lord Morpeth (L U) - 5541 J. G. Stevens (Lab) - 2641	<b>Buteshire</b> [3816]. N. Lamont (L) - 1637 Guy Speir (C) - 1517	<b>Carnarvonsh. (S. or Eifion)</b> [9373]. J. Bryn Roberts (L) unopp. On the appointment of Mr. Bryn Roberts as County Court Judge (June 5th, 1906), Ellis W. Davies (L) was returned un- opposed.
<b>Birmingham (W.)</b> [12,483]. J. Chamberlain (L) - 7173 R. L. Outhwaite (L) - 2094	<b>Caithness-shire</b> [4091]. R. L. Harmsworth (L) - 2686 Sir K. A. Fraser (C) - 483	<b>Cavan (E.)</b> [8946]. S. Young (N) unopp.
<b>Blackburn (2)</b> [21,127]. Sir W. H. Hornby (C) 10291 P. Snowden (Lab.) - 10282 G. Drage (C) - 8932 E. Hamer (L) - 8852	<b>Camberwell (Dulwich)</b> [15,286]. Dr. F. R. Harris (C) - 6639 D. Williamson (L) - 6282 On the resignation of Dr. Harris (polling May 15th, 1906): A. Bonar Law (C) - 6709 D. Williamson (L) - 5430	<b>Cavan (W.)</b> [8897]. V. P. Kennedy (N) unopp.
<b>Bolton (2)</b> [20,388]. G. Harwood (L) : - 10953 A. H. Gill (Lab) - 10416 Hon. G. J. Goschen (C, FT) 6693	<b>Camberwell (N.)</b> [12,519]. Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) - 6314 C. H. Hoare (C) - 3497	<b>Chatham</b> [13,432]. J. Jenkins (Lab.) - 6692 Major J. E. Jameson (C) - 4020
<b>Boston</b> [3896]. G. H. Faber (L) - 1801 W. Garfit (C) - 1694	<b>Camberwell (Peckham)</b> [12,401]. C. G. Clark (L) - 5903 Sir F. G. Banbury (C) - 3564	<b>Chelsea</b> [11,536]. E. J. Horniman (L) - 4660 C. A. Whitmore (C) - 4031
<b>Bradford (Cent.)</b> [9978]. Sir G. S. Robertson (L) - 4954 Hon. V. Gibbs (C) - 3614	<b>Cambridge</b> [8850]. S. O. Buckmaster, K.C. (L) 4232 A. H. Paget (C) - 3924	<b>Cheltenham</b> [8114]. J. E. Sears (L) - 3910 J. T. Agg-Gardner (C) - 3509
<b>Bradford (E.)</b> [15,136]. W. E. B. Priestley (L) - 6185 Sir V. H. Caillard (C) - 4277 E. R. Hartley (Soc) - 3090	<b>Camb. (W. or Chesterton)</b> [10,386]. E. S. Montagu (L) - 4829 Major W. R. Greene (C) - 4316	<b>Cheshire (Altrincham)</b> [16,492]. W. J. Crossley (L) - 8358 C. R. Disraeli (C) - 5067
<b>Bradford (W.)</b> [13,965]. F. W. Jowett (Lab) - 4957 Sir E. Flower (C) - 4147 W. Claridge (L) - 3580	<b>Camb. (E. or Newmarket)</b> [9934]. C. D. Rose (L) - 4666 G. H. Verrall (C) - 3883	<b>Cheshire (Crewe)</b> [15,051]. J. Tomkinson (L) - 7805 H. Welsford (C) - 5297
<b>Brecknockshire</b> [12,235]. S. Robinson (L) - 5776 Hon. R. C. Devereux (C) - 3499	<b>Camb. (N. or Wisbech)</b> [11,033]. A. Cecil Beck (L) - 5125 T. C. Garfit (C) - 4080	<b>Cheshire (Eddisbury)</b> [10,988]. Hon. A. L. Stanley (L) - 5315 Col. E. T. D. Cotton- Jodrell (C) - 4192
		<b>Cheshire (Hyde)</b> [11,314]. C. D. Schwann (L) - 5545 E. Chapman (C) - 4482
		<b>Cheshire (Knutsford)</b> [11,141]. A. J. King (L) - 5296 Hon. Alan de Tatton Eger- ton (C) - 4596
		<b>Cheshire (Macclesfield)</b> [8636]. C. B. Brocklehurst (L) - 4251 W. Bromley-Davenport C 3757

<b>Cheshire (Northwich)</b> [12,527]. Sir J. T. Brunner (L) - - - 6343 Col. B. North (U) - - - 4551	<b>Coventry</b> [13,965]. A. E. W. Mason (L) - - - 6554 J. K. Foster (C) - - - 5462	<b>Derbyshire (S.)</b> [16,326]. H. H. Raphael (L) - - - 7961 J. Grettton (C) - - - 6468
<b>Cheshire (Wirral)</b> [19,388]. W. H. Lever (L) - - - 8833 J. Hoult (C) - - - 7132	<b>Croydon</b> [23,853]. H. O. Arnold-Forster (C) - 8211 S. Somerset (L) - - - 7573 S. S. Stranks (Lab.) - - - 4007	<b>Derbyshire (W.)</b> [11,443]. V. C. Cavendish (L U) - - 5283 E. Hinners (L) - - - 4724
<b>Chester</b> [7918]. A. Mond (L) - - - 3524 R. A. Yerburgh (C) - - - 3477	<b>Cumberland (Cockermouth)</b> [11,703]. Sir W. Lawson (L) - - - 5349 Sir J. S. Randles (C) - - - 4786 On the death of Sir W. Lawson (polling Aug. 3rd, 1906): Sir J. S. Randles (C) - - - 4593 Capt. Hon. F. Guest (L) - 3903 R. Smillie (Lab) - - - 1436 (C gain).	<b>Devon (Mid, or Ashburton)</b> [10,429]. H. T. Eve, K.C. (L) - - - 5079 Capt. E. F. Morrison Bell (C) - - - - - 3796
<b>Christchurch</b> [9530]. A. A. Allen (L) - - - 4634 Major K. R. Balfour (C) - 4067	<b>Cumberland (W. or Egremont)</b> [9093]. Hugh Fullerton (L) - - - 4067 Capt. E. Lumb (C) - - - 3255	<b>Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple)</b> [12,908]. E. J. Soares (L) - - - 6510 W. E. Horne (C) - - - 4465
<b>Glaokmannan and Kinross</b> [7919]. Eugene Wason (L) - - - 4027 J. A. Clyde (C) - - - 2648	<b>Cumberland (Mid, or Penrith)</b> [8845]. J. W. Lowther (C) unopp.	<b>Devon (E. or Honiton)</b> [9797]. Sir J. H. Kennaway (C) - 4854 W. P. Luke (L) - - - 3711
<b>Glapham</b> [19,180]. P. M. Thornton (C) - - - 7912 F. Low, K.C. - - - 7816	<b>Darlington</b> [9078]. H. Pike Pease (L U) - - - 4575 I. H. Mitchell (Lab) - - - 4087	<b>Devon (N. or S. Molton)</b> [8542]. G. Lambert (L) unopp.
<b>Clare (E.)</b> [8585]. W. Redmond (N) unopp.	<b>Denbigh (Dist.)</b> [4755]. C. Edwards (L) - - - 2533 Hon. G. T. Kenyon (C) - 1960	<b>Devon (N.E. or Tiverton)</b> [9248]. Hon. L. Walrond (C) - - - 4455 W. H. Reed (L) - - - 3970
<b>Clare (W.)</b> [8989]. J. Halpin (N) unopp.	<b>Denbighshire (E.)</b> [11,172]. S. Moss (L) unopp.	<b>Devon (W. or Tavistock)</b> [13,989]. H. C. F. Luttrell (L) - - 6405 J. W. Spear (L U) - - - 5196
<b>Colchester</b> [6426]. Sir W. D. Pearson, Bart. (L) 3122 T. W. Evans (C) - - - 2812	<b>Denbighshire (W.)</b> [9891]. J. H. Roberts (L) unopp.	<b>Devon (Torquay)</b> [10,343]. F. Leyland Barratt (L) - 4856 H. Y. B. Lopes (C) - - - 4396
<b>Cork City (2)</b> [13,285]. W. O'Brien (Ind. N) } unopp. A. Roche (N)	<b>Deptford</b> [15,397]. C. W. Bowerman (Lab) - 6236 A. H. A. Morton (C) - - - 4977 H. Vivian (L) - - - 726	<b>Devonport (2)</b> [14,978]. H. E. Kearley (L) - - - 6923 J. W. Benn (L) - - - 6527 Sir J. Jackson (C) - - - 5239 F. H. Sumner (C) - - - 5080
<b>Cork Co. (E.)</b> [6272]. Capt. A. J. Donelan (N) unopp.	<b>Derby (2)</b> [19,543]. R. Bell (Lab) - - - 10,361 Sir T. Roe (L) - - - 10,239 Capt. J. H. Holford (C) - 6421 E. G. Spencer-Churchill (C) - - - 6409	<b>Dewsbury</b> [13,951]. W. Runciman (L) - - - 6764 W. B. Boyd Carpenter (C) 2954 B. Turner (Lab) - - - 2629
<b>Cork Co. (Mid)</b> [6894]. D. D. Sheehan (N) unopp.	<b>Derbyshire (Chesterfield)</b> [15,077]. J. Haslam (Lab) - - - 7254 G. T. Locker-Lampson (C) 5590	<b>Donegal (E.)</b> [5794]. C. McVeigh (N) unopp.
<b>Cork Co. (N.)</b> [6038]. J. C. Flynn (N) unopp.	<b>Derbyshire (High Peak)</b> [11,154]. O. Partington (L) - - - 5458 A. Profumo (C) - - - 4662	<b>Donegal (N.)</b> [6917]. P. O'Doherty (N) unopp.
<b>Cork Co. (N.E.)</b> [6497]. W. Abraham (N) unopp.	<b>Derbyshire (Ilkeston)</b> [17,216]. Sir W. B. Foster (L) - - 9655 L. C. Tipper (C) - - - 5358	<b>Donegal (S.)</b> [6189]. J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp.
<b>Cork Co. (S.)</b> [6142]. E. Barry (N) unopp.	<b>Derby</b> [19,543]. R. Bell (Lab) - - - 10,361 Sir T. Roe (L) - - - 10,239 Capt. J. H. Holford (C) - 6421 E. G. Spencer-Churchill (C) - - - 6409	<b>Donegal (W.)</b> [6958]. H. A. Law (N) unopp.
<b>Cork Co. (S.E.)</b> [6903]. E. Crean (N) unopp.	<b>Derbyshire (Mid)</b> [12,757]. J. A. Jacoby (L) - - - 7065 S. Cresswell (C) - - - 3475	<b>Dorset (E.)</b> [13,557]. Charles H. Lyell (L) - - - 6104 C. Van Raalte (C) - - - 6085
<b>Cork Co. (W.)</b> [5863]. J. Gilhooly (N) unopp.	<b>Derbyshire (N.E.)</b> [15,898]. T. D. Bolton (L) - - - 7665 Dr. J. Court (L U) - - - 5896	<b>Dorset (N.)</b> [8490]. A. W. Wills (L) - - - 4153 Sir Randolph Baker (C) - 3508
<b>Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin)</b> [10,731]. Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes (L) - - - 5201 H. B. Grylls (L U) - - - 4029 On the unseating, on petition, of Mr. Agar-Robartes (polling July 24th, 1906): F. Freeman-Thomas (L) - 4969 G. J. Sandys (L U) - - - 3876	<b>Derbyshire (N.W. or St. Austell)</b> [10,235]. W. A. M'Arthur (L) - - - 5667 R. Garnett (L U) - - - 2516	<b>Dorset (S.)</b> [10,845]. T. L. Scarisbrick (L) - - 5035 Col. W. E. Brymer (C) - - 4411
<b>Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne)</b> [9210]. A. E. Dunn (L) - - - 4614 Sir T. Hewitt, K.C. (L U) - 2384 J. Jones (Soc) - - - 109	<b>Down (E.)</b> [8072]. Capt. J. Craig (C) - - - 4011 James Wood (L) - - - 3341	<b>Down (N.)</b> [9652]. T. L. Corbett (C) - - - 4878 A. Adams (L) - - - 2603
<b>Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston)</b> [9858]. G. C. Marks (L) - - - 4658 G. J. Sandys (L U) - - - 2736	<b>Down (W.)</b> [7413]. Johnstone Hayes (L) - - - 2834	
<b>Cornwall (Mid, or St. Austell)</b> [10,235]. W. A. M'Arthur (L) - - - 5667 R. Garnett (L U) - - - 2516	<b>Dover</b> [6593]. G. Wyndham (C) - - - 3269 R. J. Bryce (L) - - - 1705	
<b>Cornwall (W. or St. Ives)</b> [8980]. Clifford Cory (L) - - - 4244 P. E. Pilditch (C) - - - 3052	<b>Down (E.)</b> [8072]. Capt. J. Craig (C) - - - 4011 James Wood (L) - - - 3341	
<b>Cornwall (Truro)</b> [9403]. G. Hay Morgan (L) - - - 4187 Sir E. Durning-Lawrence (L U) - - - 3683	<b>Down (N.)</b> [9652]. T. L. Corbett (C) - - - 4878 A. Adams (L) - - - 2603	



<b>Down (S.)</b> [8036].	
J. MacVeagh (N) -	- 3910
P. K. Smiley (L U) -	- 3262
<b>Down (W.)</b> [8574].	
H. Liddell (C) unopp.	
<b>Dublin (College Green)</b> [9256].	
J. P. Nannetti (N) unopp.	
<b>Dublin (Harbour)</b> [8813].	
T. Harrington (N) -	- 3616
J. L. Mahon (C) -	- 866
<b>Dublin (St. Patrick's)</b> [8300].	
W. Field (N) unopp.	
<b>Dublin (St. Stephen's Green)</b> [8816].	
L. A. Waldron (N) -	- 4055
W. Ireland (C) -	- 2581
<b>Dublin Co. (M.)</b> [13,968].	
J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.	
<b>Dublin Co. (S.)</b> [10,549].	
Rt. Hon. Walter Long -	- 5269
R. Hazleton (N) -	- 3926
<b>Dublin University (2)</b> [4762].	
Sir E. Carson (C) unopp.	
J. H. Campbell (C) unopp.	
<b>Dudley</b> [17,564].	
A. G. Hooper (L) -	- 8296
G. H. Cloughton (C) -	- 7542
<b>Dulwich: see Camberwell (Dulwich).</b>	
<b>Dumbartonshire</b> [16,335].	
J. Dundas White (L) -	- 7404
Col. H. Brock (C) -	- 6937
<b>Dumfries Burghs</b> [3790].	
J. W. Gulland (L) -	- 2035
J. J. Glover (C) -	- 1402
<b>Dumfriesshire</b> [9394].	
P. A. Molteno (L) -	- 4814
J. H. B. Brownie, K.C. (C) -	- 3431
<b>Dundee (2)</b> [19,492].	
Rt. Hon. E. Robertson (L) -	- 9276
A. Wilkie (Lab) -	- 6833
H. Robson (L) -	- 6122
E. H. Shackleton (C) -	- 3865
A. D. Smith (C) -	- 3183
<b>Durham (Barnard Castle)</b> [11,617].	
A. Henderson (Lab) -	- 5540
Capt. E. Bell (C) -	- 3888
<b>Durham (Bishop Auckland)</b> [12,790].	
J. Mellor Paulton (L) -	- 7430
G. E. Markham (C) -	- 3056
<b>Durham (Chester-le-Street)</b> [20,910].	
J. W. Taylor (Lab) -	- 8085
S. D. Shafto (C) -	- 4895
A. B. Tebb (L) -	- 4606
<b>Durham (City)</b> [2580].	
J. W. Hills (C, Trk) -	- 1313
Hon. A. R. D. Elliott (L U FT) -	- 880
<b>Durham (Houghton-le-Spring)</b> [15,711].	
R. Cameron (L) -	- 9429
R. V. Williams (C) -	- 3639
<b>Durham (Jarrow)</b> [17,023].	
Sir C. M. Palmer (L) -	- 8047
P. Curran (Lab) -	- 5093
<b>Durham (Mid)</b> [13,733].	
J. Wilson (L and Lab.) unopp.	

<b>Durham (N.W.)</b> [16,384].	
L. Atherley-Jones (L) -	- 9146
Sir R. M. Filmer (C) -	- 3992
<b>Durham (S.E.)</b> [16,690].	
Hon. F. W. Lambton (L U, F T) unopp.	
<b>Edinburgh (Cent.)</b> [6026].	
C. E. Price (L) -	- 3935
Capt. J. D. G. Walker (C) -	- 1857
<b>Edinburgh (E.)</b> [11,572].	
G. McCrae (L) -	- 6606
R. Dawson (L U) -	- 2432
<b>Edinburgh (S.)</b> [16,832].	
A. Dewar (L) -	- 8945
W. C. Smith, K.C. (C) -	- 5985
<b>Edinburgh (W.)</b> [8930].	
Sir L. M'iver (L U) -	- 3949
Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney (L) -	- 3643
<b>Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities</b> [11,131].	
Sir J. B. Tuke (C) -	- 4893
J. St. Loe Strachey (F T, U) -	- 2310
<b>Elgin Burghs</b> [4867].	
J. E. Sutherland (L) -	- 2742
B. Mackenzie (C) -	- 786
<b>Elgin and Nairn</b> [5757].	
A. Williamson (L) -	- 3006
H. Hope (C) -	- 1546
<b>Essex (Mid or Chelmsford)</b> [11,767].	
Sir F. C. Rasch (C) -	- 4975
A. H. Dence (L) -	- 4461
<b>Essex (W. or Epping)</b> [11,371].	
Lt.-Col. A. R. Lockwood (C) -	- 5204
S. B. Heward (L) -	- 4030
<b>Essex (N.E. or Harwich)</b> [13,144].	
A. Levy Lever (L) -	- 5650
H. K. Newton (C) -	- 5308
<b>Essex (E. or Maldon)</b> [10,613].	
E. H. Bethell (L) -	- 4773
Hon. C. H. Strutt (C) -	- 4624
<b>Essex (S. or Romford)</b> [45,579].	
J. H. Bethell (L) -	- 21,334
L. Sinclair (C) -	- 12,679
<b>Essex (N. or Saffron Walden)</b> [8680].	
J. A. Pease (L) -	- 4203
Sir W. Barttelot, Bt. (C) -	- 2935
<b>Essex (S.E.)</b> [20,591].	
R. Whitehead (L) -	- 9230
Capt. J. R. Newman (C) -	- 7170
<b>Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow)</b> [35,321].	
J. A. Simon (L) -	- 15,011
W. J. Shard (C) -	- 11,074
<b>Exeter</b> [9567].	
Sir G. Kekewich (L) -	- 4463
Sir E. Vincent (C) -	- 4384
<b>Falkirk Burghs</b> [12,068].	
J. Murray McDonald (L) -	- 5158
H. S. Keith (L U) -	- 3176
D. Gilmour (Lab) -	- 1763
<b>Falmouth and Penryn</b> [2926].	
J. Barker (L) -	- 1345
D. B. Hall (L U) -	- 1248
<b>Fermanagh (N.)</b> [5083].	
G. Fetherstonhaugh (C) -	- 2419
E. Mitchell (L) -	- 2331
<b>Fermanagh (S.)</b> [5369].	
J. Jordan (N) unopp.	

<b>Fifeshire (E.)</b> [9998].	
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L) -	- 4723
Major J. Gilmour (C) -	- 3279
<b>Fifeshire (W.)</b> [15,272].	
J. D. Hope (L) -	- 6692
N. B. Constable (L U) -	- 1776
<b>Finsbury (Cent.)</b> [8279].	
W. C. Steadman (Lab.) -	- 3493
E. A. Goulding (C) -	- 2799
<b>Finsbury (E.)</b> [5326].	
J. A. Baker (L) -	- 2461
Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby (C) -	- 1772
<b>Finsbury (Holborn)</b> [9242].	
J. F. Remnant (C) -	- 3881
S. Miall (L) -	- 2706
<b>Flint District</b> [3659].	
T. H. Idris (L) -	- 1890
J. E. Banks, K.C. (C) -	- 1523
<b>Flintshire</b> [11,892].	
J. H. Lewis (L) -	- 6294
Col. Harold Edwards (C) -	- 3572
<b>Forfarshire</b> [12,644].	
Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair (L) -	- 6796
J. M. Bernard (C) -	- 3277
<b>Fulham</b> [20,620].	
T. Davies (L) -	- 8037
W. H. Fisher (C) -	- 7407
<b>Galway (City)</b> [2250].	
C. Devlin (N) unopp.	
On the retirement of Mr. Devlin (polling Nov. 3rd, 1906):	
Stephen Gwynn (N) -	- 983
Captain Shawe Taylor (Devolutionist) -	- 559
<b>Galway (Connemara)</b> [6438].	
W. O'Malley (N) unopp.	
<b>Galway Co. (E.)</b> [7197].	
J. Roche (N) unopp.	
<b>Galway Co. (N.)</b> [7689].	
Thos. Higgins (N) -	- 2685
Col. J. P. Nolan (N) -	- 1064
On the death of Mr. Higgins, before declaration of poll, Mr. Hazleton (N) was (Feb. 28th, 1906) returned unopposed.	
<b>Galway Co. (S.)</b> [6362].	
W. J. Duffy (N) unopp.	
<b>Gateshead</b> [18,614].	
J. Johnson (Lab) -	- 9651
Sir T. Angier (L U) -	- 5126
<b>Glamorganshire (E.)</b> [20,338].	
Sir A. Thomas (L) unopp.	
<b>Glamorganshire (Mid)</b> [16,200].	
S. T. Evans (L) unopp.	
On his appointment as Recorder of Swansea he resigned, but was again returned unopposed Oct. 8th, 1906.	
<b>Glamorganshire (W. or Gower)</b> [13,624].	
J. Williams (Lab) -	- 4841
T. J. Williams (L) -	- 4542
E. Helme (C) -	- 1939
<b>Glamorganshire (Rhondda)</b> [15,181].	
W. Abraham (Lab) unopp.	
<b>Glamorganshire (S.)</b> [20,541].	
W. Brace (Lab) -	- 10,514
Col. Wyndham-Quin (C) -	- 6096

**Glasgow (Blackfriars)** [9761].  
G. N. Barnes (Lab.) - - 3284  
A. Bonar Law (C) - - 2974  
A. D. Provand (L) - - 2058

**Glasgow (Bridgeton)** [11,421].  
I. W. Cleland (L) - - 5585  
C. S. Dickson (C) - - 4019

**Glasgow (Camlachie)** [10,174].  
A. Cross (L U, F T) - - 3109  
W. M. R. Pringle (L) - - 2871  
J. Burgess (Lab) - - 2568

**Glasgow (Cent.)** [15,616].  
A. M. Torrance (L) - - 6720  
J. G. A. Baird (C) - - 6289

**Glasgow (College)** [15,741].  
H. A. Watt (L) - - 7359  
Sir J. Stirling Maxwell (C) 5676

**Glasgow (St. Rollox)** [19,309].  
T. M'Kinnon Wood (L) - 9453  
J. Wilson (L U) - - 6048

**Glasgow (Tradeston)** [10,449].  
A. Cameron Corbett (L U, F T) - - 4416  
D. M. Mason (L) - - 4063  
A. Rosenthal (C, T R) - 245

**Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities** [10,545].  
Sir Henry Craik (C) - - 3543  
Prof. A. F. Murison (L) - 2450  
Prof. W. R. Smith (Ind. U F T) - - 1240

**Gloucester City** [8043].  
R. Rea (L) - - 3921  
H. Terrell, K.C (C) - - 3619

**Gloucester (E. or Cirencester)** [9,673].  
R. W. Essex (L) - - 4517  
Hon. A. B. Bathurst (C) - 4011

**Gloucester (Forest of Dean)** [10,336].  
Sir C. Dilke (L) unopp.

**Gloucester (Mid, or Stroud)** [10,620].  
C. P. Allen (L) - - 5401  
W. B. Stewart (C) - - 4221

**Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury)** [13,226].  
Hon. M. H. Hicks-Beach (C) 5321  
R. A. Lister (L) - - 5194

**Gloucester (S. or Thornbury)** [14,006].  
Athelstan Kendall (L) - 7370  
C. E. H. Colston (C) - - 5240

**Grantham** [3383].  
A. Priestley (L) - - 1663  
L. A. C. Brassey (C) - - 1554

**Gravesend** [6568].  
Sir G. Parker (C) - - 3102  
Sir W. Geary (L) - - 1413  
J. Macpherson (Lab) - - 873

**Great Yarmouth** [9169].  
A. Fell (C) - - 4071  
J. M. White (L) - - 3835

**Greenock** [7821].  
H. Stewart (L) - - 3590  
J. Reid (C) - - 3254

**Greenwich** [13,049].  
R. S. Jackson (L) - - 49-6  
I. H. Benn (C, T R) - - 3565  
Lord H. Cecil (C) - - 23-6

**Grimsby** [16,058].  
Sir G. Doughty (L U) - 6349  
H. H. Haldinstein (L) - 4040  
T. Proctor (Lab) - - 2248

**Hackney (Cent.)** [8779].  
A. Spicer (L) - - 3993  
A. H. Allhusen (C) - - 3382

**Hackney (N.)** [11,334].  
T. H. Davies (L) - - 4655  
W. R. Bousfield (C) - - 4431

**Hackney (S.)** [13,126].  
H. W. Bottomley (L) - 6736  
F. H. Robertson (C) - 3257  
Rev. W. Riley (Ind L) - 804

**Haddingtonshire** [7224].  
Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C. (L) - - 3469  
C. Craig Sellar (L U) - 2289

**Halifax (2)** [15,316].  
J. H. Whitley (L) - - 9354  
J. Parker (Lab) - - 8937  
Sir S. B. Crossley (L U) - 5041

**Hammersmith** [14,007].  
Sir W. J. Bull (C) - - 5111  
G. Blacklock (L) - - 4562  
G. Belt (Soc) - - 835

**Hampstead** [11,467].  
J. S. Fletcher (C) - - 4934  
G. F. Rowe (L) - - 4461

**Hants (W. or Andover)** [10,423].  
Capt. W. V. Faber (C) - 4603  
George Judd (L) - - 4524

**Hants (N. or Basingstoke)** [12,049].  
\*Rt. Hon. A. F. Jeffreys (C) 4825  
H. C. W. Verney (L) - 4705  
On the death of Mr. Jeffreys (polling March 13th, 1906):  
A. C. Salter, K.C. (C) - 4852  
H. C. W. Verney (L) - 4593  
T. E. Polden (L) - - 467

**Hants (S. or Fareham)** [17,398].  
Lt.-Col. A. H. Lee (C) - 7683  
Surg.-Gen. E. M. Evatt (L) 6331

**Hants (Isle of Wight)** [15,193].  
G. Baring (L) - - 7453  
Lt.-Col. A. H. Morgan (C) 5892

**Hants (New Forest)** [11,030].  
Sir R. H. Hobart (L) - 4949  
H. F. Compton (C) - - 4901

**Hants (E. or Petersfield)** [9983].  
W. G. Nicholson (C) - - 4349  
H. B. Money-Coutts (L) - 4253

**Hanley** [16,156].  
E. Edwards (Lab) - - 9183  
A. H. Heath (C) - - 4287

**Hartlepool** [14,086].  
Sir C. Furness (L) unopp.

**Hastings** [8758].  
H. Du Cros (C) - - 4348  
F. Freeman Thomas (L) - 3935

**Hawick Burghs** [6053].  
T. L. Shaw (L) - - 3125  
Sir A. Conan Doyle (L U) 2444

**Hereford (City)** [3852].  
J. S. Arkwright (C) - - 1934  
Col. E. S. Lucas-Scudamore (L) - - 1692

**Herefordshire (N. or Leominster)** [9328].  
E. Lamb (L) - - 3892  
Sir J. Rankin (C) - - 3854

**Herefordshire (S. or Ross)** [10,394].  
Col. A. Gardner (L) - - 4497  
Capt. P. Clive (L U) - - 4185

**Herts (E. or Hertford)** [11,124].  
A. H. Smith (C) - - 4836  
C. R. Buxton (L) - - 4756

**Herts (N. or Hitchin)** [9820].  
J. Bertram (L) - - 4157  
J. J. W. Miller (C) - - 4081

**Herts (Mid or St. Albans)** [12,497].  
E. H. Carlile (C) - - 5856  
J. Bamford Slack (L) - - 5304

**Herts (W. or Watford)** [16,741].  
N. Micklem, K.C. (L) - - 7612  
Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey (C) 6136

**Huddersfield** [17,568].  
Sir J. T. Woodhouse (L) - 6302  
T. R. Williams (Lab) - 5813  
J. F. Fraser (C) - - 4391

On the appointment of Sir J. T. Woodhouse as a Railway Commissioner (polling Nov. 28th, 1906): see OCCURRENCES.

**Hull (Cent.)** [8861].  
Sir H. S. King (C) - - 4345  
G. P. Bentham (L) - - 3167

**Hull (E.)** [13,073].  
T. R. Ferens (L) - - 6881  
L. Davies (C) - - 4519

**Hull (W.)** [20,192].  
Hon. C. H. W. Wilson (L) 8652  
Sir J. Sherburn (C) - - 6405

**Hunts (S. or Huntingdon)** [5272].  
S. H. Whitbread (L) - - 2426  
J. Cator (C) - - 1957

**Hunts (N. or Ramsey)** [6751].  
A. C. Foster Boulton (L) - 3184  
Hon. Ailwyn Fellows (C) 2803

**Hythe** [6520].  
Sir E. A. Sassoon (C) - 3246  
H. C. Biron (L) - - 2347

**Inverness Burghs** [4547].  
J. A. Bryce (L) - - 2304  
Sir R. B. Finlay (L U) - 1746

**Inverness-shire** [9857].  
J. A. Dewar (L) - - 3918  
L. H. Strain (C) - - 1810

**Ipswich (2)** [12,146].  
D. F. Goddard (L) - - 6396  
F. T. Cobbold (L) - - 6290  
Sir C. Dalrymple (U) - 4591  
G. Hoare (U) - - 4232

**Islington (E.)** [10,786].  
G. H. Radford (L) - - 4477  
Sir B. L. Cohen (C) - - 3710

**Islington (N.)** [12,075].  
D. S. Waterlow (L) - - 5284  
Sir G. C. T. Bartley (C) 4418

**Islington (S.)** [8361].  
T. Wiles (L) - - 3606  
Sir A. K. Rollit (C, F T) - 1991  
W. Hunt (T R) - - 870

**Islington (W.)** [9229].  
T. Lough (L) - - 4116  
F. H. Medhurst (L U) - 3618

**Kensington (N.)** [10,270].  
H. Y. Stanger, K.C. (L) - 4416  
W. E. H. Williams, K.C. (C) - - 3358



<b>Kensington (S.)</b> [9223].		<b>King's Lynn</b> [3692].		<b>Lancs. N.E. (Darwen)</b> [16,544].	
Earl Percy (C)	- 4835	C. Bellairs (L)	- 1506	Ald. J. Rutherford (C)	- 7792
Sir E. O'Malley (L)	- 1624	T. Gibson Bowles (C, F.T.)	1164	F. J. Hindle (L)	- 7767
<b>Kent (S. or Ashford)</b> [13,864].		A. H. Burgoyne (T.R.)		- 772	<b>Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale)</b> [12,765].
L. Hardy (C)	- 5995	<b>Kirkcaldy District</b> [7943].		L. V. Harcourt (L)	
P. Harris (L)	- 5614	J. H. Dalziel (L)	- 4659	E. K. Fletcher (C)	
<b>Kent (N.W. or Dartford)</b> [19,741].		A. H. B. Constable (C)		- 4662	
J. Rowlands (L & Lab)	- 9532	<b>Kirkcudbrightshire</b> [5829].		<b>Lancs. S.E. (Eccles)</b> [16,832].	
Sir W. Hart Dyke (C)	- 6728	Major G. McMicking (L)	- 2715	Dr. G. H. Pollard (L)	
<b>Kent (N.E. or Faversham)</b> [14,860].		Sir M. J. Stewart (C)		- 5246	
T. B. Napier (L)	- 6925	<b>Lambeth (Brixton)</b> [11,010].		Ben Tillett (Soc)	
Capt. J. Howard (C)	- 5091	I. H. Seaverns (L)		- 3985	
<b>Kent (Mid. or Medway)</b> [14,628].		D. Dalziel (U)		<b>Lancs. S.E. (Gorton)</b> [16,547].	
Lt.-Col. C. E. Warde (C)	- 6167	<b>Lambeth (Kennington)</b> [10,382].		J. Hodge (Lab)	
A. Williams (L)	- 6061	S. Collins (L)		- 8566	
<b>Kent (E. or St. Augustine's)</b>		Sir F. L. Cook (C)		G. W. Royce (C)	
[15,841].		<b>Lambeth (N.)</b> [6802].		- 4341	
A. Akers-Douglas (C)	- 7655	H. Myer (L)		<b>Lancs. S.E. (Heywood)</b> [10,463].	
C. W. B. Prescott (L)	- 4794	Major W. H. Gastrell (C)		E. H. Holden (L)	
<b>Kent (W. or Sevenoaks)</b> [17,256].		D. Naoroji (L)		- 5351	
H. W. Forster (C)	- 7219	F. W. Horner (C)		Capt. M. Buller (L U)	
Beaumont Morice (L)	- 6855	<b>Lambeth (Norwood)</b> [12,867].		- 4245	
M. S. Richardson (I Lab)	- 44	G. S. Bowles (C)		<b>Lancs. S.E. (Middleton)</b> [14,314].	
<b>Kent (Isle of Thanet)</b> [11,891].		N. W. Hubbard (L)		R. Adkins (L)	
H. H. Marks (C)	- 5154	<b>Lanarkshire (Govan)</b> [17,538].		- 7018	
Joseph King (L)	- 3961	R. Duncan (L U)		Lieut. C. Porter (C)	
F. E. McC. Goodhardt (C)	- 925	H. S. Murray (L)		- 5485	
<b>Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge)</b> [15,500].		J. Hill (Lab)		<b>Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich)</b> [19,267].	
A. P. Hedges (L)	- 7170	<b>Lanarkshire (Mid)</b> [15,375].		F. Cawley (L)	
A. S. Griffith-Boscawen (C)	5887	J. Caldwell (L)		- 10,187	
<b>Kerry (E.)</b> [5611].		Capt. D. F. Campbell (C)		W. T. Hedges (C)	
J. Murphy (N)	- 2185	A. S. Gibson (Ind.)		- 6024	
E. O'Sullivan (N)	- 2131	<b>Lanarkshire (N.E.)</b> [19,728].		<b>Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe)</b> [13,151].	
<b>Kerry (N.)</b> [5664].		Provost A. Findlay (L)		T. C. Taylor (L)	
M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.		Hon. H. F. Elliot (C)		- 6719	
<b>Kerry (S.)</b> [5993].		J. Robertson (L and Lab)		S. Musgrave (C, F T)	
J. P. Boland (N) unopp.		<b>Lanarkshire (N.W.)</b> [16,814].		- 5117	
<b>Kerry (W.)</b> [5826].		W. M. Mitchell-Thomson		<b>Lancs. S.E. (Stretford)</b> [24,236].	
T. O'Donnell (N) unopp.		(C)		H. Nuttall (L)	
<b>Kidderminster</b> [4697].		C. M. Douglas (L)		- 11,131	
E. B. Barnard (L)		J. Sullivan (Lab)		C. A. Cripps (C)	
S. Baldwin (C)		<b>Lanarkshire (Partick)</b> [21,411].		- 8307	
<b>Kildare (N.)</b> [4843].		R. Balfour (L)		<b>Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton)</b> [17,984].	
John O'Connor (N) unopp.		J. Parker Smith (U, F T)		W. T. Wilson (Lab)	
<b>Kildare (S.)</b> [5164].		<b>Lanarkshire (S.)</b> [9950].		- 9262	
Denis Kilbride (N) unopp.		Walter Menzies (L)		Lord Stanley (C)	
<b>Kilkenny City</b> [1533].		J. D. Mitchell (C)		- 6134	
P. O'Brien (N) unopp.		<b>Lancs. N. (Blackpool)</b> [20,339].		<b>Col. T. M. Sandys (C)</b>	
<b>Kilkenny (N.)</b> [5162].		W. W. Ashley (C)		- 7821	
J. Devlin (N) unopp.		V. Phillips (L)		Dr. A. P. Thomas (L)	
On Mr. Devlin deciding to sit		<b>Lancs. N. (Chorley)</b> [13,247].		- 7481	
for W. Belfast, for which he		Lord Balcarres (C)		<b>Lancs. S.W. (Ince)</b> [12,986].	
was also elected, Mr. Michael		E. C. Williams (L)		Col. H. B. H. Blundell (C)	
Meagher was (March 3rd, 1906)		<b>Lancs. N. (Lancaster)</b> [14,085].		- 3410	
returned unopposed.		N. W. Helme (L)		S. Walsh (Lab)	
<b>Kilkenny (S.)</b> [5139].		Col. W. H. Foster (C)		- 3046	
J. O'Mara (N) unopp.		<b>Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale)</b> [9738].		<b>Lancs. S.W. (Leigh)</b> [13,380].	
<b>Kilmarnock Burghs</b> [16,024].		G. B. Haddock (C)		J. F. L. Brunner (L)	
A. R. Rainy (L)	- 8268	Hon. R. F. Cavendish		- 7175	
T. McIntyre (C)	- 5743	(L U, F T)		D. MacMaster (C)	
<b>Kincardineshire</b> [7067].		<b>Lancs. N.E. (Accrington)</b> [15,301].		- 5169	
J. W. Crombie (L)	- 3877	Sir J. F. Leese (L)		<b>Lancs. S.W. (Newton)</b> [13,837].	
S. J. Gammell (C)	- 1524	D. Irving (Soc)		J. R. Seddon (Lab)	
<b>King's Co. (Birr)</b> [4512].		S. M. Holden (Ind. Lab)		- 6434	
M. Reddy (N) unopp.		<b>Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe)</b> [20,603].		Col. R. Pilkington (C)	
<b>King's Co. (Tullamore)</b> [4605].		D. J. Shackleton (Lab)		- 5893	
E. H. Burke (N) unopp.		B. J. Belton (Ind.)		<b>Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk)</b> [16,624].	
				Hon. A. Stanley (C)	
				- 6207	
				C. V. C. Dawbarn (L)	
				- 3891	
				<b>Lancs. S.W. (Southport)</b> [14,854].	
				J. M. Astbury (L)	
				- 6607	
				E. Marshall Hall, K.C. (C)	
				- 6367	
				<b>Lancs. S.W. (Widnes)</b> [11,005].	
				Col. W. H. Walker (C)	
				- 5017	
				Sir J. Swinburne (L)	
				- 4165	
				<b>Leeds (Cent.)</b> [8893].	
				R. Armitage (L)	
				- 4188	
				G. W. Balfour (C)	
				- 3199	
				<b>Leeds (E.)</b> [9490].	
				J. O'Grady (Lab)	
				- 4299	
				H. S. Cautley (C)	
				- 2208	
				<b>Leeds (N.)</b> [21,196].	
				Rowland Barran (L)	
				- 9593	
				J. D. Birchall (C)	
				- 7108	
				<b>Leeds (S.)</b> [15,119].	
				Sir J. L. Walton, K.C. (L)	
				- 6200	
				A. Fox (Lab)	
				- 4030	
				Sir H. W. R. Fairfax-Lucy	
				(C)	
				- 2126	
				<b>Leeds (W.)</b> [18,518].	
				H. J. Gladstone (L)	
				- 9258	
				S. Samuel (C)	
				- 6450	

<b>Leicester</b> (2) [25,129].	<b>Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horn-</b>	<b>Maidstone</b> [5870].
H. Broadhurst (L) - 14,745	castle) [9637].	Lord Castlereagh (C) - 2841
J. R. Macdonald (Lab) 14,685	Lord Willoughby-de-	Sir Francis Evans (L) - 2709
Sir J. F. L. Rolleston (C) - 7504	Eresby (C) - 4250	<b>Manchester (E.)</b> [12,724].
On the retirement of Mr.	A. Adams (L) - 4100	T. G. Horridge (L) - 6403
Broadhurst (polling March 30th,	<b>Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or</b>	A. J. Balfour (C) - 4423
1906):	Gainsboro') [12,370].	<b>Manchester (N.)</b> [10,624].
Franklin Thomasson (L) 10,766	Major Leslie Renton (L) - 5922	C. E. Schwann (L) - 5716
Sir J. F. L. Rolleston (C) 7206	C. A. Moreing (C) - 5071	H. Sowler (C) - 3262
<b>Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth)</b>	<b>Linlithgowshire</b> [10,301].	<b>Manchester (N.E.)</b> [9701].
[13,114].	Alex. Ure, K.C. (L) - 5282	J. R. Clynes (Lab) - 5386
Sir C. B. McLaren, Bart.	P. Rose-Innes (C) - 2761	Sir J. Fergusson (C) - 2954
(L) - 7678	<b>Liverpool (Abercromby)</b> [7413].	<b>Manchester (N.W.)</b> [11,411].
A. Stoneham (C) - 3627	Major T. E. B. Seely (L) - 2933	Winston S. Churchill (L) - 5639
<b>Leicestershire (S. or Harborough)</b>	W. F. Lawrence (C) - 2734	W. Joynson-Hicks (C) - 4398
[17,227].	<b>Liverpool (E. Toxteth)</b> [9629].	<b>Manchester (S.)</b> [14,221].
R. C. Lehmann (L) - 8380	Austin Taylor (U F T) unopp.	A. A. Haworth (L) - 8002
C. H. Dixon (C) - 6382	<b>Liverpool (Everton)</b> [10,149].	L. E. Smith (C) - 3770
<b>Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro')</b>	J. S. Harwood-Banner (C) 3949	<b>Manchester (S.W.)</b> [8551].
[13,126].	W. Hanbury-Aggs (L) - 2884	G. D. Kelley (Lab) - 4101
M. Levy (L) - 6803	<b>Liverpool (Exchange)</b> [5891].	W. J. Galloway (C) - 2875
W. B. Du Pre (C) - 5023	R. R. Cherry, K.C. (L) - 2291	<b>Marylebone (E.)</b> [6588].
<b>Leicestershire (E. or Melton)</b>	C. McArthur (L U) - 2170	Lord R. Cecil, K.C. (C) - 2827
[15,815].	<b>Liverpool (Kirkdale)</b> [10,596].	A. M. L. Langdon, K.C. (L) 2167
H. de R. Walker (L) - 7800	D. MacIver (C) - 3749	<b>Marylebone (W.)</b> [8365].
Sir A. G. Hazlerigg (C) - 6033	J. Conley (Lab.) - 3157	Sir S. E. Scott (C) - 3446
<b>Leith Group</b> [16,974].	<b>Liverpool (Scotland)</b> [5761].	Sir H. H. Johnston (L) - 2791
R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 7677	T. P. O'Connor (N) - 2808	<b>Mayo Co. (E.)</b> [8029].
F. T. Cooper, K.C. (U) - 4865	A. A. Tobin, K.C. (C) - 1117	J. Dillon (N) unopp.
<b>Leitrim (N.)</b> [6343].	<b>Liverpool (Walton)</b> [14,889].	<b>Mayo Co. (N.)</b> [7027].
P. A. McHugh (N) unopp.	F. E. Smith (C) - 5862	C. O'Kelly (N) unopp.
On Mr. McHugh deciding to	E. G. Jellicoe (L) - 5153	<b>Mayo Co. (S.)</b> [8110].
sit for N. Sligo, for which he	<b>Liverpool (W. Derby)</b> [11,692].	J. O'Donnell (N) unopp.
was also elected, Mr. Dolan (N)	Mr. W. W. Rutherford (C) 5447	<b>Mayo Co. (W.)</b> [8941].
was (Feb. 28th, 1906) returned	Mr. R. D. Holt (L) - 3600	Dr. R. Ambrose (N) unopp.
unopposed.	<b>Liverpool (W. Toxteth)</b> [8347].	<b>Meath Co. (N.)</b> [5615].
<b>Leitrim (S.)</b> [5971].	R. P. Houston (C) - 3373	P. White (N) unopp.
T. Smith (N) unopp.	J. Sexton (Lab) - 2592	<b>Meath Co. (S.)</b> [5825].
<b>Lewisham</b> [22,243].	<b>London City</b> (2) [31,030].	D. Sheehy (N) unopp.
Major E. F. Coates (C) - 9689	Sir E. Clarke, K.C. (C) - 16,019	<b>Merionethshire</b> [9085].
F. W. Aveling (L) - 8006	Hon. A. G. H. Gibbs (C) 15,619	A. O. Williams (L) unopp.
<b>Limerick City</b> [4470].	F. O. Schuster (L) - 5313	<b>Merthyr Tydvil</b> (2) [21,438].
M. Joyce (N) unopp.	Sir J. West Ridgeway (L) 5064	D. A. Thomas (L) - 13971
<b>Limerick Co. (E.)</b> [7595].	On the resignation of Mr.	J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - 10187
W. London (N) unopp.	A. G. H. Gibbs (polling Feb.	H. Radcliffe (L) - 7776
<b>Limerick Co. (W.)</b> [7672].	27th, 1906):	<b>Middlebrough</b> [20,322].
P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) unopp.	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (C) 15,474	J. H. Wilson (Lab) - 9251
<b>Lincoln</b> [10,645].	T. Gibson Bowles (U F T) - 4134	Col. S. A. Sadler (C) - 6870
C. H. Roberts (L) - 5110	On the resignation of Sir E.	G. Lansbury (Soc) - 1380
C. H. Seely (L U, F T) - 3718	Clarke, Sir Frederick Banbury	<b>Middlesex (Brentford)</b> [17,153].
H. P. Croft (T R) - 1163	(C) was (June 15th, 1906) re-	V. H. Rutherford (L) - 6506
<b>Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding)</b>	turned unopposed.	J. James Bigwood (C) - 6053
[14,617].	<b>London University</b> [5212].	<b>Middlesex (Ealing)</b> [20,436].
H. R. Mansfield (L) - 5800	Sir P. Magnus (L U, F T) - 1840	H. Nield (C) - 8261
E. M. Pollock (L U) - 4180	Sir M. Foster (L) - 1816	A. H. Hutton (L) - 6982
<b>Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or</b>	<b>Londonerry (City)</b> [5845].	<b>Middlesex (Enfield)</b> [23,386].
Sleaford) [10,000].	Marquis of Hamilton (C) unopp.	J. Branch (L) - 9790
Arnold Lupton (L) - 4355	<b>Londonerry (N.)</b> [9462].	Col. H. F. Bowles (C) - 7674
Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (C) - 4062	H. T. Barrie (C) - 4806	<b>Middlesex (Harrow)</b> [28,627].
<b>Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or</b>	A. White (N) - 2699	J. Gibb (L) - 11,393
Stamford) [9782].	<b>Londonerry (S.)</b> [8313].	Hon. W. R. W. Peel (C) - 10,977
Lord J. Joicy-Cecil (C) - 4559	J. Gordon (L U) - 3845	<b>Middlesex (Hornsey)</b> [19,651].
F. P. Rawson (L) - 4018	A. Keightley (Russellite) - 3763	Capt. C. B. Balfour (C) - 8859
<b>Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth)</b>	<b>Longford Co. (N.)</b> [3669].	C. W. Tomkinson (L) - 7289
[10,075].	J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.	<b>Middlesex (Tottenham)</b> [23,409].
R. W. Perks (L) - 4551	<b>Longford Co. (S.)</b> [3744].	Percy Alden (L & Lab) - 9959
T. C. Platt (C) - 3572	Hon. E. Blake (N) unopp.	H. W. Chatterton (C) - 7009
<b>Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg)</b>	<b>Louth Co. (N.)</b> [5820].	
[11,737].	T. M. Healy (N) unopp.	
Harold J. Reckitt (L) - 5753	<b>Louth Co. (S.)</b> [4997].	
Capt. G. S. Smythe (C) - 4027	J. Nolan (N) unopp.	



<b>Middlesex (Uxbridge)</b> [15,936]. Sir F. Dixon-Hartland (C) - 6429 S. J. Pocock (L) - 6284	<b>Norfolk (S.)</b> [9643]. Arthur W. Soames (L) - 4677 Sir E. Mann (C) - 3519	<b>Oldham (2)</b> [32,387]. A. Emmott (L) - 17,397 J. A. Bright (L) - 16,672 C. B. Crisp (C) - 11,989 E. R. Hartley (C) - 11,391
<b>Midlothian</b> [15,711]. Lord Dalmeny (L) - 8348 Frank T. Usher (C) - 5131	<b>Norfolk (S.W.)</b> [8936]. R. Winfrey (L) - 4416 Sir T. L. Hare, Bart. (C) - 3513	<b>Orkney and Shetland</b> [7680]. J. Cathcart Wason (L) - 3837 C. J. Dunlop (LU) - 1021
<b>Monaghan Co. (N.)</b> [6486]. P. O'Hara (N) unopp.	<b>Northampton (2)</b> [11,954]. H. W. Paul (L) - 4479 J. G. Shipman (L) - 4244 R. R. B. Orlebar (C) - 4073 F. G. Barnes (C) - 4000 J. Williams (Soc) - 2544 J. Gribble (Soc) - 2366	<b>Oxford</b> [8615]. Viscount Valentia (C) - 3910 G. Whale (L) - 3810
<b>Monaghan Co. (S.)</b> [6624]. J. McKean (N) unopp.	<b>Northamptonshire (E.)</b> [16,862]. F. A. Channing (L) - 9017 Sir A. de C. Brooke (C) - 5414	<b>Oxford University (2)</b> [6528]. Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot (C) unopp. Sir W. R. Anson (L U) unopp.
<b>Monmouth (Dist.)</b> [11,207]. L. Haslam (L) - 4531 E. E. Micholls (C) - 3939 J. Winstone (Lab) - 1678	<b>Northamptonshire (Mid)</b> [13,450]. H. Manfield (L) - 6307 R. F. Peel (C) - 5067	<b>Oxfordshire (Banbury)</b> [7748]. Hon. E. Fiennes (L) - 3992 Viscount Villiers (C) - 2796
<b>Monmouthshire (N.)</b> [13,411]. R. McKenna (L) - 7730 Rear-Admiral Sir C. Campbell (C) - 3155	<b>Northamptonshire (N.)</b> [10,688]. G. Nicholls (Lab) - 4880 S. G. Stopford-Sackville (C) 4195	<b>Oxfordshire (Henley)</b> [9828]. P. Morrell (L) - 4562 Sir R. T. Hermon-Hodge (C) - 4050
<b>Monmouthshire (S.)</b> [15,858]. Col. Ivor Herbert (L) - 7503 Lieut.-Col. C. C. E. Morgan (C) - 6216	<b>Northamptonshire (S.)</b> [9023]. T. N. A. Grove (L) - 4136 Hon. C. D. Pennant (C) - 3814	<b>Oxfordshire (Woodstock)</b> [9985]. E. N. Bennett (L) - 4585 G. H. Morrell (C) - 4144
<b>Monmouthshire (W.)</b> [16,880]. T. Richards (L & Lab) unopp.	<b>Northumberland (Berwick)</b> [9316]. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey (L) - 5102 T. H. W. Inskip (C) - 2862	<b>Paddington (N.)</b> [9602]. L. G. Chiozza Money (L) - 3825 A. Strauss (L U) - 2419 Sir H. Burdett (Ind C) - 817
<b>Montgomery (Dist.)</b> [3313]. J. D. Rees (L) - 1541 Lieut.-Col. E. Pryce-Jones (C) - 1458	<b>Northumberland (Hexham)</b> [11,049]. W. C. B. Beaumont (L) - 5632 Major S. Clayton (C) - 3547	<b>Paddington (S.)</b> [6143]. Sir G. Fardell (C) - 2919 C. W. Milne (L) - 1502
<b>Montgomeryshire</b> [7843]. D. Davies (L) unopposed.	<b>Northumberland (Tyneside)</b> [23,167]. J. M. Robertson (L) - 11,496 J. Knott (C) - 6885	<b>Paisley</b> [12,179]. J. McCallum (L) - 5664 J. A. D. McKean (C) - 2594 R. Smillie (Lab) - 2482
<b>Montrose District</b> [8373]. Rt. Hon. J. Morley (L) - 4416 Col. Sprot (C) - 1922	<b>Northumberland (Wansbeck)</b> [17,529]. C. Fenwick (L and Lab) 10,386 W. Riddell (C) - 3210	<b>Peebles and Selkirk</b> [3830]. Hon. A. W. O. Murray, Master of Elibank (L) - 1955 Sir W. Thorburn (L U) - 1549
<b>Morpeth</b> [9425]. T. Burt (L & Lab) - 5513 S. A. Coats (C) - 1919	<b>Norwich (2)</b> [20,390]. G. H. Roberts (Lab.) - 11,059 L. J. Tillet (L) - 10,972 E. E. Wild (C) - 7460	<b>Pembroke and Haverfordwest</b> [7150]. O. C. Philipps (L) - 3576 Sir R. Pole-Carew (C) - 2527
<b>Newcastle-on-Tyne (2)</b> [36,909]. W. Hudson (Lab) - 18,869 T. Cairns (L) - 18,423 W. R. Plummer (C) - 11,942 G. Renwick (C) - 11,223	<b>Nottingham (E.)</b> [12,451]. Sir H. T. S. Cotton (L) - 6020 E. Bond (C) - 4290	<b>Pembrokeshire</b> [11,322]. J. Wynford Philipps (L) - 5886 John Lort-Williams (C) - 2606
<b>Newcastle-under-Lyme</b> [9650]. J. C. Wedgwood (L) - 5155 Sir A. S. Haslam (L U) - 2948	<b>Nottingham (S.)</b> [13,656]. A. Richardson (Lab) - 6314 Lord H. C. Bentinck (C) - 5514	<b>Penryn (see Falmouth).</b>
<b>Newington (Walworth)</b> [8995]. C. J. O'Donnell (L) - 3187 Sir J. Bailey (C) - 2418	<b>Nottingham (W.)</b> [16,506]. J. H. Yoxall (L) - 8107 W. L. P. Rowley (L U) - 5262	<b>Perth</b> [5398]. R. Wallace (L) - 2875 S. Chapman (C) - 1867
<b>Newington (W.)</b> [7147]. Capt. C. W. Norton (L) - 4446 R. E. Bellioli (C) - 2425 Capt. Norton was returned unopposed (Feb. 1906) on his appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury.	<b>Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw)</b> [11,320]. F. Newnes (L) - 5365 Sir F. G. Milner (C) - 4834	<b>Perthshire (E.)</b> [7825]. T. R. Buchanan (L) - 3738 Marquis of Tullibardine (C) 2648
<b>Newry</b> [1905]. J. J. Mooney (N) - 802 P. G. H. Carvill (N) - 735	<b>Nottinghamshire (Mansfield)</b> [17,931]. A. B. Markham (L) unopp.	<b>Perthshire (W.)</b> [8401]. D. C. Erskine (L) - 3890 J. Stroyan (L U) - 3087
<b>Norfolk (E.)</b> [11,237]. R. J. Price (L) - 5631 R. F. Boileau (C) - 3435	<b>Nottinghamshire (Newark)</b> [10,863]. J. R. Starkey (C) - 4772 A. M. Mandeville (L) - 4444	<b>Peterborough</b> [6025]. G. Greenwood (Lab) - 3326 Sir R. Purvis (L U) - 2167
<b>Norfolk (Mid)</b> [9490]. Lord Wodehouse (L) - 4197 W. L. Boyle (C) - 4170	<b>Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe)</b> [17,883]. J. E. Ellis (L) - 9094 H. F. Wyatt (C) - 5460	<b>Plymouth (2)</b> [18,196]. T. W. Dobson (L) - 9021 C. E. Mallet (L) - 8914 H. E. Duke (C) - 6547 H. G. Smith (C) - 6234
<b>Norfolk (N.)</b> [10,795]. Sir W. B. Gurdon (L) - 5155 F. T. S. Ripplingall (C) - 3628		
<b>Norfolk (N.W.)</b> [11,140]. G. White (L) - 5772 W. J. Lancaster (C) - 2972		

<b>Pontefract</b> [3288].		<b>St. Pancras (N.)</b> [8021].		<b>Somerset (Bridgwater)</b> [10,180].	
T. W. Nussey (L)	- 1837	W. H. Dickinson (L)	- 4094	H. G. Montgomery (L)	- 4472
Col. C. E. Yate (C)	- 1030	E. R. P. Moon (C)	- 2643	R. A. Sanders (C)	- 4405
<b>Portsmouth (2)</b> [30,120].		<b>St. Pancras (S.)</b> [5329].		<b>Somerset (E.)</b> [9717].	
T. A. Bramsdén (L)	- 10,500	P. W. Wilson (L)	- 2109	J. W. H. Thompson (L)	- 4553
Sir J. Baker (L)	- 10,236	Major H. M. Jessel (L U)	- 2048	B. G. Falle (C)	- 3890
W. Sanders (Lab)	- 8,172	<b>St. Pancras (W.)</b> [7282].		<b>Somerset (Frome)</b> [12,612].	
Major E. H. Hills (C)	- 7,970	Sir W. J. Collins (L)	- 3230	J. E. Barlow (L)	- 6297
A. W. Whitelaw (C)	- 7,752	H. R. Graham (C)	- 2545	C. T. Foxcroft (C)	- 4552
T. F. Jane (Naval)	- 1,859	<b>Salford (N.)</b> [9517].		<b>Somerset (N.)</b> [12,381].	
<b>Preston (2)</b> [18,626].		W. P. Byles (L)	- 4915	W. H. Bateman Hope (L)	- 6626
J. P. MacPherson (Lab)	- 10,181	F. Platt-Higgins (C)	- 3728	W. J. P. Mason (C)	- 4380
H. Cox (L)	- 8,538	<b>Salford (S.)</b> [8645].		<b>Somerset (S.)</b> [9778].	
R. Kerr (C)	- 7,303	H. Belloc (L)	- 4230	Sir E. Strachey (L)	- 5164
Sir W. E. M. Tomlinson (C)	- 6,856	J. G. Groves (C)	- 3378	B. Portman (C)	- 3247
<b>Queen's Co. (Leix)</b> [4867].		<b>Salford (W.)</b> [13,814].		<b>Somerset (Wellington)</b> [9960].	
P. A. Meehan (N) unopp.		G. W. Agnew (L)	- 7329	Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood (C)	- 4558
<b>Queen's Co. (Osory)</b> [4824].		Sir Lees Knowles (C)	- 5119	C. H. Dudley Ward (L)	- 4286
W. P. Delany (N) unopp.		<b>Salisbury</b> [3396].		<b>Somerset (Wells)</b> [11,725].	
<b>Radnorshire</b> [5466].		E. P. Tennant (L)	- 1646	T. B. Silcock (L)	- 5146
Frank Edwards (L)	- 2186	Sir W. Palmer (C)	- 1605	R. E. Dickinson (C)	- 4761
C. V. Llewellyn (C)	- 2011	<b>Scarboro'</b> [6250].		<b>Southampton (2)</b> [17,613].	
<b>Reading</b> [11,041].		W. Russell Rea (L)	- 3128	Lt.-Col. J. Phillips (L)	- 7032
Rufus D. Isaacs (L)	- 5407	C. E. Hunter (C)	- 2619	W. D. Ward (L)	- 6255
G. H. Johnstone (C)	- 4710	<b>Sheffield (Attercliffe)</b> [15,484].		T. Chamberlayne (L U)	- 5754
<b>Renfrewshire (E.)</b> [16,797].		J. B. Langley (L)	- 6523	J. Aird (C)	- 5535
R. Laidlaw (L)	- 6896	A. M. Wilson (C)	- 5736	H. Quelch (Soc)	- 2146
Sir M. H. Shaw-Stewart (C)	6801	<b>Sheffield (Brightside)</b> [12,108].		<b>South Shields</b> [18,106].	
<b>Renfrewshire (W.)</b> [12,079].		J. T. Walters (L)	- 5409	Sir W. S. Robson (L)	- 9717
Sir T. Glen-Coats (L)	- 5858	J. F. Hope (C)	- 4408	A. R. Chamberlayne (C)	- 3431
J. C. Cunningham (U)	- 4490	<b>Sheffield (Cent.)</b> [9142].		<b>Southwark (Bermondsey)</b> [10,619].	
<b>Rochdale</b> [13,831].		Sir H. Vincent (C)	- 4217	Dr. G. Cooper (L)	- 4775
A. G. C. Harvey (L)	- 5912	S. Udhall (L)	- 3290	H. J. C. Cust (C)	- 3016
C. M. Roys (C)	- 4449	<b>Sheffield (Ecclesall)</b> [12,911].		<b>Southwark (Rotherhithe)</b> [8700].	
S. G. Hobson (Soc)	- 2506	S. Roberts (C)	- 5856	H. W. Carr-Gomm (L)	- 4192
<b>Rochester</b> [5763].		R. C. Lambert (L)	- 5392	J. C. Macdonald (C)	- 2821
E. H. Lamb (L)	- 2967	<b>Sheffield (Hallam)</b> [12,956].		<b>Southwark (W.)</b> [7066].	
C. Tuff (C)	- 2374	C. B. Stuart-Wortley (C)	- 5546	R. K. Causton (L)	- 3057
<b>Roscommon (N.)</b> [8627].		A. Grant (L)	- 5465	A. C. Salter, K.C. (C)	- 2592
J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.		<b>Shoreditch (Haggerston)</b> [6403].		<b>Stafford</b> [3385].	
<b>Roscommon (S.)</b> [8811].		W. R. Cremer (L)	- 2772	C. E. Shaw (L)	- 1947
J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.		Hon. R. C. E. Guinness (C)	2371	S. R. C. Bosanquet	- 1636
<b>Ross and Cromarty</b> [8101].		<b>Shoreditch (Hoxton)</b> [7754].		<b>Staffordshire (Burton)</b> [11,465].	
J. G. Weir (L)	- 3883	Hon. C. G. Hay (C)	- 3489	R. F. Ratcliff (L U)	- 5613
J. C. Watt (C)	- 1773	H. Ward (L)	- 2753	Capt. F. Vane (L)	- 4572
<b>Roxburghshire</b> [5884].		<b>Shrewsbury</b> [4709].		<b>Staffordshire (Handsworth)</b> [26,243].	
Sir J. Jardine (L)	- 2829	Sir C. L. Hill (C)	- 2395	Maj. E. C. Meysey-Thompson (L U)	- 13,407
Sir R. J. Waldie-Griffith (C)	- 2514	E. G. Hemmerde (L)	- 1955	H. S. Leon (L)	- 8636
<b>Rutlandshire</b> [4042].		<b>Shropshire (Ludlow)</b> [10,765].		<b>Staffordshire (Kingswinford)</b> [13,912].	
G. H. Finch (C)	- 2047	Rowland Hunt (L U)	- 4978	H. Staveley Hill (C)	- 6311
W. H. Pearson (L)	- 1564	F. Horne (L)	- 4218	Hon. F. Guest (L)	- 5470
<b>St. Andrews (Dist.)</b> [3247].		<b>Shropshire (Newport)</b> [10,777].		<b>Staffordshire (Leek)</b> [11,545].	
Maj. Anstruther-Gray (C)	- 1495	Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney (C)	4848	R. Pearce (L)	- 5749
Capt. E. C. Ellice (L)	- 1472	F. Neilson (L)	- 6682	C. Bill (C)	- 4275
<b>St. George's (Hanover Square)</b> [9359].		<b>Shropshire (Oswestry)</b> [10,490].		<b>Staffordshire (Lichfield)</b> [10,123].	
Col. the Hon E. H. Legge (C)	- 4264	W. C. Bridgman (C, T R)	5011	T. C. Warner (L)	- 5421
M. C. Mallik (L)	- 2191	A. H. Bright (L)	- 4508	Hon. R. V. Grosvenor (L U)	2991
On the resignation of Col. Legge, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton was (June 16th, 1906) returned unopposed.		<b>Shropshire (Wellington)</b> [8881].		<b>Staffordshire (N.W.)</b> [16,404].	
<b>St. Helens</b> [12,174].		C. S. Henry (L)	- 4806	A. Billson (L)	- 7667
T. Glover (Lab)	- 6088	H. A. Harmsworth (L U)	3114	Sir J. Heath (C)	- 5557
Sir H. Seton-Karr (C)	- 4647	<b>Sligo Co. (N.)</b> [8350].			
<b>St. Pancras (E.)</b> [7961].		P. A. McHugh (N) unopp.			
H. C. Lea (L)	- 4208	<b>Sligo Co. (S.)</b> [7273].			
Sir T. Wrightson (C)	- 2327	J. O'Dowd (N) unopp.			



<b>Staffordshire (W.)</b> [11,584]. H. D. McLaren (L) - - 5586 Sir A. Henderson (L U) - - 4708	<b>Sussex (Chichester)</b> [11,225]. Lord E. Talbot (C) - - 5197 J. E. Allen (L) - - 4174	<b>Tyrone (E.)</b> [6299]. P. C. Doogan (N) - - 3053 M. McCaw (C) - - 3022 On the death of Mr. P. C. Doogan (polling July 26th, 1906): T. M. Kettle (N) - - 3029 W. J. MacCaw (U) - - 3000
<b>Stalybridge</b> [7601]. J. F. Cheetham (L) - - 3836 J. Travis-Clegg (C) - - 3382	<b>Sussex (Eastbourne)</b> [12,913]. H. Beaumont (L) - - 5933 Sir L. Hogg (C) - - 5303	<b>Tyrone (Mid)</b> [6795]. G. Murnaghan (N) unopp.
<b>Stirling Burghs</b> [7464]. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L) unopp.	<b>Sussex (E. Grinstead)</b> [10,726]. C. H. Corbett (L) - - 4793 E. M. Crookshank (C) - - 4531	<b>Tyrone (N.)</b> [6181]. Serjt. W. H. Dodd, K.C. (L) 2966 D. S. Henry, K.C. (L U) - 2957
<b>Stirlingshire</b> [18,942]. D. Mackenzie Smeaton (L) 9475 Marquis of Graham (U) - 5806	<b>Sussex N.W. (Horsham)</b> [10,508]. Viscount Turnour (C) - 4903 L. R. Erskine (L) - - 4286	<b>Tyrone (S.)</b> [5982]. T. W. Russell (L) - - 2954 A. L. Horner, K.C. (C) - 2671
<b>Stockport (2)</b> [12,645]. G. J. Wardie (Lab) - - 7299 J. Duckworth (L) - - 6544 H. Barnston (C) - - 4591 Hon. H. O'Neill - - 4058	<b>Sussex (Lewes)</b> [15,560]. Sir H. Aubrey-Fletcher (C) 7172 H. Morrison (L) - - 5458	<b>Wakefield</b> [6326]. E. Allen Brotherton (C) - 2285 S. Coit (Lab) - - 2068 T. Snape (L) - - 1247
<b>Stockton</b> [12,581]. Sir R. Ropner (C) - - 5330 S. F. Mendl (L) - - 3675 F. Rose (Lab) - - 2710	<b>Sussex (Rye)</b> [12,842]. G. L. Courthope (C) - - 6122 Dr. C. F. Hutchinson (L) - 4964	<b>Walsall</b> [14,127]. Major E. M. Dunn (L) - - 7092 B. Bagshawe (C) - - 5893
<b>Stoke-upon-Trent</b> [14,091]. J. Ward (Lab) - - 7660 D. H. Coghill (L U) - - 4288	<b>Sutherlandshire</b> [2814]. A. C. Morton (L) - - 1383 F. S. Leveson-Gower (L U) 933	<b>Wandsworth</b> [31,398]. Sir H. Kimber (C) - - 12,433 A. E. Reed (L) - - 11,888
<b>Strand</b> [8109]. Hon. W. F. D. Smith (C) - 3935 A. W. Lawrence (L) - - 1854	<b>Swansea (Dist.)</b> [11,908]. D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp.	<b>Warrington</b> [10,365]. A. H. Crossfield (L) - - 5599 R. Pierpoint (C) - - 4099
<b>Suffolk N.E. or Eye</b> [10,166]. F. S. Stevenson (L) unopp. On the death of Mr. Stevenson (polling April 6th, 1906): W. Harold Pearson (L) - 4568 Lord Graham (C) - - 4371	<b>Swansea (Town)</b> [11,030]. Sir G. Newnes (L) - - 5535 Col. J. R. Wright (C) - - 4081	<b>Warwick and Leamington</b> [6296]. T. H. D. Berridge (L) - 3011 Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton (U) 2802
<b>Suffolk (Lowestoft)</b> [14,002]. E. Beauchamp (L) - - 6510 Col. F. A. Lucas (C) - - 4905	<b>Taunton</b> [3590]. Sir E. Boyle (C) - - 1842 A. Ponsonby (L) - - 1503	<b>Warwickshire (Nuneaton)</b> [15,021]. W. Johnson (Lab) - - 7677 F. A. Newdigate (C) - - 5849
<b>Suffolk (Stowmarket)</b> [10,971]. G. A. Hardy (L) - - 4801 Hen. W. E. Guinness (C) - 4588	<b>Tipperary (E.)</b> [5279]. J. T. Condon (N) unopp.	<b>Warwickshire (Rugby)</b> [11,451]. J. Corrie Grant (L) - - 5181 A. D. Steel-Maitland (C) - 4907
<b>Suffolk (Sudbury)</b> [10,121]. W. C. Heaton-Armstrong (L) - - 4201	<b>Tipperary (Mid)</b> [5997]. K. O'Brien (N) unopp.	<b>Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon)</b> [10,173]. Capt. Kincaid Smith (L) - 4321 P. S. Foster (C) - - 4173
<b>Suffolk (Woodbridge)</b> [12,528]. R. L. Everett (L) - - 5527 E. G. Pretymann (C) - - 5348	<b>Tipperary (N.)</b> [5659]. M. Hogan (N) unopp.	<b>Warwickshire (Tamworth)</b> [15,491]. Sir P. A. Muntz (C) - - 7561 J. S. Keay (L) - - 4842
<b>Sunderland (2)</b> [27,650]. J. Stuart (L) - - 13,620 T. Summerbell (Lab) - 13,430 D. H. Haggie (C) - - 7879 J. S. G. Pemberton (U.F.T.) 7244	<b>Tipperary (S.)</b> [5093]. J. Cullinan (N) unopp.	<b>Waterford (City)</b> [3354]. J. Redmond (N) unopp.
<b>Surrey N.W. (Chertsey)</b> [15,419]. F. J. Marnham (L) - - 6365 Lord Bingham (C) - - 6266	<b>Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley)</b> [10,545]. G. S. Brooke (L) - - 4596 A. P. du Cros (C) - - 3974	<b>Waterford Co. (E.)</b> [4042]. P. J. Power (N) unopp.
<b>Surrey Mid (Epsom)</b> [15,933]. W. Keswick (C) - - 7316 A. W. Aston (L) - - 6221	<b>Tower Hamlets (Limehouse)</b> [6234]. W. Pearce (L) - - 2981 Sir H. S. Samuel (C) - - 2007	<b>Waterford Co. (W.)</b> [4426]. J. J. Shee (N) unopp.
<b>Surrey (Guildford)</b> [14,469]. W. H. Cowan (L) - - 6430 Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick (C) 5030	<b>Tower Hamlets (Mile End)</b> [5419]. B. S. Straus (L) - - 2295 Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (C) 2169	<b>Wednesbury</b> [14,739]. C. G. Hyde (L) - - 6150 A. F. Bird (C) - - 5206
<b>Surrey (Kingston)</b> [17,270]. G. Cave, K.C. (C) - - 7656 R. Whyte (L) - - 6637	<b>Tower Hamlets (Poplar)</b> [9088]. S. C. Buxton (L) - - 4546 G. O. Borwick (C) - - 2235	<b>West Bromwich</b> [10,726]. Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 5475 Lord Lewisham (C) - - 4259
<b>Surrey (Reigate)</b> [13,817]. H. C. Brodie (L) - - 6067 Lt.-Col. R. H. Rawson (C) 5848	<b>Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East)</b> [3246]. W. W. Benn (L) - - 1685 H. H. Wells (C) - - 1064	<b>West Ham (N.)</b> [15,101]. C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 6838 E. Gray (C) - - 5094
<b>Surrey (Wimbledon)</b> [21,889]. C. Eric Hambro (C) - - 9523 St. G. Lane Fox-Pitt - - 7409	<b>Tower Hamlets (Stepney)</b> [5176]. Sir W. Evans Gordon (C) - 2490 D. Stokes (L) - - 1853	<b>West Ham (S.)</b> [22,753]. W. Thorne (Lab.) - - 10,210 Sir J. G. Nutting (C) - - 4973
	<b>Tynemouth</b> [9019]. H. J. Craig (L) - - 4286 F. Harris (C, T R) - - 3522	<b>Westmeath (N.)</b> [5297]. L. Ginnell (N) unopp
		<b>Westmeath (S.)</b> [5379]. D. Sullivan (N) unopp.

<b>Westminster</b> [7539]. W. Burdett-Coutts (C) - 3167 Capt. C. V. C. Hobart (L) - 2054	<b>Woolwich</b> [17,870]. W. Crooks (Lab) - 9026 Major W. A. Adams (C) - 6914	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley)</b> [12,670]. J. H. Duncan (L) - 6307 W. Thompson (C) - 4658
<b>Westmorland (Appleby)</b> [6528]. Leif Jones (L) - 2894 Lord Kerry (C) - 2891	<b>Worcester</b> [8412]. G. H. Williamson (C) - 3881 H. D. Harben (L) - 3752	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey)</b> [15,069]. G. Whiteley (L) - 7043 Lt.-Col. C. Ford (L U) - 3541
<b>Westmorland (Kendal)</b> [6477]. D. Stewart-Smith (L) - 2899 Major J. F. Bagot (C) - 2647	<b>Worcestershire (W. or Bewdley)</b> [10,231]. A. Baldwin (C) - 5912 G. R. Benson (L) - 2718	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon)</b> [12,635]. H. F. B. Lynch (L) - 5645 Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton (C) 5332
<b>Wexford (N.)</b> [90:0]. Sir T. H. G. Esmonde (N) unopp.	<b>Worcestershire (Mid or Droitwich)</b> [11,283]. Cecil B. Harnsworth (L) - 5165 Capt. E. Knight (C) - 4611	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spen Valley)</b> [11,300]. T. P. Whittaker (L) - 5956 R. Johnson (C) - 3092
<b>Wexford (S.)</b> [8602]. P. French (N) unopp.	<b>Worcestershire (E.)</b> [18,118]. J. Austen Chamberlain (L U) - 10129 J. Morgan (L) - 5763	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland)</b> [13,828]. C. P. Trevelyan (L) - 7609 Sir T. H. Brooke-Hitching (U) - 3962
<b>Whitehaven</b> [2945]. W. J. D. Burnyeat (L) - 1507 J. Robertson-Walker (C) - 1194	<b>Worcestershire (S. or Evesham)</b> [9756]. Col. C. W. Long (C) - 4385 Major A. W. Biggs (L) - 4293	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley)</b> [13,125]. J. Brigg (L) - 5322 W. M. Ackworth (C) - 3229 W. T. Newlove (Lab) - 3102
<b>Wick (Burghs)</b> [2887]. Sir A. Bignold (C) - 1362 W. Thomson - 1266	<b>Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury)</b> [15,732]. J. W. Wilson (L) - 6908 W. R. Campion (L U) - 6429	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley)</b> [16,295]. P. Illingworth (L) unopp.
<b>Wicklow (E.)</b> [4954]. D. J. Cogan (N) unopp.	<b>York City (2)</b> [13,864]. Hamar Greenwood (L) - 6413 G. D. Faber (C) - 6108 J. G. Butcher (C) - 6094 G. H. Stuart (Lab) - 4573	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton)</b> [12,707]. W. Clough (L) - 5834 R. F. Roundell (L U) - 5601
<b>Wicklow (W.)</b> [44c6]. J. O'Connor (N) unopp.	<b>Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose)</b> [10,151]. Luke White (L) - 5236 Lord Garnock (C) - 3634	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby)</b> [12,492]. J. S. Higham (L) - 6482 S. Hinchcliffe (C) - 4034
<b>Wigan</b> [8804]. Sir F. S. Powell (C) - 3573 T. Smith (Lab.) - 2205 Col. W. Wood (L) - 1900	<b>Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness)</b> [10,117]. A. S. Wilson (C) - 4440 E. J. Wilberforce (L) - 4411	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley)</b> [10,564]. J. Walton (L) unopp.
<b>Wigtownshire</b> [5608]. Viscount Dalrymple (C) - 2866 Capt. W. Waring (L) - 2127	<b>Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire)</b> [9893]. Col. H. B. Harrison - Broadley (C) - 4753 P. G. R. Benson (L) - 4150	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley)</b> [11,563]. Sir J. B. Kitson (L) unopp.
<b>Wiltshire (Chippenham)</b> [8838]. Sir J. Dickson-Poynder (L) 4937 J. R. Randolph (C) - 2971	<b>Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland)</b> [13,086]. Herbert Samuel (L) unopp.	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster)</b> [18,682]. C. N. Nicholson (L) - 9315 Sir F. W. Fison (C) - 5046
<b>Wiltshire (Cricklade)</b> [14,390]. Dr. John Massie (L) - 7294 Arnold Ward (C) - 5716	<b>Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond)</b> [10,112]. F. Dyke Acland (L) - 4468 Earl of Ronaldshay (C) - 4360	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire)</b> [18,085]. J. Wadsworth (Lab) - 8375 F. A. Kelley (C) - 6807
<b>Wiltshire (Devizes)</b> [8988]. F. E. N. Rogers (L) - 4247 Major G. D. White (C) - 3633	<b>Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton)</b> [12,838]. Viscount Helmsley (C) - 5848 J. J. Brigg (L) - 5044	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth)</b> [12,219]. H. J. Wilson (L) - 6850 S. G. Jebb (C) - 2677
<b>Wiltshire (Westbury)</b> [10,130]. J. M. F. Fuller (L) - 5264 Lord Dunsany (C) - 3788	<b>Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby)</b> [11,263]. Hon. Gervase Beckett (C) - 4780 Noel E. Buxton (L) - 4709	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley)</b> [15,160]. A. E. Hutton (L) unopp.
On Mr. Fuller's appointment as a Junior Lord, he was (Feb. 26th, 1906) returned unopposed.	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash)</b> [10,286]. G. R. Lane-Fox (U) - 4894 J. O. Andrews (L) - 4246	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton)</b> [15,474]. Fred Hall (L and Lab) unopp.
<b>Wiltshire (Wilton)</b> [8632]. Levi L. Morse (L) - 4272 J. A. Morrison (C) - 3548	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross)</b> [16,935]. J. C. Rickett (L) - 8482 G. C. H. Wheler (C) - 4358	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham)</b> [18,482]. Sir W. H. Holland (L) unopp.
<b>Winchester</b> [2082]. Hon. G. V. Baring (C) - 1322 C. A. McCurdy (L) - 1272		
<b>Windsor</b> [3210]. J. F. Mason (C) - 1504 Capt. C. Bigham (L) - 1376		
<b>Wolverhampton (E.)</b> [9756]. Sir H. H. Fowler (L) - 5610 L. S. Amery (L U) - 2745		
<b>Wolverhampton (S.)</b> [9974]. H. Norman (L) - 4823 Major H. Villiers (L U) - 4137		
<b>Wolverhampton (W.)</b> [12,707]. T. T. Richards (Lab) - 5756 Sir A. Hickman (C) - 5588		



## 3. POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1868 TO 1906.

In the first years of the Parliament of 1868 only two parties were known to the House of Commons—(1) Conservatives, and (2) Liberals, the latter being subdivided into Whigs and Radicals. Irish members who were not Conservative were classed as Liberal, though they occasionally asserted their independence. The Home Rule movement was started in Dublin by the late Mr. Butt in '70, and soon gained considerable support. At the general election of '74, 56 Home Rulers were returned by Irish constituencies, and in '80 the number rose to 63. After the general election of '85 Mr. Parnell led a party numbering in all 86. In the spring of '86 Mr. Gladstone declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's action, declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of—

Conservatives . . . . .	316
Liberals . . . . .	192
Liberal Unionists . . . . .	77
Nationalists . . . . .	85

The Conservatives then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. The only Unionist to take office was Mr. Goschen, who, at the greatest crisis in the history of Lord Salisbury's Government, accepted the post (which Lord R. Churchill had resigned) of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonians and Unionists, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed. In opposition the relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists were, after he had accepted Home Rule, most cordial. The even course of events was however, naturally disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 54 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

## 1892 to 1895.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of—

Conservatives . . . . .	268
Liberals . . . . .	275
Liberal Unionists . . . . .	46
Nationalists and Parnellites . . . . .	81

From the point of view of party combination the Ministerialists found upon the whole little to complain of during the famous and protracted Home Rule Bill session of '93.

Contrary to the expectation of some members of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist alliance held together wonderfully well. In '94 Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Lord Rosebery succeeded to the Premiership. Mr. Labouchere, however, and a number of Radicals acting with him, strongly objected to the appointment of a peer as Premier, and urged the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the position. The effect of their opposition, though not noticeable at the time, was seen later. On June 21st the Government were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rosebery resigned, and Lord Salisbury formed an administration. His Cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no less than nineteen members, of whom fifteen were Conservative, including Mr. Goschen (who in '93 was announced to be a member of the Carlton) and four Unionists. The latter wing of the Coalition Party also received such a share of the minor appointments as caused no little heart-burning in many Conservative breasts. The dissolution of '95 which followed was notable for one thing, in that it marked the disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from Parliamentary life.

## 1895 to 1899.

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152, instead of a minority of 28. There were—

Conservatives . . . . .	340
Liberals . . . . .	177
Liberal Unionists . . . . .	71
Nationalists and Parnellites . . . . .	82

Lord Rosebery, the leader of the Liberal party, led the Opposition in the House of Lords, and Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act in '96. On Oct. 6th, '96, in the midst of the agitation arising out of the Armenian atrocities, Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership of the party. Political antagonism was allowed to fall into abeyance during the outburst of patriotic feeling evoked by the Diamond Jubilee in '97; and in '98 the criticism of the Government, which is supposed to be the prerogative, if not the duty, of the Opposition, was performed very largely by the Government's own supporters, notably in the press. The course of affairs, in China in particular, provoked the disapprobation of many Conservatives. Later in the year, however, the Government were somewhat rehabilitated by the firm stand which they made on the Fashoda question. In Dec. '98 Sir William Harcourt resigned the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and Mr. Morley associated himself with him. Eventually Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was chosen to succeed him, and led the party throughout the '99 session. Lord Kimberley led the Liberals in the House of Lords.

## The General Election of 1900.

The long-divided Irish Parliamentary Party was reunited at a meeting held in Committee Room No. 16, on Jan. 30th, 1900, when a resolution declaring at an end the divisions in the party, and constituting the members one united

party in accordance with the principles and under the constitution of the Irish Parliamentary Party from '85 to '90, was carried. Mr. John Redmond was afterwards elected Chairman, and in a manifesto to the Irish people declared that while Home Rule still stood first, the land question, the taxation of Ireland, and the University education question, pressed for settlement.

When the Boer War commenced in '90, the attitude of the main body of the Liberal Opposition was one of criticism of the method of the negotiations of the Government with the Transvaal, but of hearty support of the measures deemed necessary by the Government for an effective and rapid prosecution of the war. There was always a section of the party, however, conspicuous amongst which were Mr. Labouchere, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Mr. Lloyd-George, which denounced the war "as a crime and a blunder committed at the instigation of irresponsible capitalists," protested against a constantly increasing expenditure on armaments, which made political reform and social improvement impossible, and recognised the supreme importance of a policy of peace. The views of this section were represented by the League of Liberals against Aggression and Militarism. In March 1900 the Imperial Liberal Council was formed "as an association of Liberals who are desirous of promoting the large and efficient development of the British Commonwealth on Liberal lines, both within and outside these Islands, and who accordingly, while adhering to the traditional principles of their party, and being in full sympathy with an advanced policy of social reform on broad and generous lines, are impressed with the duty of maintaining our free, unaggressive and tolerant Empire abroad." The General Election of Oct. 1900 was hailed with delight by the Ministerialists, but the Opposition generally complained strongly of the course taken by the Government, urging that the election was forced on an exhausted register solely in order to exploit the patriotic fervour which then animated the whole nation. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, in their addresses to the electors, made the issue turn solely on the question of war, whether it had been just and inevitable or the reverse, and whether the Government's policy as to the settlement should be upheld. The result of the election was that the Government made a net gain of 3 seats. The figures were—

Conservatives . . . . .	354
Liberals . . . . .	186
Liberal Unionists . . . . .	68
Nationalists . . . . .	82

giving them a majority of 134, as against their majority of 152 in '95.

#### Events of 1901 and 1902.

During 1901 the differences between the Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals became acute at times, though a general meeting of the party on July 6th, 1901, expressed confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Imperial Liberal Council became the Liberal Imperialist League, and Lord Rosebery made his famous Chesterfield Speech on Dec. 16th, 1901, outlining a policy of efficiency in regard to the Parliamentary and military machines, advocating legislation in regard to Education, the Housing Question, and Temperance Reform, and, with

reference to the war, pronouncing for a receptive attitude as to overtures of peace, and as large and liberal an amnesty as possible when the Boers accepted the arbitrament of the sword and acknowledged that their independence was gone for ever. He said the Liberal party was now free from the Irish alliance, and must "clean its slate." The speech was received with very general approval, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said, at St. James's Hall (Jan. 13th, 1902), that he could find no substantial difference between his own views and those expressed by Lord Rosebery, though he criticised the policy of the "clean slate." Lord Rosebery spoke again, at Liverpool (Feb. 14th), and referred to the "clean slate." He said he was not prepared at any time or under any circumstances to grant an independent Parliament in Dublin, but looked for the solution of the Irish question through "some scheme of Imperial federation which should allow of local subordinate legislatures." Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Leicester (Feb. 19th), referred to the advice Lord Rosebery had offered the Liberal party, and said he did not know whether Lord Rosebery spoke "from the interior of our political tabernacle or from some vantage-ground outside." He added that he did not think it was quite fair to him for that question not to be answered. He (Sir Henry) was no believer in the doctrine of the "clean slate," and he reaffirmed his belief in Home Rule. Lord Rosebery's reply to this was a letter to the *Times* (Feb. 21st), in which he said: "Speaking pontifically within his tabernacle, he (Sir Henry) anathematised my declarations on the 'clean slate' and Home Rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude." The Liberal League was then formed (Feb. 26th) to promote the policy of the Chesterfield speech, and the Liberal Imperialist League thereupon dissolved, many of the members joining the Liberal League.

The chief event of 1902, so far as the Unionist party were concerned, was the resignation of Lord Salisbury on July 11th, after nearly 14 years' tenure of office as Premier, and the acceptance of the post of Prime Minister by Mr. A. J. Balfour on July 12th, after consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, who assumed Mr. Balfour of his entire and cordial support. The bye-elections of the year showed some remarkable reductions in the Unionist vote—as, for instance, at North Leeds and Sevenoaks—and this was generally attributed to hostility to the Education Act. The Irish party showed signs of dissension during the year, and some of the members grouped themselves round Mr. Healy; while the Education Bill also led to differences of opinion.

#### Events of 1903-5.

The year 1903 (and, though not to the same extent, the year 1904) was completely overshadowed by the Fiscal Question, as to which see pp. 164-7. One of the most notable events in 1904 was the announcement of the retirement of Sir W. Harcourt, followed later in the year by his death. At the end of Nov. 1905, as a result of the long series of Liberal victories at the bye-elections, the Ministerial majority, which was 152 in '95 and 134 in 1900, was reduced to 69. The figures were as follows:—



Conservatives . . . . .	311	369
Liberal Unionists . . . . .	58	
Liberals . . . . .	218	300
Nationalists . . . . .	82	
Speaker . . . . .	1	
<hr/>		
Total . . . . .	670	
Government majority	69	

### The Change of Government.

Towards the end of Nov. 1905 there were rumours of the resignation of the Government, and a Cabinet meeting was held on Nov. 24th. The resignation of Mr. Balfour took place on Dec. 4th, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was sent for by H.M. the King and invited to form a Government. He accepted the task, and on Dec. 10th was able to present the complete list of his Cabinet to His Majesty. The new Liberal Administration was recognised on all hands to be a strong one, though Lord Rosebery, in accordance with his declaration at Bodmin, found no place in it.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester on Dec. 9th, 1905, gave as his reason for resigning that the great task remaining to the Government—the Redistribution Bill—was a measure which required more than usual unanimity, discipline, and enthusiasm to carry it through, and that the Unionist party was “distracted by internal controversies” on the Fiscal question. He therefore considered it to be the duty of himself and his colleagues “to hand over a task which we had to confess ourselves incapable of performing to those who think they are going to be strong enough to perform anything.”

For Party Organisations see pp. 435-6.

### Parties in 1906.

The Unionists held a party meeting at Lansdowne House (Feb. 15th, 1906), and carried a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour as leader of the party; but the Duke of Devonshire made it plain that he and his friends could not act in harmony with the majority on the Fiscal question. The Balfour-Chamberlain correspondence is given on p. 165. The Unionist party machinery was reorganised during the year with a view to making it rest on a broader and more democratic basis. When Parliament met (20th) the Labour Representation Committee Members held a meeting and appointed Mr. Keir Hardie Chairman, Mr. Shackleton Deputy Chairman, and Messrs. A. Henderson and J. R. Macdonald joint Whips. A movement was set on foot soon afterwards to draw closer the ties between the Liberals and the old Labour party outside the L.R.C. members, and some friction arose through the hostility to the Liberal party displayed by the extreme Labour men, which in the case of the Cuckermouth election lost the Liberals a seat. The Master of Elibank, the Scottish Liberal Whip (Aug. 25th), referring to the Independent Labour party in the House, said it was really “the Socialist party,” and had opened war on the Liberal party. He was not sure that it would not be necessary for the Liberal party to embark on a crusade against Socialism. When the Scottish Liberal Association met at Peebles (Oct. 6th), the following resolution was carried by 55 votes to 34: “That, while expressing the deepest sympathy with the genuine aspirations of Labour, the meeting declares its belief that it is a primary

duty of the Liberal party to present strenuous opposition to all candidates who are not prepared to dissociate themselves from the Socialist party, the avowed object of which is the complete destruction of those principles of individual liberty for which Liberalism has always contended.” At the Annual Conference of the Miners' Federation at Swansea (Oct. 3rd and 4th), it was resolved by a decisive majority not to join the L.R.C. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants held their Conference at Cardiff at the same time, and a rule was carried that all Parliamentary candidates of the society should sign and accept the conditions of the L.R.C., and be subject to their Whips. Mr. R. Bell, M.P., fought strongly against the proposal, and there was a strong minority which supported him, sharp differences of opinion dividing the meeting. Mr. Winston Churchill at Glasgow (Oct. 11th) referred to the relations between Liberals and the Labour party, and agreed that the small minority of the latter who were animated by a purposeless and reckless hostility to Liberalism, and lost no opportunity of reviling the Liberal party and handing over its fortress to the Tories, must be resisted.

### 4. THE GENERAL ELECTION, JAN. 1906.

The General Election began on Jan. 12th with the contest at Ipswich, where the Liberals won one seat. The Ministerialist gains in the first few days were of an unprecedented character, and at that early stage gave an indication of the enormous majority which was finally accorded to the Liberal Government. Mr. A. J. Balfour lost his seat for East Manchester on Saturday, Jan. 13th, and the complete list of ex-ministers who were defeated was—

Mr. A. J. Balfour.	Capt. Pretymann.
Mr. Gerald Balfour.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.
Mr. Walter Long.	Sir Savile Crossley.
Mr. A. Lyttelton.	Hon. Scott Dickson.
Mr. St. J. Brodrick.	Mr. Bonar Law.
Lord Stanley.	Mr. Bromley-Davenport.

Besides these, a large number of Parliamentary veterans on the Unionist side, some of whom, like Mr. Chaplin, had been in Parliament nearly 40 years, lost their seats. Amongst them may be mentioned: Mr. Chaplin, Sir G. Bartley, Sir C. Dalrymple, Sir J. Fergusson, Sir W. Tomlinson, Mr. C. A. Whitmore, Mr. Hayes Fisher, Sir A. Rollet, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, Sir Lees Knowles, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. E. Bond, Mr. W. E. Brymer, and Mr. J. G. Baird.

The tables below give a summary of the changes in the state of parties in the United Kingdom and in the Metropolis as a result of the General Elections from 1836 to 1906.

With the exception of Birmingham, and to some extent of Liverpool and Sheffield, the Liberals swept all the great towns of the country. Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Wolverhampton, Sunderland, Stockport, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester, amongst others, were won entirely by Liberal and Labour members. In Glasgow 5 seats were won.

The lists of party gains on pp. 432-3 show how sweeping were the Liberal victories in the counties, notably in Cheshire, Essex, Lancashire, Middlesex, Somerset, and Suffolk.

Wales, it will be seen, returned a solid phalanx of 26 Liberals and 4 Labour members. Scotland returned 58 Liberals, 2 Labour men, 7 Conservatives, and 5 Liberal Unionists. The

## REPRESENTATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

CONSTITUENCIES.	1885.	1886.	1892.	1895.	1900.	1906.	MEMBER RETURNED JAN. 1906.
Battersea and Clapham—							
Battersea . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	Lab.	*John Burns
Clapham . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*Percy M. Thornton
Bethnal Green (N.E.) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	Sir E. A. Cornwall
" (S.W.) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	E. H. Pickersgill
Camberwell (North) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	*Dr. Macnamara
" (Peckham) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	C. G. Clark
" (Dulwich) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	*Dr. F. R. Harris
Chelsea . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	E. J. Horniman
Deptford . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	Lab.	C. J. Bowerman
Finsbury (Holborn) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*J. F. Remnant
" (Central) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	Lab.	W. C. Steadman
" (East) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	*J. A. Baker
Fulham . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	T. Davies
Greenwich . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	R. S. Jackson
Hackney (North) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	T. H. Davies
" (Central) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	A. Spicer
" (South) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	H. W. Bottomley
Hammersmith . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*Sir W. J. Bull
Hampstead . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	J. S. Fletcher
Islington (North) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	D. S. Waterlow
" (West) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	*Thomas Lough
" (East) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	G. H. Radford
" (South) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	T. Wiles
Kensington (North) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	H. Y. Stanger, K.C.
" (South) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*Earl Percy
Lambeth (North) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	H. Myer
" (Kennington) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	S. Collins
" (Brixton) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	J. H. Seaverns
" (Norwood) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	G. S. Bowles
Lewisham . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*Major E. F. Coates
London (2) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs
Marylebone (East) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	Sir E. G. Clarke, K.C.
" (West) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	Lord R. Cecil, K.C.
Newington (West) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bt.
" (Walworth) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	*Capt. Cecil W. Norton
Paddington (North) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	C. J. O'Donnell
" (South) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	L. G. Chiozza Money
St. George's, Hanover Sq. . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*Sir Thomas G. Fardell
St. Pancras (North) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*Col. the Hon. Heneage Legge
" (East) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	W. H. Dickinson
" (West) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	H. C. Lea
" (South) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	Sir W. J. Collins
Shoreditch (Hoxton) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	P. W. Wilson
" (Haggerston) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*Hon. Claude Hay
Southwark (West) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	*W. R. Cremer
" (Rotherhithe) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	*Richard K. Causton
" (Bermondsey) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	H. W. Carr-Gomm
Strand . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	Dr. G. Cooper
Tower Hamlets—							*Hon. W. Frederic D. Smith
Whitechapel . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	*S. M. Samuel
St. George's . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	W. W. Benn
Limehouse . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	W. Pearce
Mile End . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	B. S. Straus
Stepney . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*Sir W. Evans Gordon
Bow and Bromley . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	G. S. Brooks
Poplar . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	L	*Sydney Buxton
Wandsworth . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	*Sir Henry Kimber
Westminster . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	C	W. Ashmead B. Burdett-Coutts
Woolwich . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	Lab.	*W. Crooks
LIBERAL UNIONISTS . . . . .	—	2	2	3	2	—	LIBERAL UNIONISTS
CONSERVATIVES . . . . .	36	46	34	48	49	19	CONSERVATIVES
LIBERALS . . . . .	23	11	23	8	8	36	LIBERALS
LABOUR . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	4	LABOUR

\* = Member of 1900-5 Parliament.

Two bye-elections, at Finsbury (East) and Woolwich, were won by a Liberal and a Labour candidate respectively, in the period 1900-5.



TABULAR SUMMARY OF PARTIES, 1886-1906.

	No. of Mem. ret.	TABLE I. General Election, August 1886.*		TABLE II. General Election, July 1892.†				TABLE III. General Election, July 1895.				TABLE IV. At the Dissolu- tion, 1900.				TABLE V. General Elec- tion, October 1900.‡				TABLE VI. General Elec- tion, January 1906.										
		L. U.	C. P.	L. U.	G.	N. P.	L. U.	G.	N. P.	L. U.	G.	N.	L. U.	G.	N.	L. U.	G.	N.	L. U.	G.	N.									
ENGLAND:																														
Metropolitan	59	2	11	46	..	..	..	3	8	48	..	..	2	9	48	..	1	8	50	..	..	36	4	19	..					
Boroughs		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Metropolitan	167	19	49	98	1	..	..	21	42	103	1	..	21	44	101	1	20	39	107	1	9	95	28	34	1					
Provincial		..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	2	..				
Provincial	234	34	65	135	..	..	..	27	65	142	..	..	24	72	138	..	24	78	132	..	7	158	16	53	..					
Universities		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Counties	465																													
WALES:																														
Boroughs	11	1	7	3	..	..	..	1	5	5	..	..	1	5	5	..	..	8	3	..	..	10	1	..	..					
Counties		1	17	1	..	..	..	..	17	2	2	..	..	17	2	..	..	18	1	..	..	16	3	..	..					
	30																													
SCOTLAND:																														
Boroughs	31	8	22	1	..	..	..	9	17	5	..	..	7	19	5	..	8	15	8	..	3	23	2	3	..					
Counties		9	21	9	..	..	..	5	22	12	..	..	5	22	12	..	9	19	11	..	2	35	..	2	..					
Universities	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..					
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	72																													
IRELAND:																														
Boroughs	16	..	..	4	12	2	..	2	..	3	5	6	1	..	4	11†	1	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	4	12				
Counties		2	..	11	72	2	..	2	2	1	12	64	6	2	12	70†	2	1	11	71	1	3	..	..	11	70				
Universities	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..				
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	103																													
GRAND TOTAL	..	670	192	316	85	46	275	268	72	9	81	71	177	340	70	12	81	66	189	333	82	68	186	334	82	27	376	54	130	83

\* At the dissolution in '02 the state of parties was—L. U. 65; L. 215; C. 304; N. 56; P. 30.  
† The figures here show a Gladstonian majority of 42, but this had immediately before the General Election of '95 dwindled to 28.  
‡ Including six Farnellite-members for boroughs and six for counties.  
§ See figures as to state of parties, Nov. 30th, 1905, on p. 429.

number of Liberals returned for both boroughs and counties, and for London, very largely exceeded any recent records, and for any parallel to the electoral revolution of January 1906 it is necessary to go back as far as 1832. A table is appended here showing the results of the various General Elections since that date:

**Strength of Political Parties as Returned at the General Elections 1832-1906.**

General Election.	L.	Lab.	C.	L.U.	N.	Total.
1832 ..	514	..	144	..	..	658
1835 ..	385	..	273	..	..	658
1837 ..	338	..	320	..	..	658
1841 ..	291	..	367	..	..	658
1847 ..	337	..	319*	..	..	656
1852 ..	318	..	338*	..	..	656
1857 ..	367	..	287	..	..	654
1859 ..	352	..	302	..	..	654
1865 ..	368	..	290	..	..	658
1868 ..	387	..	271	..	..	658
1874 ..	250	..	348	..	54	652
1880 ..	353	..	238	..	61	652
1885 ..	335	..	249	..	86	670
1886 ..	192	..	316	..	77	670
1892 ..	275	..	268	..	46	670
1895 ..	177	..	340	..	71	670
1900 ..	177	9	334	..	68	670
1906 ..	376	54	130	..	27	670

\* Including Peelites.

The principal party gains are set out below, the tables showing where they took place, in which country, and whether in boroughs or in counties.

**Liberal Gains.**

**London (28).**

Bethnal Green, N.E.	Lambeth, North
" " " "	S.W. Newington, Walworth
Camberwell, Peckham	Paddington, N.
Chelsea	St. Pancras, E.
Fulham	" N.
Greenwich	" S.
Hackney, Central	" W.
" N.	Southwark, Berm'dsey.
" S.	" Rotherhithe
Islington, E.	Tower Hamlets, Bow & Bromley
" N.	" "
" S.	" " Limehouse
Kensington, N.	" " Mile End
Lambeth, Brixton	" " St. George's
" Kennington	" "

**English Boroughs (55).**

Ashton-under-Lyne	Dudley
Bath (2)	Exeter
Bedford	Hull, E.
Birkenhead	Ipswich
Boston	Kidderminster
Bradford, Central	King's Lynn
" E.	Leeds, Central
Brighton	Lincoln
Bristol, N.	Liverpool, Abercromby
" S.	" Exchange
Cambridge	Manchester, E.
Cheltenham	Manchester, N.W.
Chester	" S.
Christchurch	Monmouth District
Coventry	Newcastle-on-Tyne

Newcastle-under-Lyme	Sheffield, Brightside
Nottingham, E.	Southampton (2)
Peterborough	Sunderland
Plymouth	Tynemouth
Portsmouth (2)	Warrington
Rochdale	Warwick and Leamington
Rochester	Wednesbury [ton
Salford, N.	West Bromwich
" S.	West Ham, N.
" W.	Whitehaven
Salisbury	York

**English Counties (81).**

Beds, Biggleswade	Lincs., Gainsborough
Berks, Abingdon	" Sleaford
" Newbury	Middlesex, Brentford
Bucks, Buckingham	" Enfield
" Wycombe	" Harrow
Camb., Chesterton	" Tottenham
Cheshire, Altrincham	Monmouthshire, S.
" Edderbury	Norfolk, S.W.
" Hyde	Northants, S. [side
" Knutsford	Northumberland, Tyne-
" Macclesfield	Notts, Bassetlaw
" Wirral	Oxfordshire, Banbury
Cornwall, Bodmin	" Henley
" Truro	" Woodstock
Cumberld., Cockermth.	Shropshire, Wellington
" Egremond	Somerset, Bridgwater
" Eskdale	" E.
Derbyshire, S.	" N.
Devon, Tavistock	" Wells
Dorset, S.	Staffs, Leek
Essex, Harwich	" N.W.
" Maldon	" West
" Romford	Suffolk, Lowestoft
" S.E.	" Stowmarket
" Walthamstow	" Sudbury
Glos., Cirencester	" Woodbridge
" Thornbury	Surrey, Chertsey
Hants, New Forest	" Guildford
Hereford, Leominster	" Reigate
" Ross	Sussex, Eastbourne
Herts, Hitchin	" E. Grinstead
" Watford	Warwickshire, Strat-
Hunts, N.	ford-on-Avon
" S.	Westmorland, Kendal
Kent, Faversham	Wilts, Devizes
" Tonbridge	" Wilton [wich
Lancashire, Eccles	Worcestershire, Droit-
" Middleton	Yorks, Doncaster
" Southport	" Richmond
" Stretford	" Ripon
Leicestershire, Melton	" Shipley

**Welsh Boroughs (4).**

Cardiff	Pembroke and Haver-
Denbigh Dist.	fordwest
Montgomery Dist.	

**Scotch Boroughs (8).**

Edinburgh, S.	Glasgow, St. Rollox
Glasgow, Bridgeton	Greenock
" Central	Inverness Burghs
" College	Kilmarnock Burghs

**Scotch Counties (14).**

Aberdeenshire, E.	Lanarkshire, S.
Ayrshire, S.	Peebles and Selkirk
Dumbartonshire	Perthshire, W.
Dumfriesshire	Renfrewshire, W.
Elgin and Nairn	Roxburghshire
Kirkcudbrightshire	Stirlingshire
Lanarkshire, Partick	Sutherlandshire

**Irish County (1).**

Antrim, N.



**Labour Gains (33).****London 2.**

Deptford Finsbury Central

**English Boroughs (23).**

Barrow	Middlesbrough
Blackburn	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Bolton	Norwich
Bradford, W.	Nottingham, S.
Burnley	Preston
Chatham	St. Helens
Halifax	Stockport
Hanley	Stoke-on-Trent
Leeds, E.	Sunderland
Leicester	Wolverhampton, W.
Manchester, N.E.	West Ham, S.
" S.W.	

**English Counties (6).**

Kent, Dartford	Lancs., West Houghton
Lancashire, Ince	Northants, N.
" Newton	Warwick, Nuneaton.

**Welsh County (1).**

Glamorgan, S.

**Scotch Borough 1.**

Glasgow, Blackfriars

**Unionist Gains (16).**

Ayr Burghs	Lancs., N. Lonsdale
Down, E.	London University
Dublin, S.	Maidstone
Fermanagh, N.	St. Andrews Burghs
Hastings	Shropshire, Oswestry
Herts, St. Albans	Sussex, Rye
Lanark, N.W.	Yorks, Barksdon Ash
" Govan	" Whitby

**The New Labour Party.**

The recent growth of the movement for more direct representation of Labour in Parliament by Labour representatives is apparent from the following facts.

**Labour M.P.'s 1900-5.**

Labour representatives elected at the 1900 General Election, their constituencies, and the votes recorded for them, were as follows:

	Constit.	Votes.
Abraham, W.	Rhondda D.	8,383
Bell, R.	Derby	7,640
Broadhurst, H.	Leicester	10,385
Burns, J.	Battersea	5,860
Burt, T.	Morpeth	3,117
Cremer, W. R.	Shoreditch (Haggerston)	2,290
Fenwick, C.	Wansbeck D.	5,474
Hardie, J. Keir	Merthyr Tydvil	5,745
Pickard, B.	Normanton D.	5,025

Labour candidates elected at bye-elections 1900-5 were:

	Constit.	Votes
Crooks, W.	Woolwich	6,687
†Parrott, W.	Normanton D.	6,855
†Hall, Fred.	"	Unopp.
Henderson, A.	Barnard Castle D.	3,370
Johnson, J.	Gateshead	8,220
Richards, T.	West Monmouth	7,905
Shackleton, D. J.	Clitheroe D.	Unopp.
Wilson, J.	Mid Durham	5,565

† Mr. B. Pickard died and was succeeded by Mr. Parrott, who also died and was succeeded by Mr. Hall as M.P. for Normanton D.

Labour candidates who stood unsuccessfully 1900-5 were as follows, the names of their constituencies and the votes recorded for them being similarly given:

	Constit.	Votes.
Belcher, W.	Dudley	5,876
Brocklehurst, F.	Manchester (S.W.)	2,308
Fletcher, A. E.	Glasgow (Camlachie)	3,107
Hardie, J. Keir	Preston	4,834
Hodge, J.	"	6,490
Hodge, J.	Glam. (W. or Gower)	4,276
Jones, B.	Deptford	3,806
Jowett, F. W.	Bradford (W.)	4,949
Macdonald, J. R.	Leicester	4,104
Parker, J.	Halifax	3,276
Roberts, G. H.	Norwich	2,444
Robertson, J.	Lanarkshire (N.E.)	3,984
Smillie, Robt.	"	2,900
Thorne, W.	West Ham (S.)	4,419
Ward, W.	Lancs., S.E. (Gorton)	5,241
Wilkie, A.	Sunderland	8,842

Socialist candidates, with their constituencies and votes, who were unsuccessful in the period 1900-5 were:

	Constit.	Votes.
Clarke, A.	Rochdale	901
Hempsall, J.	Lancs., N.E. (Accrington)	433
Johnson, J.	Ashton-under-Lyne	737
Lansbury, G.	Bow and Bromley (Tower Hamlets)	2,558
Quelch, H.	Dewsbury	1,597
Snowden, P.	Blackburn	7,096

**At the 1906 General Election.**

The following is a list of the M.P.'s returned at the General Election of Jan. 1906 as members of, and with the support of, the Labour Representation Committee. All members of the L.R.C. are pledged to form a distinct group in Parliament (with its own Whips and its own policy on Labour questions), and to abstain strictly from identifying themselves with or promoting the interests of any section of the Liberal or Conservative parties. A Parliamentary Fund has been raised by means of a levy on the societies affiliated to the L.R.C. at the rate of 1d. per annum, and the L.R.C. pays 25 per cent. of the Returning Officers' expenses of approved candidates and £200 per annum towards the maintenance of candidates elected to Parliament. At the 1906 Conference 231 societies were reported to be affiliated, with a total membership of 921,280. The Secretary of the L.R.C. is Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P. Offices: 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**29 L.R.C. M.P.'s.**

	Constit.	Votes.
Barnes, G. N.	Glasgow (Blackfriars)	3,284
Bowerman, C. W.	Deptford	6,236
Clynes, J. R.	Manchester N.E.	5,386
*Crooks, W.	Woolwich	9,026
Duncan, C.	Barrow-in-Furness	5,167
Gill, A. H.	Bolton	10,416
Glover, T.	St. Helens	6,088
*Hardie, J. Keir	Merthyr Tydvil	10,187
*Henderson, A.	Durham (Barnard Castle)	5,540
Hodge, J.	Lancs. S.E. (Gorton)	8,566
Hudson, W.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	18,869
Jenkins, J.	Chatham	6,692

	Constit.	Votes.
Jowett, F. W.	W. Bradford	4,952
Kelley, G. D.	S.W. Manchester	4,101
Maddonald, J. R.	Leicester	14,745
Macpherson, J. T.	Preston	10,181
O'Grady, J.	E. Leeds	4,299
Parker, J.	Halifax	8,937
Richards, T. F.	W. Wolverhampton	5,756
Roberts, G. H. (& S.D.F.)	Norwich	11,059
Seddon, J. A.	S.W. Lancs. (New- ton)	6,434
*Shackleton, D.	N.E. Lancs, (Clitheroe)	12,035
Snowden, P.	Blackburn	10,282
Summerbell, T.	Sunderland	13,430
Thorne, Will.	S. West Ham	10,210
Walsh, S.	S.W. Lancs. (Ince)	3,046
Wardle, G. J.	Stockport	7,299
Wilkie, A.	Dundee	6,833
Wilson, W. T.	S.E. Lancs. (West- Houghton)	9,262

#### 11 Miners' Members.

The following M.P.'s representing Miners' Associations were also returned at the 1906 General Election:

	Constit.	Votes.
*Abraham, W.	Glamorgan (Rhondda) Unop.	
Brace, W.	Glamorgan (S. D.)	10,514
*Burt, T.	Morpeth	5,518
Edwards, E.	Hanley	9,183
*Fenwick, C.	Northumberland (Wansbeck D.)	10,386
*Johnson, J.	Gateshead	9,651
Johnson, W.	Warwick (Nuneaton)	7,677
Wadsworth, J.	Yorks (Hallamshire)	8,375
*Richards, T.	West Monmouthshire Unop.	
Williams, J.	Glamorgan (Gower D.)	4,841
*Wilson, J.	Mid Durham	Unop.

#### 14 Other Labour M.P.'s.

There were other Labour M.P.'s representing other organisations. Mr. R. Bell, M.P. for Derby, for instance, is the railwaymen's representative; and several others, such as Mr. John Burns and Mr. Broadhurst, may be termed Independent Labour men. The following is a list of M.P.'s of this class returned:

	Constit.	Votes.
*Bell, R.	Derby	10,361
*Broadhurst, H.	Leicester	14,685
*Burns, J.	Battersea	7,387
*Cremer, W. R.	Shoreditch (Haggers- ton D.)	2,772
*Hall, F.	Yorks, W.R., S. (Nor- manton)	Unop.
Haslam, J.	Derbyshire (Chester- field)	7,254
Maddison, F.	Burnley	5,288
Nicholls, G.	Northants (North)	4,880
Richardson, A.	S. Nottingham	6,314
Rowlands, J.	Kent (Dartford)	9,532
Steadman, W. C.	Finsbury Central	3,493
Taylor, J. W.	Durham (Chester-le- Street)	8,085
Ward, J.	Stoke-on-Trent	7,660
Wilson, J. H.	Middlesbrough	9,251

It will be seen that all the Labour M.P.'s in the 1906 Parliament were returned at the General Election in January 1906. The numbers work out thus:

	No. of Labour M.P.'s
Returned at 1906 General Election	9
Returned at 1900-5 bye-elections	6*
Unsuccessful candidates 1900-5	22
Returned at 1906 General Election	54

\* Eight were returned, but two were to fill the vacancy caused first by Mr. Pickard's death and then by Mr. Parrott's.

#### The Socialist Vote, Etc.

Below is given a list of the candidates who stood as Socialists, with their constituencies and the votes recorded for them. The greater number of them were nominated by the Social Democratic Federation; some stood as Independent Socialists, and two were nominated both by the L.R.C. and the S.D.F. All members of the Independent Labour Party, like Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., are Socialists, and many of the L.R.C. men who were returned to Parliament and are named in the list given above are also Socialists. But the majority of them stood at this election as Labour candidates and not as Socialists.

	Constit.	Votes.
*Belt, G.	Hammersmith	885
Gribble, J.	Northampton	2,366
Hartley, E. R.	Bradford	3,090
Hobson, S. G.	Rochdale	2,506
Hyndman, H.	Burnley	4,932
Irving, Dan	Lancs. (Accrington)	4,852
Jones, J.	Camborne	109
Kennedy, T.	Aberdeen	1,934
*Lansbury, G.	Middlesbrough	1,380
Quelch, H.	Southampton	2,146
† Roberts, G. H.	Norwich	11,059
† Tillett, Ben	Lancs. (Eccles)	3,985
Williams, J.	Northampton	2,544

\* Independent Socialists.

† L.R.C. and S.D.F.

#### Three-cornered Contests.

There were several constituencies in which three-cornered fights took place, Liberal, Labour, and Unionist candidates standing in competition. Unionist candidates won seats, owing to the fact that both Liberal and Labour candidates stood against them, at Ayrshire N., Croydon, Glasgow (Camachie), Lanarkshire (Govan), Lanarkshire N.W., Stockton, and Wigan.

In many cases, as at Huddersfield, Lanark N.E., Lancs. (Eccles), S. Leeds, Monmouth Dist., Northampton, Paisley, Portsmouth, and Yorks (Keighley), the Liberal candidates won against both Unionist and Labour candidates.

On the other hand, Labour candidates won against Unionists and Liberals at Deptford, Dundee, Durham (Chester-le-Street), Glamorganshire (Gower), and Glasgow (Blackfriars).

#### Combine of Liberal and Labour.

Where Liberal and Labour candidates stood together, as was found possible in some double-member constituencies, tremendous polls and enormous majorities were recorded, as at Derby, Halifax, Leicester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Norwich.

#### Other Points of Interest.

On the Fiscal issue the result of the election appeared to be a very decisive pronouncement, on the admission of all parties. The great majority of the new House was constituted of Free Traders, and they were estimated to be



in a majority of 376 over the supporters of Fiscal Reform. Lists were published directly after the election which classified 11 of the Unionists returned as Free Traders, 33 as adopting Mr. Balfour's official programme, and 110 as followers of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Tariff Reform. Another analysis gave Mr. Balfour's followers as numbering 82.

### Unopposed Returns.

The number of members returned unopposed was 113, made up as follows:—

Nationalists . . . . .	73
Liberals . . . . .	23
Conservatives . . . . .	12
Labour . . . . .	4
Liberal Unionists . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	113

### Election Petitions.

The following election petitions were presented, and were tried by the Parliamentary Election Petition Judges, Mr. Justice Grantham, Mr. Justice Channell, and Mr. Justice Lawrence.

1. Great Yarmouth. Petition dismissed (May 4th). Mr. Justice Channell held that the election should be set aside on the ground of bribery by an agent, but Mr. Justice Grantham could see no evidence of agency proved against Mr. Fell. No order as to costs.

2. Maidstone. Dismissed with costs (May 16th).

3. Worcester. Petition alleged bribery, treating, and illegal practices, and Mr. Williamson (C) was unseated (May 28th).

4. Sheffield (Attercliffe D.). Petition dismissed with costs.

5. Cornwall (Bodmin D.). Petition alleged bribery, treating, and undue influence, and the Hon. T. Agar Robartes (L) was unseated (June 18th).

6. Westmorland (Appleby D.). Petition was for a recount and a scrutiny, which increased the majority of Mr. Leif Jones from 3 to 5. Petition withdrawn (April 9th).

### The Total Votes Polled.

The *Liberal Magazine* for Feb. 1906 gave the following figures as to the total votes polled at the General Election. In two-member constituencies the votes cast for all the candidates on either side are added together and divided by two:—

	Liberal & Labour.	Unionist.	Majority.
ENGLAND—			
London ..	278,299	245,723	L 32,576
Boroughs ..	809,818	634,637	L 175,181
Counties ..	1,418,212	1,195,558	L 222,654
Total ENGLAND ..	2,506,339	2,075,918	L 430,421
WALES ..	171,315	96,912	L 74,403
SCOTLAND ..	366,605	233,901	L 132,704
Total Gt. BRITAIN ..	3,044,259	2,406,731	L 637,528
IRELAND ..	350,000	150,000	L 200,000
Total for UNITED KINGDOM ..	3,394,259	2,556,731	L 837,528

[Liberal majority in 1892, 200,000; Unionist majority in 1895, 104,000; and in 1900, 123,000.]

A *Times* article (Feb. 16th, 1906) very nearly agreed with the above figures, though, owing to the method adopted for computing the voting in the case of uncontested seats, lower totals were given as follows:—

	Minis-terialist.	Unionist.	M. majority.
England.. ..	2,498,348	2,059,533	438,815
Wales* .. ..	91,620	52,637	38,983
Scotland .. ..	355,127	221,710	133,417
Great Britain ..	2,945,095	2,333,880	611,215

\* Omitting three seats which were uncontested in 1900, and Merthyr Tydvil, where no Unionist candidate took part.

### Chief Liberal Organisations.

The chief Liberal organisations are:—

**Eighty Club**, 3, Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Education and stimulate Liberal organisation. The members lecture on political subjects and address Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the country. No fees are charged. Secretary, R. C. Hawkin.

**League of Young Liberals**. President, Franklin Thomasson, M.P.; Hon. Treasurer, Oswald Partington, M.P.; Hon. Secretary, Aubrey Rees, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. Affiliated branches, 48.

**Liberal Central Association**, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster.

**Liberal League**, The, formed in 1902 to promote the policy of Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech, acting on the lines of that policy, but co-operating cordially with the rest of the Liberal Party. President, Lord Rosebery; Vice-Presidents, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Edward Grey, and Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane; Secretary, W. Allard. Office, 34, Victoria Street, Westminster.

**Liberal Publication Department**, The, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W., and issues monthly the *Liberal Magazine* and the *Liberal Monthly*. The *Liberal Year Book* is published annually at the end of the year, and pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals. Chairman, R. C. Lehmann, M.P.; Secretary, Charles Geake.

**London Liberal Federation**, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster. Chairman, W. H. Dickinson, L.C.C.; Hon. Secretary, H. W. Carr-Gomm. **National Liberal Federation (Home Counties Division)**, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster. President, Earl Carrington, G.C.M.G.; Chairman, G. Leveson Gower; Treasurer, Capt. the Hon. H. S. Stanhope, R.N.; Hon. Secretary, Noel E. Buxton; Secretary, W. M. Crook; Assistant Secretary, John Clarke.

**National Liberal Federation**, The (for history see ed. '88). Consists of a union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The Liberal Central Association is charged with the official care of the Parliamentary interests of the party, while the Federation chiefly represents and gives effect to the ascertained opinions of the rank and file of the party in the constituencies. The headquarters of the Federation are at 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. Presi-

dent, The Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland. **Chairman of Committee**, Sir Edward Evans; **Secretary**, Sir Robert Hudson; **Assistant Secretary**, Frank Barter.

**National Reform Union**, The, was formed in 1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-Corn-Law League, who took up the question of Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Protection. Its first Chairman was George Wilson, who had been Chairman of the League. Its declared objects are: (1) The dissemination of political knowledge and the furtherance of Liberal organisation, especially in the county constituencies; (2) The promotion and agitation of any leading question which an important section of the Liberal party may from time to time place before the nation, and in regard to which it may be thought desirable to move and instruct public opinion. It has over 400 affiliated, subscribing, and corresponding branches, and sends out lecturers all over the country. The officers are: **President**, Rt. Hon. Lord Weardale of Stanhope; **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. H. J. Ogden; **Treasurer**, George Rhodes; **Chairman of Executive**, R. Barlow; **Secretary**, Arthur G. Symonds, M.A. **Offices**, 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester, and at 50, Parliament Street, Westminster.

**Scottish Liberal Association**. **President**, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P.; **Hon. Treasurer**, Master of Elibank, M.P. **Eastern Section: Secretary**, A. D. Wood, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh. **Western Section: Secretary**, William Webster, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

**Scottish Women's Liberal Federation**, 7, West George Street, Glasgow. **Secretary**, Miss Alice Younger.

**Women's Liberal Federation**, 124, Victoria Street, S.W. Affiliated branches, 595; approximate aggregate membership, 81,000. **President**, The Countess of Carlisle; **Hon. Secretaries**, Mrs. Bradley Reid and Lady Bamford-Slack; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mrs. Eva McLaren; **Secretary**, Miss Margaret Bunney.

**Women's National Liberal Association**, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. **President**, The Hon. Mrs. Henry Gladstone; **Chairman of Executive**, Mrs. W. P. Byles; **Secretary**, Miss E. E. Page.

### Chief Unionist Organisations.

The chief Conservative organisations are:—**Association of Conservative Clubs**, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W. **Secretary**, Frank Solbe.

**Conservative Central Office**, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. Telephone 3163 Gerrard. Telegrams, "Conservative, London." **Principal Agent**, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Haig; **Secretary**, C. G. Hennings.

**National Conservative League**. **Grand Secretary**, F. H. Relton, 9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

**National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations**, England and Wales, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. **President**, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; **Chairman of Council**, H. M. Imbert-Terry; **Secretary**, A. E. Southall.

**National Union of Conservative Associations**, Scotland, 119A, George Street, Edinburgh. **President**, Lord Dalkeith; **Secretary**, George Brown, Advocate.

**Primrose League**. A league founded in 1883, which supports three principles—the main-

tenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm and the Imperial Ascendancy of the British Empire. On the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled **Knights, Dames, and Associates**, and the branches are called "**Habitations**." The League is governed by a **Grand Council** which consists of 45 members besides the **Grand Master** four **Trustees** and the **Treasurer**. **Grand Master**, The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; **Chancellor and Chairman of Grand Council**, The Earl of Zetland, **Treasurer**, Sir F. D. Dixon Hartland, Bart., M.P.; **President Ladies' Grand Council**, Miss Balfour. Members enrolled up to Oct. 1906 number, including Scotland, 1,779,566, divided among 2504 **Habitations**. **Vice-Chancellor**, George Lane-Fox; **Registrar**, F. Willis. **Clerk of the Council**, R. Bennett; **Head Offices**, 64, Victoria Street, S.W. **Official Organ**, *The Primrose League Gazette* (monthly), 3d.

The Liberal Unionists have a separate organisation called the

**Liberal Unionist Council**, formerly the **Liberal Unionist Association**, was formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, and reorganised in 1904 upon a fully representative basis. The Council consists of all Liberal Unionist Members of both Houses of Parliament, subscribing members, and representatives of branch associations in the proportion of one representative for every 1000 or portion of 1000 electors in the area covered by the Association. At the second annual meeting of the reconstituted Council, held at Bristol on Nov. 21st, 1905, 334 branch associations and constituencies were represented. **President**, The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. **Chairman of Committees**, The Right Hon. Sir Savile B. Crossley, Bart., M.V.O. **Secretary**, John Boraston, Esq., J.P. **Offices**, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

### PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay is one of the most promising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay. It is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a **President** elected for four years, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The President has a salary of £1000, Ministers of £600, and the Senators and Deputies each receive £200. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The army numbers about 1500 men, but every citizen between 20 and 35 is liable to military service. A railway of about 160 miles runs from Asuncion to Pirapo. There are vast supplies of timber in the forests, but the chief products are Yerba maté, or Paraguay tea, tobacco, hides, and timber. Cotton is now being cultivated also. A large number of cattle are reared, and minerals are to be found, but are not worked. There is an English settlement near Villa Rica, worked on a communistic, co-operative basis, called the Cosme Colony, and another Australian colony, both of which are succeeding. Capital, Asuncion, pop. 60,000.

Area about 150,000 sq. m.; pop., 1902, 650,000,



including about 80,000 Indians. **Revenue**, 1900, £616,820; **expenditure**, £725,181; **Foreign Debt** of 1886-96—amount outstanding July 30th, 1905, £881,550; guarantee debt due to the Paraguay Central Railway April 30th, 1905, £1,442,509; **imports**, 1902, £466,459; 1903, £710,365; **exports**, 1902, £778,132; 1903, £850,730. Great Britain sent 32 per cent. of the imports in 1903, and Germany 14 per cent. Most of the exports go to the Argentine.

**President**, General Ferreya (elected Nov. 1906).

**Minister Plenipotentiary**, M. Eusebio Machain, 62, Rue Pierre Charron, Paris.

**Consul-General** in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.; **Consul**, Alexander Baillie; in Liverpool, William Nelson.

**British Minister** in Asuncion, W. B. Townley, Esq. (resident in Buenos Ayres); **Consul** at Asuncion, C. W. G. Gosling.

**Pasitch**, Nicholas, Servian Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. 1848, and completed his education at the Zurich Polytechnic School. His career has been punctuated with two death sentences and several exiles. M. Pasitch began as an extreme Radical, but has modified his views since, and is now more Conservative. He was successively Mayor of Belgrade, President of the Skupshtina, head of the first Radical Cabinet formed, and Minister to Russia, when, in '99, King Milan was shot at in the streets of Belgrade, and M. Pasitch was one of the accused at the State trial. He was sentenced to imprisonment, but afterwards pardoned. In 1902 King Alexander asked him to form a Ministry, but he failed in the task. After the assassination of the King and his consort he became Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Gruitch Cabinet; and in Dec. 1904 he formed an Administration of his own from members of the Moderate Radical party, falling in May 1905. Returning to power in June 1906, the elections of the following month gave him a strong majority.

**Pastel Society**, The. This Society was founded in 1898 to revive public interest in the art of pastel painting, and includes among its members most of the well-known English and foreign pastellists. The annual exhibition, which is limited to the works of members, is held at the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly. **Hon. Secretary**, Miss Marion Gemmell; **Acting Secretary**, Mr. Edgar Blackmore.

**Patent Agents**, Chartered Institute of, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C. **Sec. and Registrar**, H. Howgrave Graham.

## PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE.

Patents for the United Kingdom are issued by the Comptroller-General of Patents at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

The law relating to patents is embodied in the **Patents Acts** of 1883, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1901, and 1902. The President of the Board of Trade promised in October 1906 to introduce a Bill dealing with several points in the Patent Laws which call for amendment. The procedure to be observed in applying for a patent is regulated by the Patents Rules. The Acts, Rules, and other official publications are on sale at

the Patent Office, and can be obtained through the post. A circular containing a large amount of useful information can also be obtained free on application at the Patent Office. The **Official Journal**, published weekly, and containing illustrated abridgments of recently patented inventions, can be consulted at many public libraries. The **Library of the Patent Office**, which is free to all comers, and provides excellent facilities for readers, contains all the official publications, the specifications of all patents granted in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, France, Germany, and other foreign states, and an extensive collection of technological journals and textbooks, both British and foreign.

Patents are usually, though not necessarily, taken out through professional patent agents. A list of Registered Patent Agents may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, or through any bookseller.

The official fees to be paid, before a patent is sealed, amount to £5, of which £1 is paid on application, £3 on the filing of a complete specification, and £1 on sealing. A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to the payment, before the end of the fourth and each succeeding year, of the prescribed renewal fees, all or any of which may be paid in advance. The renewal fees are £5 in respect of the fifth year, £6 in respect of the sixth year, and so on to £14 in respect of the fourteenth year, the total fees amounting to £100 for the fourteen years. Under exceptional circumstances the patent may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding fourteen years.

An application for a patent must be accompanied by either a provisional specification or a complete specification. If a provisional specification is filed in the first instance, a complete specification must be filed within a period of six months (formerly nine months) from the date of application. Patents may be obtained for inventions communicated from abroad. Inventions which have already been patented in certain foreign and colonial states, may be patented in the United Kingdom as of the date of the first foreign application, provided that the British application is made in company with a complete specification within twelve months from the date of the first foreign application. The complete specification, in this case, whether accepted or not, becomes open to public inspection on the expiry of the twelve months. By an International Convention similar rights are accorded in the same foreign and colonial states to British patentees. During 1903 Germany and Mexico acceded to this Convention.

Applications for patents and the accompanying specifications are examined in the Patent Office, to see that they comply with the Patents Acts. Amendment may be required. After acceptance, and before the patent is sealed, there is an interval, during which the patent is liable to outside opposition, on the ground that the invention has already been patented or on certain other grounds.

## Statistics, 1903-5.

The number of applications for patents and for registration of designs and trade marks in 1905, as compared with the two preceding years, is shown by the following table:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Patents—			
Applications . . . .	28,854	29,702	27,478
Specifications—			
Provisional . . . .	22,198	22,442	19,819
Complete . . . .	15,821	15,920	18,750
Sealed . . . .	15,718	15,089	14,786
Designs—			
Applications . . . .	21,104	22,531	23,938
Registered . . . .	20,426	23,604	23,318
Trade Marks—			
Applications . . . .	9,467	9,972	10,521
Registered . . . .	3,748	3,842	4,261

The income for the years 1904-5 was—

	1904.	1905.
	£	£
Patent Fees . . . .	222,971	238,047
Designs Fees . . . .	4,466	4,783
Trade Marks Fees . . . .	15,964	13,234
Sale of Publications . . . .	9,016	9,676
Total . . . .	252,417	265,740

The expenditure was: 1904, £213,842; 1905, £159,296: the difference being due to the cost of office extension in 1904.

**Patti, Madame Adelina Giovanna Maria**, was b. at Madrid in 1843. Was trained professionally under Ettore Barili, her step-brother, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in '59. She first appeared in London in '61, as Amina in "*La Sonnambula*" at Covent Garden, and at once became the favourite *prima donna* of the day. She married in '68 Henri, Marquis de Caux, equerry to Napoleon III., from whom she was divorced in '83; Signor Nicolini, who died in '08; and Baron Olaf Rudolph Cederström in Jan. '09. Madame Patti in '95 reappeared at Covent Garden after a ten-years' absence. She now confines herself to concerts.

**Perkin, Sir William H.**, knighted July 1906, on the occasion of the international celebration of the jubilee of his discovery of the mauve dye which laid the foundation of the coal-tar colour industry. He was b. in London, March 12th, 1838; ed. City of London School and Royal College of Chemistry, and became assistant in Dr. Hofmann's Research Laboratory. F.R.S., L.L.D., Ph.D., D.Sc.; Vice-President Chemical Society. He has published numerous papers in the Chemical Society's Transactions. The 1906 celebrations referred to above included the presentation of an oil portrait, which at his death is to be the property of the nation, a marble bust placed in the rooms of the Chemical Society, and the formation of a Perkin Research Fund. A number of presentations from foreign scientific bodies were made, and a separate celebration was held by American chemists in the autumn. The Chestnuts, Sudbury, Harrow.

## PERSIA.

### Ruler.

The reigning Shah of Persia is **Muzaffer-ed-Din, K.G., Hon. G.C.M.G.**, a son of Nasr-ed-Din, the late Shah, and was b. March 25th, 1853. He was nominated by his father for the succession in spite of his being the second, and not

the eldest son, the Shah having the power always to appoint his successor. He held the post of Governor-General of the Azerbaijan province, his elder brother, Zil-es-Sultan, being Governor of Isfahan. On the death of his father by an assassin's hand, Muzaffer-ed-Din quietly succeeded to the throne (May 1st, '06), and was enthroned at Teheran (June 8th). He visited Germany and England in 1902, and afterwards went on to France and Russia; and paid another visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg in September 1905. The heir apparent is his son Mohammed Ali Mirza, b. in '72.

### Government, Army, etc.

The Shah, officially called the "*Shah-inshah*," or king of kings, is the autocrat of the realm, subject only to the precepts of the Mahometan religion, and until 1906 carried on his government through a cabinet of responsible ministers. During 1906, however, he issued a decree convoking a National Assembly. See *History* below.

An imperial decree was published on March 21st, 1905, ordering the reorganisation of the army. Under the new scheme there will be 12 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Details of the composition of the first division showed that it will consist of nine battalions of infantry, in all 7700 strong, artillery 500 strong, and 2900 cavalry.

The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called *Hakim*, who, with the *Sheikhs-el-Islam*, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice and superintend the collection of the revenue, which is derived in part from payments in cash or in kind assessed by Government officials throughout the country, and in part from customs duties, postal and telegraph service, etc., and the proceeds of concessions. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieutenant-governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. The chief cities are Teheran (pop. 280,000), Tabriz (200,000), Isfahan (80,000), Meshed (60,000), and Shiraz (50,000).

The principal ports are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. Belgian officials administer the Customs Department. The trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf ports are very largely in British hands. The chief products of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, and tobacco. Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked. Imports, 1904: Bushire, £889,825 (£389,323 from United Kingdom, £204,009 from India); Lingah, £307,690 (£193,473 from India); Bunder Abbas, £317,808 (£150,580 from India, £99,134 from United Kingdom); exports, 1904, Bushire, £454,981 (£72,527 to United Kingdom, £122,911



to India, £184,760 to China); Lingah, £248,956; Bunder Abbas, £122,165 (£91,820 to India).

The Persian provinces of Khorasan and Seistan lie on the western border of Afghanistan, and of late years Russian influence has been actively at work in them, mainly through commercial agents. A branch of the Transcaspian Railway is proposed, to run from Ashkhabad to Meshed. A direct trade route from Quetta to Seistan has been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with any considerable success. The river Halmand forms part of the boundary between Seistan and Afghanistan, or rather between Persian Seistan and Afghan Seistan; and a British Commission under Col. McMahon in 1905 completed the demarcation of the boundary, which follows the old bed of the Halmand, and is now fixed irrespective of future changes in the course of the river.

### Statistics, Finance, and Trade.

Area, 628,000 sq. m.; pop. about 9,000,000. Revenue, 1900, about £1,500,000; 1904, £1,327,000. Debt, two loans of 22,500,000 roubles and 10,000,000 roubles were contracted with the Persian Loan Bank, with the approval of the Russian Government in 1900 and 1902. In Oct. 1906 the British and Russian Governments agreed to advance jointly a loan of £400,000 in equal moieties, on certain conditions which were not made public.

Imports, 1901-2, £5,584,000; 1902-3, £4,970,635; 1903-4, £7,000,657; 1904-5, £5,832,000. Exports, 1901-2, £2,800,000; 1902-3, £3,387,686; 1903-4, £4,632,204; 1904-5, £4,133,000. Trade with Russia: imports, 1903-4, £3,358,770; 1904-5, £2,833,006; exports, 1903-4, £2,827,497; 1904-5, £2,459,000. Trade with Great Britain: imports, 1903-4, £2,334,529; 1904-5, £1,995,000; exports, 1903-4, £383,852; 1904-5, £459,000.

### Diplomatic.

Ministry: *Prime Minister*, H.E. Mushir-ed-Dowleh. — *War*, Naib-es-Saltaneh. — *Foreign Affairs*, H.H. Prince Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, Ala-es-Saltaneh. — *Finance*, Nasrulla Mulk.

Persian Legation in London, Cornwall House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.—*Envoy in London*, H.E. Muhtasham-es-Saltaneh.

British Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General at Teheran, Sir C. A. Spring Rice, K.C.M.G. Secretary, C. M. Marling.

Political Resident for the Persian Gulf, Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E. (acting), Bushire.

British Consuls:—*Consuls-General*: Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E. (Bushire); H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. (Isfahan); Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G. (Meshed); A. C. Wratislaw, C.M.G. (Tabriz). *Consuls*: Major C. I. Ducat (Kerman); Capt. MacPherson (Seistan); T. G. Grahame (Shiraz); Capt. T. H. Keyes (Turbat-i-Haidari); Lieut. W. H. Shakespear (Bunder Abbas); Capt. L. B. H. Haworth (Kermanshah); W. McDouall (Mohammerah).

### History, 1906.

Like Russia, Persia had a year of constitution making. The Mollahs, or priests, gave the chief impetus to the movement, which sprang from the growing discontent with the incompetence and misgovernment of the Grand Vizier, a kinsman of the Shah, the Ain-ed-Dowleh. In December 1905 they left Teheran, with many leading merchants, as a protest against the

prevailing misrule, and the Shah promised to convoke a Representative Assembly. As nothing had been done to fulfil this promise, the priests again left Teheran in July 1906, and went to Kum. Their followers in Teheran took refuge in the grounds of the British Legation, to the number of at least 16,000. Thereupon Ain-ed-Dowleh was dismissed, Mushir-ed-Dowleh was appointed Grand Vizier in his place, and the Shah signed a decree authorising the convocation of a National Council (Aug. 5th) elected by the princes, clergy, nobles, merchants, and tradesmen. A commission drew up regulations for the elections, providing that all male Persians between the ages of 30 and 70, not in the service of the State, and never having been convicted, should be entitled to vote. There are 12 electoral districts, returning from 6 to 19 deputies each, these aggregating 96 deputies, and 60 deputies were allocated to Teheran, making 156 in all. In Teheran the voting is direct, but in the other districts indirect, through colleges of voters. The deputies are elected for 2 years. The National Assembly met (Oct. 7th), and Sanieh-ed-Dowleh, formerly Minister of Commerce and a leader of the reform movement, was elected President. The Assembly at once began to prepare a scheme of fundamental laws.

### PERU.

A republic on the W. coast of S. America. The disastrous war with Chile, which broke out in 1875, and resulted in the cession to Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and Tacna (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Tacna should be subject to Chile for ten years from '84, and that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru; but that plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. An arbitration treaty as to the Bolivian boundary was signed (Jan. 2nd, 1903), appointing the Argentine Government as arbitrator. A dispute with Brazil arose respecting the Acre territory in 1904, and the situation looked threatening for a time, but eventually it was agreed to settle the matter by amicable negotiation or arbitration.

The Constitution of '56, revised in '60, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a House of Representatives (116) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a Senate (51) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire every two years. Congress meets annually on July 28th. Executive in the hands of a President elected for four years, who receives £4800 a year.

The Navy is administered by a Ministry of Marine, and was quite unimportant until 1906, when two protected cruisers, the *Almirante Grau* and the *Coronel Bolognesi* were put into the water at the yard of Messrs. Vickers, Son, and Maxim, Barrow. These vessels have a length of 370 ft., beam 40 ft. 6 in., draught 14 ft. 3 in., with displacement of 3200 tons. There is a deck protection for the vitals of 1½ in. in thickness and 3 in. armour on the conning tower. The armament consists of two 6-inch guns—fore and aft, with armoured

shields, eight 14-pounder quick-firing guns, and eight 1½-pounder guns with 2 torpedo-tubes. The horse power is 14,000, giving a speed of 24 knots, and the trials of the *Almirante Grau* in September were successful.

Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of toleration exists. Education is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. Army about 4000 strong in time of peace (now being reorganised under French guidance), and a small navy of 5 vessels. There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining (gold, copper, silver, and coal) fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The interior is now being opened up, and the Government have a scheme to construct a railway over the Andes. There are about 1146 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in '90 for a term of 66 years. Several new lines are now being constructed. Chief products are silver, copper, gold, sugar, wool, cotton, rubber, coffee, and guano. In the comparative freedom from internal dissensions since '99 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. The chief cities are the capital, Lima (pop. 130,000), Arequipa (35,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (31,000).

Area, 713,674 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 4,500,000. Revenue (mainly derived from customs), 1904, £2,107,894; 1905, £2,371,354; expenditure, 1904, £2,191,703. Imports, 1902, £3,428,283; 1903, £3,783,380; 1904, £4,298,003; 1905, £4,329,151; exports, 1902, £3,703,971; 1903, £3,857,753; 1904, £4,066,639; 1905, £5,751,621. The United Kingdom sent £1,732,645 of the imports and took £2,099,460 of the exports in 1904. Internal debt, £3,500,000. Parliament authorised the Government in October 1906 to contract a loan of £3,000,000 for the construction of railways.

President, Señor Don José Pardo (assumed office Sept. 24th, 1904).

Vice-President, Señor José S. Caveno.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister for Finance*, Señor Augusto B. Leguía.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Javier Prado y Ugarteche.—*Interior*, Señor Hernán Valverde.—*War and Marine*, Colonel Pedro E. Muñiz.—*Public Works*, Señor José Balta.—*Justice*, Señor J. Polar.

Minister in London, Señor Don Carlos G. Candamo, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Charge d'Affaires*, Señor Don Eduardo Lembcke.—*Secretary*, Señor Don Ricardo E. Lembcke.—*Attaché*, Señor Don P. E. Caballero.

British Minister in Lima, Mr. W. N. Beauclerk.

British Consul-General in Callao, Mr. Alfred St. John, C.M.G.; Consul at Iquitos, D. Cazes.

*Pharmaceutical Society*, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. President, R. A. Robinson, J.P.; Sec. and Registrar, Richard Bremridge.

*Philharmonic Society*, Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. Hon. Sec., Francesco Berger, Esq., 6, York Street, Portman Square, W.

Phillips, Stephen, is a son of the Rev. Stephen Phillips, D.D., Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral, and was b. near Oxford, ed. at Stratford and Peterborough Grammar

Schools, and afterwards went on the stage, playing in Benson's company. He then became an Army tutor, and after a time devoted himself to literature. His publications include "Christ in Hades," "Poems" (crowned by the *Academy*), "The Sin of David," "Paolo and Francesca," "Herod," "Ulysses," and "Aylmer's Secret," the last four of which have been produced upon the stage. Address: Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex.

*Photographic Society*, Royal, 66, Russell Square, W.C. President, Major-Gen. J. Waterhouse, I.A.; Sec., J. McIntosh.

## PHOTOGRAPHY, 1906.

The first exhibition of importance was that held in Whitechapel Art Gallery. A very varied collection of photographs was gathered from all parts. One large gallery was devoted to the collection of nearly 300 pictures, which represented Great Britain at the St. Louis Exhibition. It was shown in Leeds, Bolton, and other North of England centres, and finally, before being disbanded, was hung as a section of the Whitechapel Exhibition.

The Federation of Scottish Photographic Societies' second "salon" in Dundee proved a marked success; and early in the year Kodak, Ltd., with something more than the mere spirit of commercial enterprise, held an exhibition at 115, Oxford Street, London, of photographs taken with a Kodak and on that Company's materials by H.M. the Queen and other members of the Royal Family.

With the Yorkshire and Scottish photographic societies as an example of what can be done by federation, the societies of Lancashire and Cheshire in like manner combined for mutual help and support, and in January the Hon. Sec., Mr. W. Tansley, was able to announce the adherence of 36 societies, a strong and authoritative selection committee for pictures and slides being appointed, and a list of 120 lectures published. The Photographic Convention was held in July at Southampton, with Mr. E. J. Humphrey as President. As one of the series of "one man" shows instituted by the Royal Photographic Society at its home, 66, Russell Square, London, a notable exhibition was made in February of the works of Mr. Alvin Langdon Coburn. The portraits shown perhaps attracted attention as much for the interest attaching to the personality of many of the originals as for the artistic merit of the photographs themselves. Contemporaneously an exhibition of examples of colour photography was held at the offices of *The British Journal of Photography*. Later in the year the same journal organised a society of colour photographers, with Mr. Comley of Stroud as secretary. It must, however, be recorded that, in spite of all the encouragement which has been given to colour photography, it has made little if any progress, and has not passed beyond the stage of being merely a repetition, perhaps slightly improved, of the tricolour heliochromy of Ducos du Hauron. The hopes which were built on the early attempts to employ the fading-out or bleaching-out methods have not as yet been realised.

What has since proved to be a very vigorous photographic society in London was started under the title of the North London Photographic Society, which later succeeded in securing a good deal of practical support



from the London County Council, including the use of the Islington Free Library as its headquarters and meeting-room.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Photographic Society Major-Gen. J. Waterhouse was re-elected President for the year, and read an interesting paper on the work of Dr. J. O. Janssen, to whom was awarded the Society's Progress Medal. This octogenarian photographer, although in some respects his work had been more physical than photographic, was yet one of the foremost representatives of scientific photography in France. In particular he had done a great deal in connection with eclipse observation and solar photography generally; and one of his most important inventions was a photographic revolver with rotating plate, by means of which several records of an eclipse could be taken at one time. Special importance also attaches to his observation work carried out at the summit of Mont Blanc.

A movement to further the interests of photography in the extreme north of England was made in March, when the photographic societies of Northumberland and Durham gave a dinner in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. A. Horsley Hinton, editor of the *Amateur Photographer*, being the guest of the evening.

An exhibition of photography was held at Cape Town, to which the Royal Photographic Society, the Linked Ring, and several independent photographers contributed collections.

The scarcity of platinum and its consequently greatly advanced price has begun to make itself felt in the increased price of that pre-eminent printing process platinotype; and those who have confined themselves chiefly or exclusively to this process begin to look with alarm to the time when platinotype paper will only be obtainable at prohibitive prices. Unfortunately, unless some new sources of platinum are discovered, there seems little prospect of the price being lower. In accordance with the agreement come to between the Liverpool Amateur Photographic Association, the Manchester Amateur Photographic Society, and the Leeds Camera Club, each of which undertakes to hold an exhibition under the name of "The Northern Photographic Exhibition" every three years in rotation, Manchester held a carefully selected and well arranged show in the Manchester Athenæum early in May. Numerous plaques and honourable mentions were awarded by the judges, and it is felt that as these northern exhibitions continue year by year they will have to depend more and more on new work, and thus gradually become more equal contemporaries with the London exhibitions, robbing them of a certain amount of the popular support they have hitherto monopolised. In connection with the photographic recording of buildings, sites, and customs which are being swept away by the tide of civilisation, much definite progress has been made during the past year. The National Photographic Record Association has now accumulated nearly 4000 permanent prints, which are deposited with the British Museum, where they are available for reference. This institution, with Sir J. Benjamin Stone, M.P., as president, has been the means of stimulating the growth of similar institutions with a more local mission in various parts of the country, similar work having been taken up in some of the Colonies. An important meeting was held in Marseilles in October, under the ægis of the

Congrès International de la Documentation Photographique, General Sebert being president, and various questions in reference to record work were discussed, including the arrangement in libraries and method of access, the means of exchange and communication between the various museums and public bodies, indexing, and the establishment of a central office as a connecting link for all the existing societies, in order to facilitate the exchange of documents, and where a complete list of all record photographs could be kept for reference. Two county organisations have shown themselves alive to the work which lies close at hand. The Essex Photographic and Pictorial Survey held a successful meeting in Colchester in June, and in the same month the Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey held its annual meeting, under the presidency of Viscount Middleton, when a selection from the 2000 prints already collected was shown.

The only printing process introduced during the year which can claim to possess novelty is Ozobrome, invented by Mr. Thomas Manly, whereby by simple contact with a bromide print suitably prepared, and without the use of light, a carbon print may be made. This process seems to have met with a more favourable reception than Mr. Manly's previous invention, Ozotype.

By the death of Colonel J. Gale, on Aug. 5th, there is lost another of the few remaining links which connect the earliest days of pictorial photography with the present. His dainty and delicate landscape subjects, chosen chiefly in the least frequented recesses of the South Downs, marked a period and created a school in pictorial photography.

The fifty-first annual Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society was held, as in previous recent years, in the New Gallery, Regent Street; and contemporaneously The Photographic Salon held its fourteenth annual exhibition in the Galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, both institutions receiving more than the usual public support. These two London shows were, as usual, followed by a constant succession of minor exhibitions in the London suburbs and throughout the provinces; and in every direction there is evidence of increased and still increasing interest being taken in photography. Many leading manufacturers of photographic appliances and materials extended their works and built new premises, and the export of photographic commodities very largely increased. The competition between glass plates and celluloid films continued, and whilst the consumption of both increased it cannot be said that either forged ahead at the expense of the other. The use of orthochromatic methods became more general, and the benefits arising from the use of a dyed plate in conjunction with a light filter or screen of suitable intensity were more generally appreciated, with the consequent improvement in average amateur work.

Amongst the publications of the year must be counted "The Complete Photographer" by R. Child Bayley; "Cloud Studies," by Prof. Arthur W. Clayden, M.A., and numerous handbooks and smaller works of instruction; a selection of Sir Benjamin Stone's photographs of old English festivals, customs, etc., originally published by Cassell & Co. serially, being now obtainable bound in volumes.

**Phrenological Society, British**, founded 1886, incorporated '99, has for its objects the scientific study of phrenology, and the practical application of phrenology to the analysis of the mind and the delineation of individual character. It holds examinations and grants certificates. **Hon. Sec., Mr. G. Hart-Cox.** Office, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**Physical Education, National Society of**, aims at promoting the cause of physical education, grants certificates of proficiency in drill, and diplomas for gymnastics, etc. **Hon. Secs., E. Sully and W. M. Vardon.** Office, 37, Myddelton Square, London, E.C.

**Pichon, Stephen**, French statesman, was educated at Besançon, and on going up to Paris became an assistant of M. Clemenceau in '80 on the staff of *Justice*. He entered the Chamber in '85 as a Radical Republican, and fought strenuously against the Boulangist movement. In '93 he was defeated when standing for the Chamber again, and then entered on a diplomatic career. He was the French Minister in Peking at the time of the Boxer troubles, and was appointed Resident-General of Tunis in 1901. In October 1906 he accepted the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in M. Clemenceau's Cabinet.

**Picquart, General**, French soldier and statesman, was born at Strasburg in 1854, and ed. at St. Cyr '72-'74 and at the General Staff School '74-'76. He served with the Zouaves in Algeria, and then entered the infantry, gaining his captaincy in '80. He was appointed to the War Office staff '83, served in Tonquin '85-'88, became Professor at the Military School, rejoined the War Office '93, and was head of the Intelligence Department '95. He was a staunch supporter of the innocence of Dreyfus, and was for that reason sent to Tunis in '97. In Feb. '98 he was placed on the retired list, and afterwards imprisoned on a charge of revealing War Office secrets. He was one of the leading witnesses for Dreyfus at the Rennes court-martial in '99. In 1905 he was restored to the Active List with the rank of Brigadier-General, and in October became Minister of War in M. Clemenceau's administration.

**Pinero, Arthur Wing**, dramatic author, was b. in London in 1855. Commencing a legal career, he afterwards became connected with the stage, and acted at the Lyceum and Haymarket Theatres. Devoting himself to play-writing he produced his first piece, which was entitled "Two can Play at that Game," at the Lyceum. Other plays from his pen include "£200 a Year" ('77), "The Money Spinner" ('80), "The Squire" ('81), "Lords and Commons," ("80), "The Rocket" ('83), "The Magistrate" ('85), "Sweet Lavender," "The Profligate," "In Chancery," "Lady Bountiful," "The Times," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" ('93), "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and "The Benefit of the Doubt" ('95), "The Princess and the Butcher" ('97), "Trelawny of the Wells" ('98), "The Gay Lord Quex" ('99), "Iris" ('1901), "Letty" ('1903), and "A Wife without a Smile" ('1904). He also collaborated with Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Comyns Carr in "The Beauty Stone," a romantic musical drama produced in May '98. Address: Stillands, North Chapel, Sussex.

**Pius X.** His Holiness Pius X., the 258th Roman Pontiff, succeeded to the Pontificate on Aug. 4th, 1903. His name is Giuseppe (*Anglice*

Joseph) Sarto, and he was born June 2nd, 1835, at Riese, in the diocese of Treviso, his father being a minor municipal official. His relatives are still shopkeepers and people of the humble position. He was educated at Castelfranco and the diocesan seminary of Padua, and ordained priest Sept. 18th, 1858. He officiated nine years as curate at Tombolo, nine years as parish priest of Salzano; and in recognition of his services was made Canon and Chancellor of the diocese of Treviso in '75, the Bishop also appointing him spiritual director and religious instructor in the diocesan seminary. In '84 he was appointed Bishop of Mantua, and his conspicuous ability attracted the attention of Leo XIII., who made him a Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice in 1893. His charity and tact in the discharge of the duties of his high position brought him unbounded popularity, and he was more than once instrumental in settling serious strikes and labour disputes. When the foundation stone of the new Campanile was laid in April 1903 he performed the ceremony of benediction, and made special reference in his speech on the occasion to the historic glories of the House of Savoy. He also came into direct personal contact with the King and Queen of Italy while he was Cardinal, but he is credited with an inflexible resolve to maintain the rights and liberty of the Church. On the death of Leo XIII., July 20th, 1903, the Conclave met July 31st, and on Aug. 4th, at the seventh scrutiny, after a session of less than three days, elected Cardinal Sarto as Pope, and he chose to be known as Pope Pius X. His career, it will be seen, has been spent in the pastoral and episcopal service of the Church rather than in the paths of diplomatic and official service. He is described as possessing a fine physique, and being a man of personal fascination and splendid presence. He has always shown deep interest in social questions and the betterment of the life of the poor. His charity at Venice was proverbial, and "more than once," according to the *Dublin Review*, "the episcopal ring of the chief pastor of Venice was in pawn, in order that the cry of the indigent poor should not be left unheeded." It is said that the average annual expenses of the Vatican are about £286,400. Of this sum £20,000 are at the Pope's disposal, £28,000 go to those of the cardinals who reside in Rome, £18,400 to poor bishops, £72,000 for administration of apostolic palaces, £40,000 for diplomatic expenses, £60,000 for employés, £48,000 for schools and charities.

**Pobiedonostzeff, Constantine**, was b. at Moscow, 1827. He was Professor of Civil Law at Moscow, '59 to '65, and tutor to the Czar Alexander III. In '68 he was created a senator, in '72 elected a member of the Imperial Council, and after the accession of Alexander III. in '81, he was appointed Procurator of the Holy Synod, but he ceased to hold that office in 1905. His influence with his Imperial master has always been very considerable. In '68 he published "Cours de Droit Civile," and a manual of Civil Procedure. He has also translated "De Imitatione Christi" from the Latin of Thomas à Kempis. A volume of essays from his pen, translated into French, German, and English, and entitled "Reflections of a Russian Statesman," was published in England in '98. The general thesis of these essays is that autocracy is the only really suitable form of government. Among the most fallacious of political principles



is, he holds, that of the sovereignty of the people, out of it springing Parliamentary government, which he contends is the highest expression of egoism. See RUSSIA.

**Poet Laureate.** An office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1630. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. Mr. Alfred Austin (*q.v.*) is the present holder of the office.

**Political Parties.** The article on Parties in the United Kingdom will be found under PARLIAMENT, p. 427. In the case of the chief foreign countries, particulars of the leading political parties will be found in the articles on those countries given under their proper alphabetical headings.

**Polytechnic, Regent Street.** With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom the late Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in '80 the old Polytechnic, in Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The curriculum embraces over 500 classes weekly in upwards of 80 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal work, engineering, pottery work, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, etc. A Young Women's Institute has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and promises to be as successful as the latter. The Marlborough Rooms, acquired in '92, have been converted into one of the most commodious schools of art in London. Mr. J. E. K. Studd is Vice-President, Mr. R. Mitchell Director of Education, and the Secretary is Mr. Leonard H. Harris. Continental tours are also a feature of the Institute, over 6000 persons making use of them every year. They include cruises to Norway, visits to the Polytechnic chalets in Switzerland, where a considerable freehold has been purchased, and trips all over the Continent, Baltic, Madeira, etc.

## PORTUGAL.

### Sovereign.

Carlos I., King of Portugal, is the son of King Louis I., and was b. Sept. 28th, 1863. Prior to his accession to the throne he was known as the Duke of Braganza. In May '86 he married Marie Amélie, daughter of the Comte de Paris. He succeeded his father as King of Portugal Oct. 10th, '89. The heir to the throne is Luiz Philippe, Duke of Braganza, born March 21st, '87, who was in 1902 made a Knight of the Garter by King Edward VII. During the financial difficulties of '92 the King and the royal family renounced 20 per cent. of the endowments paid them by the nation, a sacrifice of £23,000 a year. His Majesty visited King Edward VII. at Windsor in 1902 and 1904; received President Loubet at Lisbon Oct. 27th, 1905, and returned the visit at Paris on Nov. 22nd of the same year.

### Government.

The Constitution of 1826 (amended in '52, '85, and '95) gives a special moderating power to the king. There are two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the *Cortes*. In case of a disagreement between the two legislative chambers, a committee of both decides, and if the committee disagree, the king decides. The Chamber of Peers consists of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to the princes of the blood and the twelve bishops of the continental dioceses. The nominated peers may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifications are imposed. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of members elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, to the number of 155, of whom 7 are elected by Portuguese colonies. The king has no veto on a law twice passed by both houses.

### Army and Navy, etc.

The army was reorganised on Oct. 1st, '99. The peace footing is 62,427, including 33,420 militia. The infantry of the line are 18,000, the cavalry 3032, the dragoons 1804, the light troops 1212, the field artillery 3375, and the horse artillery 479. The total number of guns is 448. The war footing is 100,264, including 52,675 militia. By a law introduced in Sept. '95, the service is 3 years with the colours, 5 with the first reserve and 4 with the second. The recruit contingent annually is about 15,000 men. There is in addition a colonial army of 10,000. The rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent. There are 4 military districts—Lisbon, Vizeu, Oporto, and Evora, with garrisons at the Azores and Madeira. The forces are disposed thus: 4 divisions of the active army; cavalry, artillery, and engineers, independent of the divisions, the garrison of Madeira and the Azores, and the troops of the reserve.

The number of men in the navy is about 5000, and, in addition, there are 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 25 commanders, 25 lieutenant-commanders, 80 lieutenants, 110 sub-lieutenants, 37 midshipmen, and 96 cadets. The age for retirement of a vice-admiral is 70 years, rear-admiral 66 years, and other officers 64 years.

Minister of Marine, A. de Sousa.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st was:—

	Built.	Projected.
Battleship . . . . .	1	—
Coast defence vessels . . . . .	—	2
Unprotected cruisers . . . . .	5	5
Torpedo destroyer . . . . .	1	—

The two coast-defence vessels are to be of 2500 tons displacement, and will steam 15 knots. There are four small docks at Lisbon.

A naval mutiny broke out in the warships at Lisbon in April 1906, the cause assigned being the undue severity of the officers. The ships were brought under the guns of the forts and the men surrendered. The ringleaders were severely punished.

For the administration of justice there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education,

though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. The capital, Lisbon, has a pop. of 357,000; and Oporto has a pop. of 172,421. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth in industrial occupations. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1486 miles of railway, of which 531 belong to the State.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

**Area** (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 35,490 sq. m.; pop. 5,423,132.

**The Azores**, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; area, 922 sq. m.; pop. 256,291. Capital, *Ponta Delgada*, on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal.

**The Madeira Islands** lie off the N.W. African coast, and are also governed as a province. Area, 314 sq. m.; pop. 150,574. Capital and port, *Funchal*, a fine town of 20,000 inhabitants.

**Revenue** (estimated), 1902-3, £12,203,000; expenditure, £12,415,000; imports, 1902, £12,019,532; exports, £7,350,936. Public debt, 1901, £171,723,502.

A change of Ministry took place in December 1905, the new Premier being Senhor Luciano de Castro. He was succeeded in March 1906 by Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, and he in turn by Senhor Franco in May.

**Ministry: Premier and Minister of the Interior**, Senhor João Franco.—*Finance*, Senhor Ernesto Driesel Schroter.—*Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Luiz de Magalhães.—*Justice*, Senhor José Novaes.—*Marine*, Senhor Ayres de Ornellas.—*War*, Senhor Antonio Vasconcellos Porto.—*Public Works*, Senhor Malheiro Rey-mão.

**British Minister** at Lisbon, The Hon. Sir F. Villiers, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*First Secretary*, H. D. Beaumont.—*Naval Attaché*, Captain F. R. W. Morgan, R.N., M.V.O.—*Military Attaché*, Col. H. C. Lowther, D.S.O.—*Commercial Attaché*, S. P. Cockerell.

**British Consuls:** H. L. Churchill (Lisbon), H. Grant (Oporto), E. R. E. Vicars (Madeira), W. Read (St. Michael's, Azores), W. Rice (Cape Verd), R. A. Becker (Marmugão).

**Minister in London**, Marquis de Soveral, 12, Gloucester Place, W.

### Colonies.

**Angola** is the name given to Portuguese South-West Africa, or Lower Guinea. It is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by German South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia was settled in July 1905. Estimated area, 517,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated officially at 19,400,000, but probably not more than 5,000,000. Capital, *St. Paul de Loanda*. Divided into six districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguela, Lunda, Huila, and Mossamedes. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the native owners under their tribal chiefs, the Bantus numbering several millions. There are 244 miles of railway in operation, the line running from Loanda to Ambacca. A line 1200 miles in length, from Lobito Bay in Benguela to Katanga and the

Tanganyika Co.'s concessions, is being constructed. A line from Mossamedes to the tableland of Chella is also being built. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the natives, but there are great agricultural and mining possibilities. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing; and minerals, including gold, are known to exist in paying quantities. There are several other companies at work in the colony. Imports, 1903, £1,150,600; 1904, 1,522,000; 1905, £1,366,400; exports, 1903, £1,080,900; 1904, £1,103,000; 1905, £961,300.

**British Consul**, H. G. Mackie (Loanda).

**Cape Verde Islands** lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal. Capital, *Fraia*. Coaling station, *St. Vincent*. Area, 1480 sq. m.; pop. 147,424. Chief products coffee, tamarinds and millet. The people are Portuguese and Negro. **British Consul**, W. Rice (St. Vincent).

**Portuguese East Africa** comprises the two districts of Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '01. The colony is administered by a **Royal Commissioner** appointed for three years. There is a military force of about 5000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the **Mozambique Company**, which has a royal charter. The **Nyasa Company**, which also has a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in Zambesia and other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the **Delagoa Bay**, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and the **Beira Railway**, which runs from the river Pungwé on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Umtali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. The **Quilimane Railway** is to be built from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, almost parallel to the Zambesi, with a total length of 153 miles. The chief ports are Mozambique, Quilimane, Beira, Chinde (pop. 2927), and Lorenzo Marques (pop. 9849). The principal exports are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. Area, about 300,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. Imports, 1905: Chinde, £89,633; Lorenzo Marques, £1,042,507; Beira, £212,089; Mozambique, £114,272; Quilimane, £41,671. Exports, 1904: Chinde, £64,313; Lorenzo Marques, £41,511; Beira, £89,440; Mozambique, £64,384; Quilimane, £31,166.

**British Consul-General**, Major J. Grey Baldwin (at Lorenzo Marques).

**British Consul**, R. C. F. Maugham (Beira).

**Guinea** lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio



Grande, and the island of Bolama. Area, 4400 sq. m.; pop. 820,000. Capital, Bolama. Chief port, Bissao. Principal products, rubber, wax, oil, and ivory.

British Consul, Captain C. F. Cromie, C.M.G. (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

**St. Thomé and Príncipe Islands**, in the Gulf of Guinea, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. Area, 454 sq. m.; pop. 42,103. Imports, 1900, £356,641; exports, 1901, £764,830.

**Goa** is a port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal, with Damão, on the coast 100 miles north of Bombay, and Diu, a small island 140 miles off Damão. The capital is Panjin, in Goa. There are a number of salt works in Goa. Area of Portuguese India, 1,638 sq. m.; pop. 531,800.

**Macao** is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. Area, 5 sq. m.; pop. 80,000.

**Timor** is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. Chief products, coffee and wax. Area, 7990 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.

## POST OFFICE REPORT AND STATISTICS.

The 1906 Report announced that Imperial Penny Postage has now been extended, so far as outward letters are concerned, to the whole of the Empire, with the exception of one or two small islands in the Pacific Ocean, and also to Egypt and the Soudan.

The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1906, was estimated as follows:—

	Number.	Increase per cent.	Average Number to each Person.
Letters . . . .	2,707,200,000	3'1	62'5
Post-cards . . . .	800,300,000	9'0	18'5
Halfpenny packets . . . .	891,600,000	5'7	20'6
Newspapers . . . .	185,400,000	3'3	4'3
Parcels . . . .	101,700,000	4'6	2'3
Total . . . .	4,686,200,000	4'6	108'2

The number of letters registered in the United Kingdom was 18,634,333, and that of parcels registered was 1,047,675. The total number of express services was 1,578,746. The numbers of undelivered postal packets were: Letters, 10,868,272, and postcards, 2,656,770; book packets, etc., 12,439,377; newspapers, 473,346; and parcels, 248,526. There were 320,041 registered letters and letters containing property posted with insufficient addresses. They contained £16,887 in cash and notes, and £656,845 in bills, cheques, money orders, etc. Letters to the number of 4599 were posted without any address at all, containing £9766 in various forms.

Inland money orders by post and telegraph numbered 10,758,785, representing an amount of £36,872,608; and foreign and colonial orders numbered 2,837,368, representing a value of £7,740,177. Postal orders numbered 97,271,000, representing a value of £38,770,000.

In the Savings Bank £42,300,617 was deposited and £42,096,037 withdrawn, the total sum standing to the credit of 9,963,049 depositors at the end of 1905 being £152,111,140. This amount was credited thus:—

	No. of Depositors.	Amount Deposited.	Average Deposit.
		£	£ s. d.
England and Wales . .	9,027,112	135,668,450	15 0 7
Scotland . .	451,627	6,205,339	13 14 10
Ireland . .	484,310	10,237,351	21 2 9
	9,963,049	152,111,140	15 5 4

The number of telegrams sent was 89,478,000, including 8,796,000 foreign telegrams and 6,649,000 press telegrams.

There were 23,283 post offices open on March 31st, 1906, with a staff of 195,432 (86,078 on the establishment), including 10,372 which are also telegraph offices, and 487 post offices open for trunk telephone business. There were 17,974,000 trunk-line conversations during the year. See TELEPHONES.

The number of parcels sent to and received from places abroad was: Despatched, 2,474,003; received, 1,431,035. According to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the goods exported and imported by Parcel Post during the last three years was:—

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Exports . .	3,475,707	3,778,558	4,175,661
Imports . .	1,306,251	1,377,943	1,530,368

The postal revenue was £17,064,023, and the expenditure £11,795,109, giving a net profit of £5,268,914. The telegraph revenue was £4,151,380, and the expenditure £4,906,087, a deficit of £754,707. The combined postal and telegraph revenue, therefore, was £21,215,403; the combined expenditure, £16,701,196; and the combined net revenue, £4,514,207.

**Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart.**, was b. in Paris in 1836, and is the son of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, an architect. He was ed. at Westminster School and Ipswich Grammar School, and studied art in English schools, and at Paris under Gleyre '56-9. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in '69, and an Academician in '76. In '71 a member of the Belgian Water Colour Society, and in '71 and again in '73 Slade Professor of Art at University College, London. He was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington for some years, and Director of the National Gallery '94-1904. In '96, on the death of Sir John Millais, he was elected to the Presidency of the Royal Academy. His best known pictures are "Israel in Egypt" '67, "Perseus and Andromeda" ('72), "Atalanta's Race" ('76), "A Visit to Æsculapius" ('80—now in the National Gallery of British Art), "The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" ('91), "Helen and Hermia" (1900), "The Storm Nymphs" (1903). Knighted '97; baronet 1902. Lady Poynter died on June 12th, 1906.

## H.M. MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at his pleasure. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and the principal Colonial Governors, and frequently upon respected politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction. Occasionally in recent years a Colonial statesman of eminence has been appointed, and in '97 all the Premiers of the self-governing colonies, who by invitation officially attended the celebration in London of the Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the late Queen Victoria, were added. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace.

The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to His Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the Privy Council before being issued.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Board of Education was a Committee of the Privy Council; and there are still a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee (see p. 251) for appellate business. It is provided by statute that certain of the colonial judges, acting or retired, who may have been appointed members of the Privy Council, shall be members of this last Committee.

*The Privy Council in Ireland.*

The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-

Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Nov. 30th, 1906. The word "Peer" is intended to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given in "Peerage" under the heading PARLIAMENT; and "M.P." is meant to refer the reader to the biographical list of the House of Commons also under PARLIAMENT. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

## I. THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Lord President*—Earl of Crewe.

- Aberdeen, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Acland, A. H. Dyke. (Aug. '92.) B. '47; E. Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, Fellow of Balliol College; Liberal M.P. for Yorks, West Riding (Rotherham D.), from '85 to '99; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '92-5; author of a "Handbook on English Political History," and of "Working Men Co-operators." Westholme, Scarborough; 28, Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform, Athenæum, Cobden.  
 Acland-Hood, Sir Alexander F., Bart. (Nov. 1904.) M.P.  
 Akers-Douglas, Aretas. (June '91.) M.P.  
 Allerton, Lord. (June '90.) Peer.  
 Althorp, Viscount. (Aug. '92.) Peer.  
 Alverstone, Lord. (May 1900.) Peer.  
 Ancaster, Earl of. (Mar. '80.) Peer.  
 Argyll, Duke of. (Mar. '75.) Peer.  
 Arnold-Forster, Hugh Oakeley. (Oct. 1903.) M.P.  
 Ashbourne, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.  
 Ashcombe, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.  
 Ashley, Hon. Anthony Evelyn Melbourne. (June '91.) B. '36; s. 7th E. Shaftesbury. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '63; Private Sec. Ld. Palmerston '58 and '59-65; Parliamentary Sec. to Bd. of Trade '80-82; Under Col. Sec. '82-5; M.P. Poole '74-80, I. of Wight '80-85.  
 Asquith, Herbert Henry. (Aug. '92.) M.P.  
 Atkinson, Lord. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.  
 Avebury, Lord. (Feb. '90.) Peer.  
 Aubrey-Fletcher, Sir Henry. (Dec. 1901.) M.P.  
 Balfour, A. J. (June '85.) M.P.  
 Balfour, Gerald. (Nov. 1900.)  
 Balfour of Burleigh, Lord. (June '92.) Peer.  
 Barnes, Sir John Gorell. (Feb. 1905.) President of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court 1905.  
 Barton, Sir Edmund. (Jan. 1901.) See special biography.  
 Beauchamp, Earl. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.  
 Belper, Lord. (July '95.) Peer.  
 Bertie, Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.V.O. K.C.B. (Mar. 1903.)  
 Birrell, Augustine. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.  
 Bond, Sir Robert. (Aug. 1902.) B. '37. Premier and Colonial Sec. of Newfoundland since 1900. K.C.M.G.



- Bonser**, Sir John Winfield. (Nov. 1901.) B. '47. *E.* at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Loughborough, Halifax Grammar School, and Christ's Coll., Camb. Called to the bar '72; was Att.-Gen. Straits Settlements '83-94, when he was app. Chief Justice, and in the same year Chief Justice of Ceylon.
- Booth**, Charles. (June 1904.) See special biography.
- Brackenbury**, General Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A. (Feb. 1904.) B. 37; *E.* at Eton and Woolwich; served in India '57-8; Franco-German war '70-1; Ashanti war '73-4; Zulu war '79-80; and Egypt '84-5; President Ordnance Committee '96-9. 23, Hanover Square, W.
- Brampton**, Lord. (Mar. '99.) Peer.
- Breadalbane**, Marquis of. (May '80.) Peer.
- Brodrick**, William St. John Fremantle. (Jan. '97.)
- Brownlow**, Earl. (July '87.) Peer.
- Bruce**, Sir Gainsford. (June 1904.)
- Brunner**, Sir J. T., Bart. (June 1906.) M.P.
- Byce**, James. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Buculeuch**, Duke of. (Dec. 1901.) Peer.
- Burgholere**, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Burns**, John. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Burt**, Thomas. (Jan. 1906.) M.P.
- Bunsen**, Sir Maurice W. E. de, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., G.C.B. (Feb. 1906.)
- Buxton**, Sidney Charles. (Dec. 1905.)
- Cadogan**, Earl. (June '85.) Peer.
- Campbell**, J. H. A. (July '98.) M.P.
- Campbell-Bannerman**, Sir Henry. (Nov. '84.) M.P.
- Cantebury**, Randall Thomas, Archbishop of, G.C.V.O. (Feb. 1903.) See PEERS.
- Carrington**, Earl. (July '81.) Peer.
- Carson**, Sir E. H., K.C. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Cartwright**, Hon. Sir Richard John. (Nov. 1902.) B. '35; *E.* Trinity Coll., Dublin. Was Finance Minister of the Canadian Government '73-8; and has been Minister of Trade and Commerce since '96. G.C.M.G.
- Cassel**, Sir Ernest. (Aug. 1902.) B. '52; *E.* at Cologne. A merchant of London who received the honour of K.C.M.G. for services rendered in connection with Egypt. Gave £200,000 for charitable purposes, which the King applied to the foundation of sanatoria for persons suffering from tuberculosis. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Causton**, R. R. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Cavendish**, Victor C. W. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Cawdor**, Earl. (Mar. 1905.) Peer.
- Chamberlain**, Joseph. (May '80.) M.P.
- Chamberlain**, Joseph Austen. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Chaplin**, H. (June '85.)
- Charles**, Sir Arthur. (July 1903.)
- Chesham**, Lord. (July 1901.) Peer.
- Chesterfield**, Earl of. (Apr. '94.) Peer.
- Cholmondeley**, Marquis of. (July 1901.) Peer.
- Christian**, H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., G.C.V.O. (Aug. '94.) B. '31; *m.*, '66, H.R.H. Princess Helena; is a general in the army; High Steward of Windsor; created "Royal Highness" by English warrant.
- Clarendon**, Earl of. (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Cohen**, Arthur, K.C. (Nov. 1905.)
- Collings**, Jesse. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Collins**, Sir Richard Henn. (Nov. '97.) B. '42, being a son of Stephens Collins, Q.C., of Dublin. Called bar Mid. Temple '67; Q.C. '83; was joint ed. of "Smith's Leading Cases"; Judge Q.B. Division '91-7; a Lord Justice of Appeal, '97-1901, when he was app. Master of the Rolls; was an arbitrator on the Venezuelan Boundary Question; Chm. of the War Funds Committee of Inquiry 1900. 2, Bramham Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum*.
- Connaught**, H.R.H. Duke of. (May '71.) See special biography.
- Courtney**, Lord. (Jan. '89.) Peer.
- Coventry**, Earl of. (Aug. '77.) Peer.
- Cozens-Hardy**, Sir Herbert H. (Nov. 1901.) Lord Justice, Court of Appeal, 1901. B. '38; *E.* Amersham School and Univ. College, London (Fellow); Bench Lincoln's Inn; took silk '82; Judge Chancery Division of High Court '99-1901. Liberal M.P. North Norfolk '85-99.
- Crewe**, Earl of. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Cromer**, Earl of. (Sept. 1900.) Peer.
- Cross**, Viscount. (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- Crossley**, Sir Savile Brinton. (Dec. 1902.)
- Curzon** of Kedleston, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.
- Dalrymple**, Sir Chas., Bart. (Dec. 1905.) Ex-M.P.
- Darley**, Sir Frederick M., G.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice Supreme Court, New South Wales. (Nov. 1905.)
- Dartmouth**, Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
- Davey**, Lord. (Nov. '93.) Peer.
- Day**, Sir John Charles. (March 1902.) B. '26; *E.* at St. Gregory's, Downside, and London Univ.; called to the bar '49; Q.C. '72; bencher '73. App. a judge Queen's Bench Div. '82; was Pres. of the Belfast Commn. '86, and a member of the Parnell Commn. '88-9.
- Derby**, Earl of. (April '78.) Peer.
- Devonshire**, Duke of. (Feb. '66.) Peer.
- Dickson**, Charles Scott. (Oct. 1903.)
- Dilke**, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart. (Dec. '82.) M.P.
- Dimsdale**, Sir Joseph Cockfield. (Dec. 1902.)
- Dorington**, Sir John Edward. (Aug. 1902.)
- Ducie**, Earl of. (July '59.) Peer.
- Dudley**, Earl of. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Dunedin**, Lord. (1896.) Peer.
- Durand**, Sir Henry Mortimer. (Feb. 1901.) B. '50. *E.* Blackheath School; called to the bar Lincoln's Inn '72; entered Bengal Civil Service '73; was Political Sec. to Earl Roberts during Kabul campaign '79, Sec. Foreign Dept. '85-94, Min. and Consul-Gen. at Teheran '94-1900, Amb. at Madrid, 1900-3, when he was app. Amb. at Washington. G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Dyke**, Sir W. H., Bart. (April '80.)
- Edwards**, Sir Fleetwood, K.C.B. (Oct. '95.) B. '42. Entered R.E. '63; Maj. '83, Lieut.-Col. 90; A.D.C. to Gov. of Bermuda '67-9; attached to the special Embassy during the Berlin Congress '78; Assist. Keeper Privy Purse, and Assist. Private Sec. to her late Majesty, '78-95; Keeper of the Privy Purse, '95-1900. G.C.V.O.
- Egerton**, Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Jan. 1904.) Ambassador to Italy.
- Elgin**, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Elliot**, Hon. Sir Henry George. (June 67.) B. '17; 2nd son of 2nd E. Minto. Was many years in dip. service; was Min. at Copenhagen '58-9, Naples '59-62, Greece '62-3, Italy '63-6, Turkey '66-77, Vienna '77-84; retired '84; G.C.B.

- Ellis, J. E. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.  
 Eversley, Lord. (Dec. '80.) Peer.  
 Farquharson, Robert, M.D. (June 1906.)  
 Ex-M.P. West Aberdeenshire.  
 Farwell, Sir George. (June 1906.) Lord  
 Justice of Appeal.  
 Fellowes, Ailwyn. (Mar. 1905.) M.P.  
 Fergusson, Sir James, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.,  
 C.I.E. (Nov. '68.)  
 Field, Lord. (Mar. '90.) Peer.  
 Fife, Duke of. (May '80.) Peer.  
 Finch, George H. (Dec. 1902.) M.P.  
 Finlay, Sir Robert B. (June 1905.)  
 Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald. (Nov. 1900, and of the  
 Irish Privy Council since '79.) B. '37. Irish  
 bar '60, English bar '61; Q.C. '72, Sol.-Gen.  
 Ireland '77-8; a Lord Justice of Appeal,  
 Ireland, since '78.  
 Foljambe, Francis John Savile. (Nov. '95.) B.  
 '30. M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High  
 Steward of East Retford.  
 Forrest, Sir John. (July '97.) Treasurer  
 Australian Commonwealth 1905.  
 Foster, Sir Walter. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.  
 Fowler, Sir Henry H. (June '86.) M.P.  
 Fry, Sir Edward. (April '83.) B. '27. Called  
 to bar '54; Q.C. '69; Judge of High Court  
 '77; Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92; was '97-8  
 Chm. of the Royal Comm. of Inquiry into the  
 Procedure and Practice of the Irish Land  
 Commn.  
 Fry, Lewis. (Jan. 1901.) B. '32. A solicitor  
 '54, and was senior member of the firm of Fry,  
 Abbot, & Co., Bristol; M.P. for Bristol '78-85,  
 N. Bristol '85-92 and '95-1900; Chm. of the  
 Parliamentary Committee on Town Holdings  
 '86-92; Chm. of the Bristol School Board '71-80.  
 Gladstone, Herbert J. (Mar. '94.) M.P.  
 Gordon-Lennox, Lord Walter. (Nov. '91.) B.  
 '65; 4th son of D. of Richmond; E. Eton and  
 Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury  
 '87-8; Treasurer H.M. Household '91-2; M.P.  
 Chichester Div. (C.) '88-94. Carlton.  
 Gorst, Sir J. E. (Feb. '90.)  
 Goschen, Viscount. (Nov. '65.) Peer.  
 Goschen, Sir William Edward, G.C.V.O.,  
 K.C.M.G. (May 1905.) H.M. Ambassador  
 at Vienna 1905. B. 1847; entered Diplomatic  
 Service; 3rd Sec. '73; 2nd Sec. '77; Sec. '81;  
 Sec. of Legation at Peking '85; Copenhagen  
 '88, and afterwards at Lisbon; Sec. of Embassy  
 Washington '93, St. Petersburg '94; Minister  
 at Belgrade '98, Copenhagen 1900. K.C.M.G.  
 1901. Married in '75 Harriet, d. of Mr.  
 Darius Clarke.  
 Grey, Sir Edward. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.  
 Griffiths, Sir Samuel Walker. (Jan. 1901.) B. '45.  
 E. Sydney Univ.; called Queensland bar '67,  
 and is also a member of the bars of Victoria  
 and N.S. Wales; member L.A. of Queensland  
 '72, Q.C. '76, Att.-Gen. '74-8 and '90-3; Premier  
 of Queensland '83-8 and '90-3; Chief Justice  
 since '93, and Lieut.-Gov. also since '99;  
 President Col. Conf. of Australasia in '88 and  
 other years. Appointed Chief Justice of  
 the Supreme Court of Australia in 1903.  
 G.C.M.G.  
 Haldane, Richard Burdon. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.  
 Halsbury, the Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.  
 Halsey, Thos. F. (Jan. 1901.)  
 Hamilton, Lord G. (April '78.) M.P.  
 Harcourt, Lewis. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.  
 Hardinge, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,  
 C.B. (Mar. 1904.) See special biography.  
 Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart. (Mar.  
 '74.) B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he  
 became admiral on retired list, having seen  
 much active service in Crimean campaign and  
 elsewhere, and received three war medals.  
 M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80,  
 Wigtown Dist. '80-85; a Lord of the Ad-  
 miralty '66-8; G.C.B.  
 Hayter, Sir Arthur, Bart. (June '94.)  
 Heneage, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Hertford, Marquis of. (Feb. '79.) Peer.  
 Hibbert, Sir John. (Feb. '86.) B. '24; M.P. for  
 Oldham '62-74, '77-86, '92-5; called to bar  
 Inner Temple '49; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire;  
 Chm. Lancashire C.C.; Sec. Loc. Gov. Board  
 '72-4 and '80-3; Under Sec. State, Home De-  
 partment '83-4; Sec. Admiralty in the Glad-  
 stone Ministry of '86; Fin. Sec. Treasury '84-5  
 and '92-5; K.C.B.  
 Hill, Lord Arthur. (June '85.) B. '46, being  
 younger son of the 4th Marquis of Down-  
 shire. Held a commission in 2nd Life Guards  
 '65-8; is a J.P. Sussex, Berks, and co. Down,  
 being also D.L. of the last-named county;  
 was Lieut.-Col. Middx. Art. Vol. '85-7; M.P.  
 co. Down '80-5, W. Down '85-98; was Com-  
 ptroller H.M. Household, and junior Con-  
 servative Whip, '85-92 and '95-8. 74, Eaton  
 Place, S.W.  
 Hime, Hon. Sir Albert Henry. (Aug. 1902.)  
 B. '42; E. Trinity Coll., Dublin, and R.M.A.  
 Woolwich. Lieut. Royal Engineers '61; Capt.  
 '74; served in the Zulu war '79, Major '81 and  
 Lieut.-Col. '83, when he retired. Commr.  
 between Natal and the Orange Free State  
 '84-5; Acting Colonial Sec. Natal, '89-93;  
 Minister of Lands and Works '97; and Prime  
 Minister '99-1903. K.C.M.G.  
 Hobhouse, Henry. (Dec. 1902.)  
 Huntly, Marquis of. (Mar. '81.) Peer.  
 James of Hereford, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.  
 Jersey, Earl of. (June '90.) Peer.  
 Kekewich, Mr. Justice (Nov. 1906.) Senior  
 Chancery Judge.  
 Kelvin, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.  
 Kennaway, Sir John. (Jan. '97.) M.P.  
 Kenrick, W. (Feb. '99.) B. '31. Represented  
 Birmingham, North, as a Liberal Unionist  
 from '85-99. E. at Brighton and Univ. Coll.  
 London, where he obtained the gold medal  
 in chemistry; an ironfounder; J.P. and  
 Alderman for Birmingham m. a sister of  
 the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.  
 Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. S. (June 1904.) M.P.  
 Kingston, Hon. Charles Cameron. (July '97.)  
 Kintore, Earl of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.  
 Kitson, Sir James, Bart. (June 1906.) M.P.  
 Knox, Sir Ralph Henry, K.C.B. (July 1903.)  
 Accountant-Gen. War Office, '82-97; Perma-  
 nent Under-Sec. of State for War '97-1901.  
 Knutsford, Viscount. (Sept. '85.) Peer.  
 Labouchere, Henry. (Feb. 1906.) Ex-M.P.  
 Proprietor and editor *Truth*.  
 Lansdowne, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.  
 Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish. (April '94.) B.  
 '41; son of the late Right Hon. W. S. Sebright  
 Lascelles; entered dip. service '61; 2nd Sec.  
 '71; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria  
 '79; Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. to  
 Roumania '87; Persia '91; Russia '94; Ger-  
 many, '95; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
 Laurier, Sir Wilfrid. (July '97.) See special  
 biography.  
 Lindley, Lord. (Dec. '81.) Peer.  
 Linnithgow, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.  
 Lister, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.



- Liverpool**, Earl of. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.  
**Llandaff**, Viscount. (Aug. '86.) Peer.  
**Lloyd-George**, David. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.  
**Lockwood**, Lieut.-Col. Mark. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.  
**London**, Bishop of. (May 1901.) Peer.  
**Londonderry**, Marquis of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.  
**Long**, Walter. H. (July '95.) M.P.  
**Lopes**, Sir Massey, Bart. (July '85.) B. '18.  
 M.P. Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85; Lord of the Admiralty '74-80.  
**Loreburn**, Lord. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.  
**Lowther**, James William. (July '98.) M.P.  
**Lyall**, Sir Alfred Comyn. (Aug. 1902.) B. '35; E. at Eton. Sir Alfred was Home Sec. in India '73-8; Foreign Sec. '78-82; and Lieut.-Gov. of the N.-W. Provinces '82-8. Formerly Sir Robert Rede's lecturer at Cambridge; hon. LL.D. '91; and author of a volume of Indian legends in verse. K.C.B., G.C.I.E.  
**Lytelton**, Hon. Alfred (Oct. 1903.) M.P.  
**Macartney**, W. G. E. (Dec. 1900.) M.P.  
**Macdonald**, Sir John Hay Athol. (Aug. '85.) B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; some years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps; app. Oct. '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Div. of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.  
**MacDonnell**, Sir Antony Patrick, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. (Aug. 1902.) B. '44. Has filled a series of important offices under the Indian Government, among them those of Acting Chief Commr. Burma, Chief Commr. Central Provinces, Acting Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal, Memb. of Council of the Viceroy, and Lieut.-Gov. N.W. Provinces and Chief Commr. of Oudh. App. 1902 Under-Sec. to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland. See IRELAND.  
**Macnaghten**, Lord, G.C.M.G. (Jan. '87.) Peer.  
**Malet**, Sir Edward Baldwin. (Mar. '85.) B. '37. Joined dip. service '54; Agent and Consul; Gen. in Egypt '79-83; Min. at Brussels '83-4; Ambass. at Berlin '84-95, when he retired; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
**Manchester**, Duke of. (Feb. 1906.) Peer.  
**Marlborough**, Duke of. (Feb. '99.) Peer.  
**Mathew**, Sir James Charles. (Nov. 1901.) B. '30. E. Trin. Coll., Dublin. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '54; a Judge of the High Court '81-1901; Lord Justice of Appeal 1901-6; Chm. of the Council of Legal Education since '95, and Treas. of Lincoln's Inn 1900-1.  
**Maxwell**, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart. (Aug. '97.)  
**Mellor**, John William. (Mar. '86)  
**Milner**, Viscount. (July 1901.) Peer.  
**Milner**, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June 1902.)  
**Minto**, Earl of. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.  
**Monson**, Sir Edmund John, Bart. (July '93.) B. '34; s. 6th Lord Monson. Entered dip. service '56; Sec. to Visct. (then Lord) Lyons at Washington '58-63; Consul to Azores '69-71; Consul-Gen. Hungary '71-9; Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. Uruguay '79-84; Envoy Extraord. and Min. Plen. to the Rep. of Paraguay '84-5; Denmark '85-8; Athens '88-92; Brussels '92; Vienna '93-6, when he was appointed to Paris; Bart. 1904; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.  
**Morley**, Arnold. (Aug. '92.) B. '49. M.P. Nottingham '80-85; E. Div., '85-95; called bar Inner Temple '73; Patronage Sec. to the Treas. '86; principal G.L. whip '86-92; Postmaster-General '92-5; Member Senate Camb. Univ.  
**Morley**, John. (Feb. '86.) M.P.  
**Moulton**, Sir John Fletcher. (Feb. 1906.) Lord Justice of Appeal.  
**Mowatt**, Sir Francis, G.C.B. (June 1906.) Permanent Sec. to the Treasury '94-1903.  
**Mount-Edgcombe**, Earl of. (May '79.) Peer.  
**Nelson**, Sir Hugh Muir. (July '97.) B. '35. E. Edin. High Sch. and Univ.; Premier of Queensland, '93-8; app. Pres. Leg. Council, '98; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon.; K.C.M.G.  
**Nielson**, Sir Arthur, Bt., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.; appointed H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg in Nov. 1905. (May 1905.)  
**Noel**, Gerard James. (May '74.) B. '23. Formerly in army; M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire 47-83; a Lord of Treas. 66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.  
**Norfolk**, Duke of. (July, '95.) Peer.  
**North**, Sir Ford. (Mar. 1900.) B. '30; E. Winchester and Oxford (B.A. '52); called to the bar Inner Temple '56; Q.C. '77; Benchers '81; app. Judge of the Queen's Bench '81, but transferred to the Chancery Div. Courts '83; retired '99. 76, Queensborough Terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.; Athenæum Club.  
**Northumberland**, Duke of. (Mar. '74.) Peer.  
**O'Connor**, Sir Nicholas Roderick. (Mar. '96.) B. '44; son of P. H. O'Connor, of Dundermott, Roscommon. Entered dip. service '66; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '87-92; Minister to China '92-6; Minister at St. Petersburg '96-8, when he was appointed to Constantinople. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
**Onslow**, Earl of. (May 1903.) Peer.  
**Ortway**, Sir Arthur John, Bart. (July '85.) B. '22. Formerly in army; M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85; Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means '83-5.  
**Paget**, Sir Richard Horner, Bt. (Nov. '95.) B. '32. M.P. E. Somerset '65-9; Mid. '68-85; Wells D. '85-95; D.L., J.P., Chm. C.C., Somerset; served in the Army from '48 to '63, and has been Capt. N. Somerset Yeoman, and Lieut.-Col. 3rd Somerset Batt. R.V.; has been also Chm. Somerset Quarter Sess. and of Somerset C.C.  
**Palles**, Christopher. (Nov. '92.) B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4; Lord Ch. Baron (Ireland) since '74.  
**Palmer**, George W. (June 1906.) Ex-M.P. for Reading.  
**Pearson**, Sir Charles J. (Nov. '91.) M.P. (C.) Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univ. '90-96. B. '43; E. Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Univs., and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon (Gaisford Prize, Prose '62, Verse '63, B.A. 1st class '65, M.A. '68); called to the Scotch and English bars '70; Q.C. and Sol.-Gen. Scotland '90; P.C. '91; Lord-Adv. '91-2 and '95; Dean of Faculty '92-5; Sheriff of Chancery '85-8; Procurator of the Church of Scotland '86-90; knighted '87; Lord of Session since '96. 7, Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh. *Carlton and Conservative.*  
**Peel**, Viscount. (May '84.) Peer.  
**Pembroke**, Earl of. (July '95.) Peer.  
**Plunkett**, Sir Francis Richard, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Feb. 1901.) B. '35. Entered dip. service '55, Min. and Consul-Gen. Japan '83-7, Min. Stockholm '88-93, Brussels '93-1900, and Vienna since the latter year.  
**Plymouth**, Viscount. (Feb. '91.) Peer.

- Poltimore, Lord. (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Ponsonby-Fane, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon, G.C.B., I.S.O. (Mar. 1901.) B. '24. Entered Foreign Office '40; was Private Sec. to Lord Palmerston '46, to Earl Granville '51, and to Earl of Clarendon '53; Comptroller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Depmt. and Extra Gentleman Usher to her late Majesty '57, and Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter '59; Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State and a Gentleman Usher, 1901.
- Portland, Duke of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Probyn, Sir Dighton MacNaghten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., V.C. (Feb. 1901.) B. '33. Entered the Army '49, became a General '88; served on Trans-Indus frontier '52-7, and went afterwards through the Indian Mutiny, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at the assault and capture of Delhi; has also served at Lucknow, Agra (where he earned his V.C.), and Cawnpore, and was in the '60 campaign in China; Equerry to the King during his tour, when Prince of Wales, in India, and in '77 was app. a member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; is Keeper of the Privy Purse to his Majesty.
- Rathmore, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.
- Rayleigh, Lord. (1905.) Peer.
- Reay, Lord. (Feb. 1906.) Peer.
- Reid, Hon. George Houston. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Revelstoke, Lord. (Dec. 1902.) Peer.
- Ribblesdale, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Ripon, Marquis of. (April '63.) Peer.
- Roberts, Earl. (Mar. 1901.) Peer.
- Robertson, Edmund, K.C. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Robertson, Lord. (Nov. '88.) Peer.
- Romer, Sir Robert. (March '99.) B. '40, being the s. of a musical composer and publisher; m. Betty, daughter of Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*; ed. Cambridge (sen. wrangler and Smith's Prizeman '63.) After being for two years professor of mathematics Queen's Coll. Cork, was called to the bar '67; became Q.C. '81; Chancery Judge '90; Lord Justice of Appeal '99-1906; was in 1900 Chm. of the Committee for inquiry as to War Hospitals in S. Africa. G.C.B.
- Rosebery, Earl of. (Aug. '81.) Peer.
- Rothschild, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Round, James. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart. (Nov. '96.) B. '29. Entered dip. service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. in Chili '72; Min. Res. Swiss Confed. '78-9, Argentine Rep. '79-81; Stockholm 81-4, Athens '84-8, the Hague '88-96; Ambas. at Vienna, '96-1900. Succ. to the baronetcy '77. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- St. Aldwyn, Viscount. (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Salisbury, Marquis of. (Oct. 1903.) Peer.
- Sanders, J. S., C.V.O. (Dec. 1905.) Private Sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour.
- Sandhurst, Lord. (Nov. 1906.) Peer.
- Satow, Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G. (July 1906.)
- Scoble, Sir Andrew Richard. (Dec. 1901.) B. '31; E. City of London School; called to the bar '56, Q.C. '76; bencher of Lincoln's Inn '79, and Treasurer '99. Was Advocate-Gen. of Bombay from '70-77; app. member of the Council of Gov. Gen. of India '86, which office he held until '91. In '92 Sir Andrew was elected M.P. for Hackney, Central div., and he remained representative of the constituency until the General Election of 1900. K.C.S.I.
- Scott, Sir Charles Stewart. (July '98.) B. '38. Entered dip. service '58; 3rd Sec. '65; Sec. of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Coburg, '79; afterwards at Waldeck and Berlin; Minister at Switzerland '88; Plenipotentiary to Labour Conference, Berlin, '90; Minister at Copenhagen '93-8; Ambassador at St. Petersburg, '98-1904. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Selborne, Earl of. (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Sefton, Earl of. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
- Shaw, Thomas, K.C. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Selby, Viscount. ('95.) Peer.
- Shuttleworth, Lord. (April '86.) Peer.
- Sinclair, John. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Smith, J. Parker. (1905.)
- Smith, Samuel. (Nov. 1906.) Former M.P. Flintshire.
- Smith, Sir C. Clementi, G.C.M.G. (June 1906.)
- Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. (Mar. '74.) B. '49; 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80; Comptroller of the Household '74-9.
- Spencer, Earl. (July '59.) Peer.
- Sprigg, Sir John Gordon, G.C.M.G. (July '97.)
- Stalbridge, Lord. (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Stanley, Lord. (Oct. 1903.)
- Stirling, Sir James. (Nov. 1900.) B. '36. E. at Aberdeen Univ. and Trin. Coll. Camb. (Senior Wrangler '60); called bar (Lincoln's Inn) '62, Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury '81-6, Judge of the High Court (Chancery Div.) '86-1900; Lord Justice of Appeal 1900-6.
- Strong, Sir Samuel Henry. (July '97.) B. '25. Called to the bar Ontario '49; Q.C. '63; bencher Law Society, Upper Canada, '60; Vice-Chan. Ontario '69; Judge Ontario '74, and of the Dominion '75; Chief Justice Canada '92; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.
- Stuart-Wortley, Charles B. (Feb. '96.) M.P.
- Sudeley, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Suffield, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Talbot, John Gilbert. (July '97.) M.P.
- Taschereau, Hon. Sir Henri Elzéar. (May 1904.) Ex-Chief Justice of Canada.
- Taubman-Goldie, Sir George Dashwood. (July '98.) B. '46, being a son of Col. Goldie-Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man. Received a military education and is Lieut. R.E.; travelled much in Africa; founded and was Deputy-Governor of the Royal Niger Co. '86-95; Governor '95-9, resigning upon the administration of the territory being taken over by the Government. President R.G.S. and member War Stores Commission 1905. K.C.M.G. 11, Queen's Gate Gardens. Naval and Military.
- Tennyson, Lord. (July 1905.) Peer.
- Thurlow, Lord. (April '86.) Peer.
- Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart. (June '82.) B. '38; E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. M.P. Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton Div., '87-97. Lord of the Admiralty '69, Sec. to the Admiralty '80-2. Chief Sec. for Ireland, Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) '84; Sec. for Scotland '86 and '92-95. Sir George gained an enviable distinction in the world of letters by his "Life of Lord Macaulay," his uncle. He is also the author of some humorous political verses entitled "The Ladies in Parliament." Wallington, Cambo, Northumberland. *Reform and Athenæum*.
- Turner, Sir George. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Tweedmouth, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.



de Villiers, Sir John Henry. (July '97.) B. '42; called to bar Inner Temple '65; was for many years member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope; became President in '73; Att.-Gen. Cape Colony '72-4; since when he has been Chief Justice Cape. The right hon. and learned gentleman was one of the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '81, and represented the Cape at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in 94. K.C.M.G.

Waldegrave, Earl. (Feb. '97.) Peer.

Waleran, Lord. (Mar. '99.) Peer.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (July '94.) See special biography.

Way, Sir Samuel James, Bart. (May '97.) B. '36. Called to the bar S. Australia '61; Q.C. '71; Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74; elected to the Central Bd. of Education and Mem. of the House of Assembly, and app. Att.-Gen. '75; Vice-Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '77; administered the govt. of S. Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '83; Chief Justice S. Australia since '76; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.

Wenlock, Lord. (Mar. 1901.) Peer.

West, Sir Algernon Edward. (Mar. '94.) B. 1832; Commr. Board of Inland Revenue '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81; Chm. '81-92; J.P. Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private sec. to the late Mr. Gladstone; G.C.B.

Wharton, John Lloyd. (July '97.) M.P.

Whiteway, Sir William Vallance. (July '97.) B. '28. Called to the bar Newfoundland '52; Q.C. '62; Speaker of the House of Assembly '65-9; Sol.-Gen. '73-8; Premier and Att.-Gen. '78-85 and '89-94. Sir William was in '77 counsel for the colony at the Halifax Fishery Commission, receiving for his services the thanks of H.M. Government and a vote of thanks from both branches of the Colonial Legislature. In '90-1 he was one of the official delegates to London on the Fisheries question. In '95 he again took office as Premier and Att.-Gen., but resigned after the elections of Nov. '97. Hon. D.C.L. Oxon.; K.C.M.G.

Williams, Sir Roland B. Vaughan. (Nov. '97.) B. '38, being himself a son of a well-known judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '89; a Judge Q.B. Division '90-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, Trebovir Road, S.W. Athenæum.

Wills, Sir Alfred. (Dec. 1905.) Judge King's Bench Div., retired 1905.

Wilson, Sir Arthur. (March 1902.) B. '37; E. Dublin Univ.; called to the bar '62; reporter for Incorporated Council of Law Reporting '65-7; puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta '78-92, since when he has been the legal adviser and solicitor to the Sec. for India. K.C.I.E.

Wodehouse, Edmond Robert. (July '98.)

Wolf, Sir Henry Drummond. (June '85.) B. '30. M.P. (C.) Christchurch '74-80, Portsmouth '80-85; Min. to Persia '88-91, Roumania '91-2, Spain '92-1900; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; was one of the now historic "Fourth Party."

Wyndham, George. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.

Yarborough, Earl of. (Nov. '90.) Peer.

York, Archbishop of. (July '91.) Peer.

Young, G. (Aug. '72.) B. '19. Scotch bar '40 M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist. '65-74; Sol.-Gen. for

Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advoc. '69-74; app. a judge of Court of Session '74.

Zetland, Marquis of. (Nov. '89.) Peer.

*Clerk of the Council*—Almeric Fitzroy, Esq.  
*Chief Clerk*—J. H. Harrison, Esq.

## II. THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

*The Lord-Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland*—The Right Hon. John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.

Abercorn, Duke of. ('87.) Peer.

Allerton, Lord. ('91.) Peer.

Andrews, Thomas. (1903.) Chairman Belfast and co. Down Railway Co.; member Appeal Commission under Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98.

Andrews, William Drennan. ('97.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of High Court of Justice in Ireland since '82.

Ashbourne, Lord. ('77.) Peer.

Atkinson, Lord. ('92.) Peer.

Balfour, A. J. ('87.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald W. ('95.)

Barrymore, Lord. ('96.) Peer.

Belmore, Earl. ('67.) Peer.

Blennerhassett, Sir R., Bart. (Dec. 1905.)

Bruce, Sir Henry Hervey, Bart. ('89.) B. '20. L.L. City and County of Londonderry; M.P. Coleraine '62-74, '80-85.

Bruen, Henry. ('80.) B. 28. M.P. (C.) co. Carlow '57-80.

Bryce, James. (1905.) M.P.

Buller, Gen. Sir Redvers H., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C. ('87.) See special biography.

Campbell, J. H. M., K.C. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.

Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. ('85.) M.P.

Carson, Sir Edward Henry. ('96.) M.P.

Chatterton, Hedges Eyre. ('67.) B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58; M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland since '67.

Cherry, Richard R., Att.-Gen. (Dec. 1905.)

Clonbrock, Lord. ('98.) Peer.

Coll, Sir P., K.C.B. (Dec. 1905.)

Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G. (1903.)

Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of. (1900.) Peer.

Devonshire, Duke of. ('71.) Peer.

Dickson, Thomas A. ('93.) B. '33. Is a linen manuf. and merchant at Dungannon and Belfast; J.P. Tyrone; M.P. Dungannon '74-80, co. Tyrone '81-5, Dublin (St. Stephen's Green Div.) '88-92 (A.P.).

Dixon, Sir Daniel. (1902.) M.P.

Dunraven, Earl of. ('99.) Peer.

Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. ('85.)

Erne, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.

Falkiner, Sir Frederick Richard. (1905.)

Finngall, Earl of. ('92.) Peer.

Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald. ('79.) See PRIVY COUNCIL, *supra*.

Gibson, J. G. ('87.) B. '46. M.P. Liverpool (Walton Div.) '85-8; called Irish bar '70; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85-6; Att.-Gen. '87; Judge King's Bench Div. Ireland since Jan. '88.

Grenfell, Gen. Lord. (1904.) Peer.

Harrell, Sir David, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1905.)

Hemphill, Lord. ('95.) Peer.

Hogg, Jonathan. (1902.)

Holmes, Hugh. ('85.) B. '40; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Irish bar '65; Q.C. '77; law adviser to Irish Govt. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80; Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7; M.P. Dublin Univ.

'85-7; a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '87-97, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.

**Johnson, William Moore.** ('81.) B. '28. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-81; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '83.

**Kenny, William.** (1902.) B. '46. A judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Div., who was formerly Sol.-Gen.; Q.C. '85; member of the Senate of Dublin Univ.

**Londonderry, Marquis of.** ('92.) Peer.

**Long, Rt. Hon. W. H.** (1905.) M.P.

**Macdonnell, Sir Antony Patrick, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.** (1903.) Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Ireland. *Vide supra.*

**Macnaghten, Sir F. E. W., Bart.** (Dec. 1905).

**Madden, D. H.** ('89.) B. '40. Irish bar '64; Q.C. '80; Serj.-at-law '87; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '88-90; Att.-Gen. '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the King's Bench Div.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '87-92.

**Mayo, Earl of.** (1900.) Peer.

**Meath, Earl of.** ('87.) Peer.

**Morley, John.** ('86.) M.P.

**O'Brien, Lord.** ('88.) Peer.

**Ormonde, Marquess of.** (1902.) Peer.

**Palles, Christopher.** ('72.) See Privy Council, *supra.*

**Pirrie, Lord.** ('97.) Peer.

**Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon, K.C.V.O., F.R.S.** ('97.) B. '54. E. Eton and Univ. Coll. Oxon; J.P. co. Meath; D.L. co. Radnor; member of the Congested District Bd. Ireland; founder and Chm. of the Recess Committee; founder and Pres. Irish Agric. Organisation Society; app. ('99) First Vice-Pres. Irish Dept. of Agric. and other Industries, and Technical Instruction. M.P. Dublin co., S., '95-1900; unsuccessfully contested the constituency 1900, and Galway City 1901. K.C.V.O. 1903.

**Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall.** ('83.) B. '37. Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) co. Derry '81-3; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; ex-Master of the Rolls '83.

**Ranfurly, Earl of.** (1905.) Peer.

**Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. West.** ('89.) B. '44. Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; Permanent Under Sec. for Ireland '87; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; K.C.S.I.; went on special mission to Tangier '93; Lieut.-Gov. Isle of Man '93-5; Gov. of Ceylon '95-1902; presided over the Committee of Inquiry sent to the Transvaal in 1906.

**Roberts, F.-M. Earl.** ('95.) Peer.

**Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.** (1902.) B. '57. Vice-Pres. of the Local Government Board in Ireland since '98. Was previously a commr. under the Local Government Board '91-8, and inspector '79-91. Has also filled the post of sec. to Local Government and Taxation of Towns Commissions, and to Poor Law and Lunacy Inquiry Commission.

**Ross, John.** (1902.) B. '46. A land judge of the Chancery Div. of the High Court of Justice in Ireland; Q.C. '91.

**St. Aldwyn, Viscount.** ('74.) Peer.

**Sinclair, Thomas.** ('96.) Son of a Belfast merchant; E. Queen's Coll., Belfast (M.A., gold medal, '59; is Chm. of the Watch Comm. of the Ulster Convention League and Council of Ulster Defence Union; J.P. Belfast; D.L. and J.P. Co. Antrim.

**Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart.** ('82.) See Privy Council, *supra.*

**Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.** ('97.) Peer.

**Walker, Sir Samuel, Bart.** ('85.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77; M.P. (G.L.) co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. '85, and Feb.-July '86; Lord Chanc. Ireland '92-95 and since Dec. 1905; a Lord Justice of Appeal '95-1905.

**Westmeath, Earl of.** (1902.) Peer.

**Wolseley, F.-M. Viscount.** ('90.) Peer.

**Wrench, Frederick Stringer.** (1903.)

**Wyndham, George.** (1900.) M.P.

**Young, John.** ('86.) B. '26; son of W. Young, of Galgorm, M.D. M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63. *Residence, Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.*

*Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council, Sir James B. Dougherty, C.V.O., C.B., Dublin Castle.*

**Preceptors, College of.** Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49, "for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the middle classes, by affording facilities to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and by providing for the periodical session of a competent Board of Examiners to ascertain and give certificates of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged or desiring to be engaged in the education of youth." Under the powers conferred by the charter, the Council have established schemes of examination. (1) For teachers, to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction; (2) for pupils, to test their progress, and to afford at once to the teacher and to the public a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow; and a distinctive feature of the examinations is, that in all cases the theory and practice of education is an obligatory subject for each grade. Visiting examiners are appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a Professorship (the first established in this country) of the Science and Art of Education; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. Offices, Bloomsbury Square. *Organ, Educational Times.* Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

**Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan.** Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes throughout London by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the number in each family. Twenty-one branches already established. Secretary, Chas. H. Warren, 5, Lamb's Conduit Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

**Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, K.C.B.,** Permanent Secretary of the Local Government Board since '98, is the son of Mr. Samuel Provis. B. at Warminster, Feb. '45; ed. at Queens' College, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Middle Temple) '66. Became junior Legal Assistant to the Local Government Board '72; Assistant Secretary '82; created a C.B. '87.



**Psychical Research, The Incorporated Society for.** Founded 1882, under the presidency of the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick, to investigate mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic phenomena. An important branch of the Society's work has hitherto been the examination of telepathy. Reports of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Proceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living." See also "Apparitions and Thought-Transference," by Mr. F. Podmore. For a general review of the Society's work, and its bearing on philosophical problems, see Mr. F. W. H. Myers's "Human Personality." The Society has about 900 members and associates. **President** for 1906, Right Hon. G. W. Balfour; **Hon. Secretaries**, Mr. J. G. Piddington and the Hon. Everard Feilding. **Offices and Library**, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.

**Public-house Trust Movement.** During the last five years systematic attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses under public management by means of Public-house Trust Companies. Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, the object is to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors; to secure a strict enforcement of the regulative provisions of the existing licensing law; to maintain the public-houses acquired not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit; to limit the shareholders' dividends to 5 per cent., and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes. In order to remove all temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served promptly. To Earl Grey and the Bishop of Chester is due the credit of having originated the movement. There are now 38 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom—33 in England and Wales, 1 in Ireland, and 4 in Scotland. There are about 210 houses now under trust management, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases. **Secretary**, Mr. Hugh A. Paget. **Office**, 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S. W.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

**Bedford Grammar School.** Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £3500. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. Exhibitions tenable in the school from £60 to £10. **Pupils** 850. Boys are prepared for the Universities, for Woolwich and Sandhurst and other public examinations. The school is well equipped with laboratories for science teaching. There is an Engineering side with full provision of workshops. There are eight boarding-houses. There is an Engineering Corps. **Head Master**, J. E. King, M.A.

**Berkhamsted School, Herts.** Number of pupils over 400. Five boarding-houses. **Head Master**, Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D.

**Birmingham, King Edward's School,** comprises a high school for boys, a high school for girls, three grammar schools for boys and four grammar schools for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878. In 1900, the Birmingham (King Edward VI.) Schools Act liberated the Foundation from control by the Charity Commissioners. Income, £50,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number about 2800; 450 in high school for boys. **Head Master**, R. Cary Gilson, M.A. **Motto**, *Domine, Salvum fac Regem.*

**Brighton College, Brighton.** Founded 1847. Governed by a Council of twelve. There are two leaving scholarships of the annual value of £60, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Entrance scholarships are awarded every year, at least three of the annual value of £70 or £50, and some smaller exhibitions. **Pupils**, 180. **Head Master**, Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.

**Charterhouse School, Godalming.** Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, and there are ten or more vacancies annually. Twenty or more exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. **Pupils**, 560. **Head Master**, Rev. G. H. Rendall, M.A., Litt.D. **Motto**, *Deo dante dedi.*

**Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire.** Founded 1841. Incorporated '94; governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three sides in the Senior Department—the Classical, the Military and Civil (Head Master, W. H. Baker, M.A.), and the Modern. There is a Junior Department (Head Master, F. J. Cade, M.A.). Numerous scholarships are attached to the College. **Pupils** 600. **Principal**, the Rev. R. Waterfield, M.A. **Bursar**, A. A. Hunter, Esq.

**Christ's Hospital.** Founded 1552. The Hospital schools are: (1) the Boys' School, West Horsham, with accommodation for 820 boys, including Preparatory School. **Head Master**, Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D., Exeter College, Oxford; (2) the Girls' School, Hertford, with accommodation for 280 girls. **Head Mistress**, Miss M. E. Robertson, Newnham College, Cambridge. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." Entrance to the Hospital schools is gained by presentation or by competition. Presentation to about 425 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and donation governors; and 89 scholars (sons of Naval Officers, of persons distinguished in Literature, Science, Art, or in the service of the Crown, etc.), may be presented by the Council of Almoners (which numbers 43 members). The Council have the right of presentation to 12 places in the Girls' School for daughters of officers, civil servants, etc. There is Competition for about 100 scholars, nominated by donation governors. From Metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature come 179 successful competitors; various parishes

supply 108 scholars; and the residue of the places are at the disposal of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. There are numerous exhibitions and prizes. Hospital exhibition funds for both boys and girls provide exhibitions to universities, including the *Times* scholarship, and the "Montefiore," "Rowed," and "Pitt Club" exhibitions. At the end of 1905 the Boys' Schools (including Preparatory) numbered 805 boys. Clerk, R. L. Franks. Office, 60, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 scholarships varying from £80 to £200; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. The average number in 1905-6 was 690. Head Master, Rev. Arthur Chilton, M.A. Secretary, Mr. A. J. Austin.

Clifton College, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. It is under a Council of fifteen, the Earl of Ducie being President, and the Bishop of Hereford Chairman of the Council, and consists of Classical, Modern and Military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 560. Head Master, Rev. A. A. David, M.A. Secretary, W. D. L. Macpherson. Motto, *Spiritus intus alit*.

Dulwich College (Alley's) "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by Edward Alley, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I. Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Pupils 680. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £5000 per annum. £1000 may be annually allotted among "boys, proceeding to a place of higher education," and £500 also may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. Head Master, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; School Secretary, Gilbert B. Stretton, M.A.; Motto, *Detur Gloria soli Deo*.

Epsom College. Established in 1855 as a Public School with a Royal Medical Foundation. School accommodation for about 250 boys; and Preparatory for 100 boys under fifteen. Nine medical scholarships at the Hospital Schools in London, and 18 other scholarships. There are 50 foundation scholars, and a large number of pensioners. Head Master, Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, M.A.; Secretary, J. Bernard Lamb, 37, Soho Square, W.

Eton College. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. Pupils consist of King's scholars or "Collagers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of Oppidians, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. Exhibitions and scholarships to both Universities, ranging from £60 for four years downwards. Motto, *Floreat Etona*. Head Master, Rev. the Hon. Edward Lytton, M.A. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. Consult the *College Calendar*.

Felsted School. Founded in 1564. Classical, Modern, Engineering, and Armsides. Scholarships £70, £50, and £20; leaving exhibitions £60 and £50. It has about 250 pupils. Head Master, Rev. Frank Stephenson, M.A. Bursar, E. B. Trow, LL.D., M.A., B.C.L.

Fettes College, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. Head Master, Rev. W. A. Heard, LL.D.

Glenalmond. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841. It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. Pupils about 140. Warden, Rev. A. R. F. Hyslop, M.A.

Haileybury College, Herts. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20) for three years. Pupils 450. Head Master, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.

Harrow School. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Ten or eleven entrance scholarships, of the value of £100, £80, £60, and £35 a year, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age on the previous 1st of January. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. To one of these scholarships, and to one only, is added, at intervals, the Edward Stanhope Scholarship of £50. The Bowen Scholarship of £120 a year is given for proficiency in mathematics, French, history, geography, literature, and Latin. In years when it is not vacant a scholarship of less value is offered on the same terms. There are also two scholarships, each of £25, for two years, open to boys in the fifth form, and awarded for proficiency in such subjects as are common to both sides (classical and modern) of the school. There are numerous Scholarships, from £100 downwards, to the Universities. Pupils, nearly 600. Head Master, Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D., M.V.O. Motto, *Stet fortuna domus*.

Lancing College, Sussex. Founded 1848. Pupils 150. Head Master, B. Tower, Esq.

Leys School, The, Cambridge, founded in '75, and incorporated July 16th, '78. The founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. There are admirable laboratories, swimming bath, and ample playing-fields. Boys are received from ten years of age upwards. Entrance scholarships, varying in value from £40 to £60 (occasionally more) per annum, are offered for competition at the end of each term. A mission is supported by the old students in London. The school motto is "*In fide fiducia*." Head Master, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. Bursar, J. C. Isard, M.A.

Loretto School, Musselburgh, now contains about 135 boys. The Head Master is H. B. Tristram, M.A.

Malvern College, Worcestershire. Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of £40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also one of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £87, four or more of £50, six or more of £30.



Pupils, 480. **Head Master**, Rev. Sydney R. James, M.A. **Secretary**, E. B. Scallan, M.A.

**Manchester Grammar School**. Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school consists of 152 foundationers (free) and about 700 capitation scholars. Close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, range in annual value from £50 to £80. There are 23 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £17 to £50 each per annum; also 29 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. **High Master**, J. L. Paton, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; **Receiver**, Owen W. Cox. **Motto**, *Sapere aude*.

**Marlborough College**, Wiltshire. Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s., fall vacant alternately. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually: 15 or 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 4 "Senior," £30; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 or 2 "House," £80, all open; Minor Scholarships for Modern Languages, etc. **Pupils**, 600. **Master**, Frank Fletcher, M.A.

**Merchant Taylors' School**, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and exhibitions of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. **Pupils** 480; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. **Head Master**, Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D., B.D. **Secretary**, C. Waters, M.A. **Motto**, *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*.

**Mill Hill School** (London, N.W.). Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '60 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of about £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £60 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £90). Number of boys 240. **Motto**, *Et virtutem, et musas*. The "Old Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 600 members. **Head Master**, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., B.Mus.

**Radley College**, Abingdon, Berks. Founded 1847. Has about 220 scholars. **Warden**, Rev. T. Field, D.D.

**Repton School**, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. **Pupils**, 320. Twenty-two assistant masters. **Head Master**, Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A.

**Rossall School**, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two Exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there

are about 9 Scholarships tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held about the end of March—Foundation, Senior and Junior. **Head Master**, Rev. J. P. Way, D.D.

**Rugby School**. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into foundationers and non-foundationers. Has, every July, 1000 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 7 leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 4 of £30 annual value. **Pupils**, 570; admission at the age of 12. **Head Master**, Rev. H. A. James, M.A., D.D. **Motto**, *Orando laborando*. In '89 there was established a Home Mission in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register*.

**St. Paul's School**, London. Founded 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. **Pupils** 580. The governors give annually 9 exhibitions for 4 years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. **Motto**, *Fide et literis*. **High Master**, Rev. A. E. Hillard, M.A. **Bursar**, S. Bewsher.

**Sherborne School**, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 280 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; pupils may also compete for Huish Exhibitions of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. **Head Master**, Rev. Canon F. B. Westcott, M.A., late Fellow Trin. Coll. Camb. **Clerk to Governors**, Mr. James Douglas. **Motto** (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

**Shrewsbury School**. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (now covering an area of 58 acres) in '82. Since then its numbers have increased from 170 to 280. **Head Master**, Rev. H. Whitehead Moss, M.A. **Motto**, *Intus sit recte, ne labora*.

**Stonyhurst College**, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. **Rector**, the Rev. J. Browne, S.J. The Observatory attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. Preparatory school for 60 boys at Hodder.

**Tonbridge School** was founded 1553, and was reorganised 1880. **Governors**: Master, Warden, and Court of the Company of Skinners. Four exhibitions of £75 for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. **Pupils**, 400. **Head Master**, Rev.

Charles C. Tancock, D.D., Oxon., Hon. Canon of Rochester. *Motto, Deus dat incrementum.*

**University College School**, Gower Street, London, established 1832, is completely unsectarian. Prepares for University College and London matriculation, as well as for Universities, Woolwich, etc. Pupils, 381. *Motto, Paulatim.* Head Master, H. J. Spenser, M.A., LL.D. Principal, T. Gregory Foster, B.A., Ph.D. School Registrar, Arthur C. Hull.

**Uppingham School**. Archdeacon Johnson's School, founded 1584; reorganised 1875. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 14 of about £22 each to Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 415 boys in the School and 31 masters, and 6 assistant music masters. There is also a Lower School. Head Master, Rev. E. C. Selwyn, D.D.

**Wellington College** (Berks) was founded in 1856. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased officers, who are educated for £10 a year. There are, as a rule, ten open scholarships annually, and a limited number of officers' sons are educated at £99 a year. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are educated for the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 488. *Motto, "Heroum filii."* Chairman of Governors, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Master, Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., M.V.O. Bursar, P. Sherston.

**Westminster School**, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 60; about 12

annual vacancies. The Westminster Play, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, and of exhibitions to Trinity College, Cambridge. Head Master, Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D. *Motto, Dat Deus incrementum.* Bursar, J. Tyson, B.A.

**Winchester College**, the oldest of the public schools, was founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, and opened March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for foundationers, who are elected by the governors after open competition. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. Head Master, Rev. H. M. Burge, D.D. *Motto, Manners makyth man.*

**Public Works Loan Commissioners** are an unpaid body who are empowered to grant loans to local authorities for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, waterworks, and other sanitary and local purposes. During 1905-6 the Commissioners made 1030 advances for sums amounting to £2,266,305, as compared with 1288 advances for £3,491,513 in 1904-5. The rates of interest varied from 2½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. Office, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

## R

### RAILWAYS.

- I.—RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.  
II.—RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
III.—BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1906.

#### I. RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

The capital invested in the world's railways is approximately:

In Europe, £3,950,450,000.

In other parts of the world, £3,394,900,000.

Total, £7,345,350,000.

The increase in the world's railway mileage between 1898 and 1902 (the latest year for which figures are available at the time of writing) is shown by the following table:—

	Miles open.		Increase per cent.
	1898.	1902.	
Europe . . . . .	167,614	183,960	9'7
America . . . . .	240,063	261,956	9'1
Asia . . . . .	33,309	44,349	33'1
Africa . . . . .	11,156	14,550	30'4
Australia . . . . .	14,499	16,034	10'6
Totals . . . . .	466,641	520,849	11'6

Taking certain individual countries in different parts of the world, we get the following figures:—

	Miles open.		Increase per cent.
	1898.	1902.	
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	21,542	22,115	2'7
France . . . . .	25,914	27,747	7'1
Germany . . . . .	30,795	33,368	8'3
Italy . . . . .	9,765	9,906	1'4
Russia in Europe and Finland . . . . .	26,430	32,522	23'0
Sweden . . . . .	6,363	7,566	18'9
U.S.A. . . . .	186,359	202,432	8'6
Canada . . . . .	16,877	18,863	11'8
Mexico . . . . .	8,503	10,357	21'8
British India . . . . .	21,987	25,925	17'9
Siberia and Manchuria . . . . .	2,575	5,664	120'0
Japan . . . . .	2,949	4,236	43'6
China . . . . .	401	942	134'7
Korea . . . . .	—	37	—
Siam . . . . .	167	331	98'5
Cambodia, Cochinchina, Annam, Tonkin, Pondicherry, Malacca, Philippine Isles	238	1,728	626'1

The average cost per mile is, for Europe, £24,089; for the rest of the world, £11,067. The most heavily capitalised of any railways are those of Great Britain and Ireland, which



cost £53,913 per mile, as compared with, for example, Belgium, £31,537 per mile; France, £25,320; Germany, £20,825; Holland, £17,350; the United States of America, £12,588; Denmark, £8,626; and Sweden (private companies), £4,557. It should, however, be borne in mind that the above tables and figures refer to "route mileage." If "track mileage" were taken they would be more favourable for the United Kingdom.

## II. RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total railway mileage open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31st, 1905, was 22,847, viz.:  
15,731 miles in England and Wales,  
3,804 in Scotland,  
3,312 in Ireland.

These figures represent "length of line" only, irrespective both of the number of tracks and of sidings. Thus, of the total mileage of 22,847, single track accounts for 10,154; double track, 11,425; three tracks, 235; and four tracks, or more, 1,033. The total length of "track" is 38,431 miles. Adding to this figure the length of sidings, reduced to single track (13,891), we get a total of 52,322 miles of track. Compared with 1904, the "length of line open" shows an increase of 214 miles, and the "length of track" an increase of 688 miles.

The number of companies working railways in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1905, was 109; in Scotland, 9; and in Ireland, 27 (17 operating ordinary railways and 10 light railways).

Of the English lines 7 are worked by electrical power. In Glasgow there is a district subway line worked by cable, and in Ireland there is a light railway worked by electrical power.

The English and Welsh railway companies owned on the date mentioned 18,962 locomotives and 624,261 other vehicles; the Scotch 2399 locomotives and 162,983 other vehicles; and the Irish 829 locomotives and 23,097 other vehicles.

The accompanying tables show the principal railways of the United Kingdom, their mileage (both in "route" miles, and including sidings reduced to single track), capital cost, financial position, rolling-stock, the names of their general managers, and the location of their head offices. The figures given are those for 1905, the 1906 returns being not available at the time of going to press, except as regards the results reported by the leading lines for the first half of the year.

### Companies' Capital.

The total paid-up capital of the companies was at the close of 1905 approximately £1,283,000,000, of which over £194,000,000, or over 15 per cent., represents nominal additions due to consolidation, conversion, or division of stocks. This deduction leaves a total "cash" capital of £1,089,000,000, being nearly £47,665 per "route" mile and £24,521 per mile of single track, including sidings. Of the total capital 38 per cent. consists of "ordinary" stock, 35 per cent. of "guaranteed and preference," and 27 per cent. of "loans and debentures." It should, however, be stated here that an amount of £2,325,000 included in previous years as ordinary capital, has been included in the Board of Trade return for 1905 as guaranteed capital. The increase in capital during 1905 was £14,306,000, the smallest augmentation of any year since 1894 (1·1 per cent.), of which £1,624,000 was due to nominal additions. The increase in paid-up

capital since 1900 has been £106,800,000 (over 9 per cent.).

### Traffic Receipts.

The gross receipts of the companies in 1905 were as follows: Passenger traffic, £40,257,000; excess luggage, mails, parcels, carriages, horses, dogs, etc., £8,463,000; goods traffic, £56,412,000; and miscellaneous, £8,399,000; total, £113,531,000. Compared with 1904, these figures show increases of £332,000 (including excess luggage, etc.), or 0·7 per cent., from passenger traffic; £1,012,000, or 1·8 per cent., from goods traffic; and £354,000 from miscellaneous sources of revenue (which item includes steamboats, canals, harbours, docks, rents, tolls, hotels, etc.), the total increase being £1,698,000, or 1·5 per cent.

### Passenger Traffic.

Analysing the passenger receipts, we find there was in 1905, as compared with 1904, an increase of £38,000, or 1·1 per cent., in regard to ordinary first-class passengers, but a decrease of £211,000, or 6·5 per cent., on second class; an increase of £247,000, or 0·8 per cent., on ordinary third-class passengers; of £117,000, or 2·9 per cent., in the receipts from season-ticket holders; and of £141,000, or 1·7 per cent., from excess luggage, mails, parcels, carriages, horses, dogs, etc. The net result is an increase of 0·7 per cent. It should be stated here that up to, and inclusive of, the year 1904, passengers, other than first-class passengers, travelling on the Liverpool Overhead Railway (a railway which has only two classes of passengers) were included in the returns as second-class passengers, whereas in the return for 1905 they are included as third-class passengers. The receipts from these in 1905 were about £63,000. The real decrease in 1905 in the receipts from second-class passengers, and the real increase in the receipts from third-class passengers were therefore £148,000 and £184,000 respectively. This increase in third-class receipts at the expense of the second-class is largely due to the partial abolition of the latter class on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways, consequent on the electrification of those lines; but the returns of many other companies show a slight falling off in 1905 in the receipts from second-class passengers.

The number of ordinary second-class passengers carried decreased by 18,711,000, or 26·2 per cent.; third-class passengers increased by 17,475,000, or 1·6 per cent.; and first-class passengers by 1,484,000, or 4·2 per cent.

Thus the net gain on all classes was 248,000. The number of first-class season ticket-holders declined by 0·7 per cent., and of second-class by 6·8 per cent., but third-class increased by 9·2 per cent. The net gain on all classes was 19,000, or 3 per cent.

The concession of third-class season tickets is one of the inducements now offered by certain railway companies to suburban residents with a view to checking tramway competition. In 1902 the increased receipts from this source amounted to £79,000; in 1903 the increase was £126,000, in 1904 it rose to £171,000, and in 1905 there was a further gain of £131,000. As against this, however, there must be set a decrease, in 1905, of £16,000 from second-class season tickets, following a decrease of £54,000 in 1904. Receipts in 1905 from first-class season tickets showed an increase of £4,000.

Name of Company.	Mileage.		Total Capital Paid-Up.	Gross Receipts for 1905.	Total Working Expenditure for 1905.	Proportion of Expenditure to Receipts.	Dividend on Ordinary Stock for 1905.	Number of Vehicles.		Location of Head Office.	Name of General Manager.
	Route Miles.	Including Sidings						Loco-motives.	Others.		
England and Wales :											
Barry . . . . .	66	285	£ 5,960,287	£ 665,799	£ 358,384	p.c. 54	p.c. 8	138	1,688	Barry Dock	R. Evans.
Cambrian . . . . .	276	368	6,366,171	342,793	212,201	62	Nil	102	2,818	Oswestry	C. S. Dennis.
Central London (Electric) . . . . .	6	20	3,871,536	366,397	190,402	53	4	*28	251	London	G. C. Cunningham.
Cheshire Lines . . . . .	140	412	{ Owned by G.C.G.N. and Mid. }	1,055,562	823,355	78	—	—	4,267	Liverpool.	J. Pinion.
City & S. London (Electric)	7	13	2,615,572	150,877	72,184	48	1½	52	140	London	T. C. Jenkin.
East and West Junction . . . . .	52	58	1,474,938	34,403	34,545	100½	Nil	14	183	Stratford-on-Avon.	W. Merrick.
East London . . . . .	7	13	5,790,265	52,987	49,698	94	Nil	—	—	London	A. Aslett.
Furness . . . . .	134	369	7,817,998	525,336	272,673	52	1½	130	7,951	Barrow	S. Fay.
Great Central . . . . .	553	1,613	46,678,425	4,024,430	2,656,791	66	Nil	1,984	127,575	London	J. F. S. Gooday.
Great Eastern . . . . .	1,129	2,597	54,206,707	6,072,231	3,806,837	63	3½	1,085	32,247	London	O. R. H. Bury.
Great Northern . . . . .	832	2,596	58,385,129	5,526,185	3,535,003	64	4	1,279	42,827	London	I. C. Inglis.
Great Western . . . . .	2,755	5,854	92,806,306	12,377,758	7,049,870	62	5½	2,355	72,085	London	Edward Watkin.
Hull and Barnsley . . . . .	86	253	7,668,947	505,622	302,402	60	1½	116	4,054	Hull	H. K. Day.
Isle of Wight . . . . .	14	19	638,268	43,475	19,707	45	{ Pref. 4 } { Def. 28 }	8	262	Sandown	C. L. Conacher.
Isle of Wight Central . . . . .	41	47	591,035	48,513	31,624	65	Nil	10	339	Newport	J. A. F. Aspinall.
Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . . .	583	2,098	68,000,909	6,033,567	3,760,847	62	3½	1,453	36,058	Manchester	H. Willmott.
Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast . . . . .	65	166	2,789,183	147,981	84,459	57	Nil	34	1,298	Chesterfield	S. B. Cottrell.
Liverpool Overhead (Elec.) . . . . .	9	16	861,412	79,555	63,936	80	Nil	—	65	Liverpool	Sir F. Harrison.
London & North-Western . . . . .	1,947	5,360	122,825,392	14,794,553	9,296,269	63	6½	3,035	85,994	London	Sir C. J. Owens.
London & South-Western . . . . .	955	2,166	59,421,308	5,310,157	3,318,936	63	6	736	18,389	London	W. Forbes.
London, Brighton, & S. Coast . . . . .	454	1,157	27,991,111	3,523,085	2,097,098	60	5½	535	13,276	London	A. L. Stride.
London, Tilbury, & Southend . . . . .	79	198	4,537,200	519,510	308,684	59	5½	74	2,303	Maryport	H. Carr.
Maryport and Carlisle . . . . .	43	99	886,695	115,589	60,218	52	Nil	28	1,993	Liverpool	R. B. Smith.
Mersey (Electric) . . . . .	4	10	3,550,307	87,597	69,036	79	2½	—	57	Liverpool	A. C. Ellis.
Metropolitan . . . . .	79	213	15,764,336	912,954	478,846	52	2½	86	1,218	London	A. Collinson.
Metro. District (partly Elec.) . . . . .	25	63	12,407,491	416,570	262,916	63	{ Pref. 2½ } { Def. 28 }	110	458	London	W. Guy Granet.
Midland . . . . .	1,482	4,699	191,051,076	12,435,656	7,875,836	63	—	2,790	123,064	Derby.	O. R. H. Bury and W. Guy Granet.
Midland & Gt. Northern Jt. . . . .	189	329	1,200,000	308,631	244,230	79	—	101	846	London and Derby }	John Davies.
Midland & S. Western Junc. . . . .	65	114	1,891,848	91,333	68,274	74	Nil	29	471	Swindon	C. Falbot.
Neath and Brecon . . . . .	40	52	1,337,653	59,481	41,548	70	Nil	10	79	Neath.	A. K. Butterworth.
North-Eastern . . . . .	1,603	4,722	78,005,771	9,417,311	5,941,489	63	5½	2,000	104,306	York	



North London	12	69	3,955,266	514,836	76	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	120	1,386	London	F. J. Dunn.
North Staffordshire	211	492	10,453,973	935,664	59	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	169	6,841	Stoke	W. D. Phillips.
Port Talbot Railway & Docks	34	68	1,610,410	101,956	55	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	946	Port Talbot	E. Lowther.
Rhonda and Swansea Bay	31	61	1,123,929	141,923	53	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	946	Swansea	J. David.
Rhymney	49	140	2,505,288	304,001	60	7	110	1,153	Cardiff	E. A. Prosser.
Somerset and Dorset	101	175	2,458,209	210,973	80	Nil	76	1,485	Derby	—
South-Eastern & Chatham Joint Committee	629	1,583	{ 32,015,005 28,629,252 (Chat.) }	{ 5,019,430 3,065,444 }	61	{ (S.E.) 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ (Chat.) }	746	15,670	London	V. W. Hill.
Taff Vale	124	379	9,421,460	957,440	56	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	191	2,909	Cardiff	A. Beasley.
Waterloo and City (Electric)	2	4	540,000	35,750	48	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	29	London	Sir C. J. Owens.
Wirral	16	38	801,585	58,886	60	1	15	165	Wirral	J. H. Burns.
Scotland:										
Caledonian	1,095	2,646	66,660,008	4,821,615	54	4	902	67,713	Glasgow	R. Millar.
Glasgow & South-Western.	443	1,059	24,630,481	1,823,157	59	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	390	19,023	Glasgow	D. Cooper.
Glasgow District Subway (Cable)	7	14	1,406,750	73,804	47	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	58	Glasgow	F. G. Brown.
Great North of Scotland	336	524	7,610,929	497,526	51	{ Pref. 3 Def. 3 }	113	4,323	Aberdeen	G. Davidson.
Highland	509	654	6,823,883	525,476	57	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	146	3,243	Inverness	T. A. Wilson.
North British	1,305	2,557	63,939,354	4,682,582	53	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	847	68,489	Edinburgh.	W. F. Jackson.
Portpatrick and Wigton-shire Joint Committee	82	97	499,297	63,108	77	—	—	28	Stranraer	F. W. Hutchinson.
Ireland:										
Belfast and County Down	76	119	1,310,635	169,283	60	6	30	828	Belfast	C. A. Moore.
Cork, Brandon, and S. Coast	95	109	768,306	89,416	58	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	478	Cork	J. R. Kerr.
Donegal (for year ended Nov. 1st, 1905)	106	115	545,627	37,365	68	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	287	Stranorlar.	R. H. Livesey.
Dublin, Wicklow, & Wexford	161	217	2,523,377	204,456	69	Nil	157	1,213	Dublin	A. G. Reid.
Great Northern of Ireland	533	793	8,267,377	1,004,600	67	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	157	5,419	Dublin	H. Plevs.
Great Southern & Western	1,083	1,494	13,380,810	1,331,989	50	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	283	7,745	Dublin	C. H. Dent.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly (including Letterkenny)	99	102	299,599	39,935	70	7	15	301	Londonderry	R. S. Moore.
Midland Great Western	538	792	6,510,511	585,170	58	3	139	3,359	Dublin	J. Tatlow.
Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties	43	46	486,781	26,957	78	Nil	11	213	Enniskillen	S. B. Humphreys.

\* Including 26 motor coaches and 35 trailers.

† The Company had for use 109 additional engines under agreement; also 5,809 carriages, waggons, and trucks.

‡ These are electric, and exclusive of 53 disused steam engines.

\* \* Whilst the financial year of the English railway companies ends with December, the Scotch companies' year terminates in January. The Scotch dividends in this table are, therefore, for the year ended Jan. 1906.

**Goods Traffic and Train Mileage.**

The receipts from goods traffic in 1905 amounted to £56,412,000, an increase of £1,012,000, or 1·8 per cent., as compared with 1904. In minerals there was an increase of £601,000, or 2·3 per cent., and in general merchandise an increase of £435,000, or 1·5 per cent.; but live stock declined £24,000, or 1·7 per cent. In the tonnage of minerals and general merchandise there was an increase of over 11,000,000 tons, or 2·5 per cent.

Notwithstanding this increased tonnage, the persistent efforts of the railway companies to effect economies in transport by reducing goods train mileage resulted in a decrease of 400,000 miles in 1905, following on a decrease of 4,500,000 miles which had already been brought about in 1904, and 10,000,000 miles in 1903. On the other hand, the passenger train mileage was 1·8 per cent. more in 1905 than in 1904. While the receipts from goods traffic increased from 85·42d. per train mile in 1904 to 87·29d. in 1905, the receipts from passenger traffic per train mile declined from 48·09d. in 1904 to 47·58d. in 1905.

**Working Expenditure.**

The total outlay under the head of working expenditure in 1905 was £70,065,000. This was an increase of £892,000, or 1·3 per cent., as compared with 1904. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was the same in 1905 as in 1904, namely, 62 per cent.

Rates and taxes rose to £4,933,000 in 1905, an increase of £197,000 as compared with 1904, or of £1,784,000 as compared with 1896, an advance of about 56 per cent. in nine years.

**Net Earnings and Dividends.**

As already stated, the gross receipts of the companies amounted in 1905 to £113,531,000, and the total working expenditure to £70,065,000. The net earnings, therefore, amounted to £43,466,000, an increase of £806,000 as compared with 1904. The proportion of net earnings to capital was 3·39 per cent. in 1905, against 3·36 in 1904.

The average dividends paid on the various classes of capital in 1905 were (with the exception of the rate of interest on loans) 3·27 per cent. on the ordinary capital, 3·44 per cent. on the preference, 4 per cent. on the guaranteed, and 3·42 per cent. on the debenture stock, these being about the same as in 1904. The rate of interest on loans was 4·12, as against 4·11 in 1904.

The following table shows the amounts of the ordinary capital grouped according to the dividends paid in 1905:—

Rates of Dividend.	Amount Million £.	Percent. of total.
Nil . . . . .	66·8	13·8
Not above 1% . . . . .	16·0	3·3
Above 1 and not above 2% . . . . .	42·8	8·9
" 2 " " 3 " . . . . .	126·7	26·2
" 3 " " 4 " . . . . .	79·3	16·4
" 4 " " 5 " . . . . .	14·1	2·9
" 5 " " 6 " . . . . .	87·8	18·2
" 6 " " 7 " . . . . .	48·4	10
" 7 " " 8 " . . . . .	1·4	0·3
" 8 " " 9 " . . . . .	0·2	—
Total . . . . .	483·5	100·0

**Railway Accidents in 1905.**

In 1905 the number of passengers killed by accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., was 39, the number injured was 396, and 109 were killed and 1972 injured by accidents from other causes. Of servants of companies or contractors, 6 were killed and 112 injured from accidents to trains, etc., and 393 were killed and 3690 injured by accidents from other causes. Of other persons 1 was killed and 8 were injured from accidents to trains, etc.; 58 persons passing over railways at level crossings were killed and 36 injured; 439 trespassers (including suicides) were killed and 113 injured; while of "other persons," 55 were killed and 133 injured. The totals for the year 1905 were 1100 killed and 6460 injured, the former figure being an increase of 27, and the latter a decrease of 429, as compared with 1904.

In this connection comparison with the official statistics of the United States for the year ended June 1905 is interesting. These show that the number of persons killed on American railroads during 1904-5 was 9,703, while the injured numbered no fewer than 86,008. This represents an average of 26 killed and 238 hurt every day. The greatest proportionate number of victims, of course, is found among the railway employes—namely, the trainmen, of whom there were killed 1,090, and injured 29,853. Of these 230 were killed and 3,543 injured while coupling or uncoupling cars. In collisions or derailments, 672 employes were killed and 5,413 injured. The number of passengers killed was 537, and injured 10,457, while the casualties to persons trespassing were 4,865 killed and 5,251 injured. The ratio of casualties indicate that one employe in every 411 was killed, and one employe in every 21 was injured. During 1904, 441 passengers were killed and 9,111 injured.

**III. BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1906.**

The year 1906 was fruitful of managerial changes. In March the directors of the North-Eastern appointed Mr. A. Kaye Butterworth, the company's solicitor, to be general manager in succession to Sir George Gibb. Sir George at the beginning of the year was elected deputy-chairman and managing director of the Underground Electric Railways Co., and, at the same time, chairman and managing director of the Metropolitan District Railway in succession to the late Mr. C. T. Yerkes.

In April the resignation was announced of Mr. William Moffatt, secretary and general manager of the Great North of Scotland Railway. It was resolved to separate the joint offices held by Mr. Moffatt, and appoint Mr. George Davidson, the solicitor, to be general manager, and Mr. T. S. Mackintosh, Clerk to the Committees, to be Secretary of the company.

In the same month, Mr. John Young, the general manager of the Metropolitan District Railway, resigned his position as general manager and joined the Board of Directors. Mr. A. Collinson, of the Mechanical Engineer's Department of the North-Eastern Railway, was appointed to succeed him as manager.

In July Mr. John Mathieson, manager of the Midland, resigned owing to ill-health. The Board elected Mr. W. Guy Granet, who had been assistant-manager, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Mathieson died very soon after his retirement.



From July 1st the Great Western leased the whole of the Manchester and Milford line between the Great Western junction at Pencader and Aberystwith, a distance of 41 miles. Shortly afterwards it was officially announced that the Great Western would work the Rhondda and Swansea line. The arrangement provided that the Great Western should have running powers over the system, securing to the Rhondda Co. revenue sufficient to provide for payment of rent charges in respect of 4 per cent. on debenture debt, 5 per cent. on preference shares, and interest on ordinary shares at progressive rates—3 per cent. for 1906, 4 per cent. for 1907, 5 per cent. for 1908 and every year thereafter, with possible further contingent benefit.

The scheme for the amalgamation of the Highland and Great North of Scotland Companies, which had looked like a certainty the previous year, was not proceeded with.

July 16th was the recognised Diamond Jubilee of the London and North-Western, although sections of the system, such as the Liverpool and Manchester, and the London and Birmingham, are much older.

Railway companies have, for years past, been resisting what they regard as unfair assessments. In the year under review the Taff Vale Co. at Cardiff, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire at Salford, secured important reductions.

A threatened strike of North-Eastern labour was happily averted by reasonable arrangement. A tendency to unrest was, however, manifest amongst railway employes in 1906, months prior to the National Conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Yet though, under the Act of 1893, such grievances as excessively long hours of work are investigated and dealt with by the Board of Trade, a return for the year ended July showed a remarkable paucity of complaints. The average annual number of these during 13 years was only 63, though the number of railway servants employed is over half a million. Some leading companies have an absolutely clean record, with no complaints against them. Such railways include the North-Western, the South-Western, and the Great Eastern.

The employment of Road Motor-Omnibuses as auxiliaries to railway transit is extending. The past year saw a London and North-Western service start between Watford Station and Croxley Green; also the introduction of the road motor-omnibuses to Wales by the Cambrian Railway.

The development of Rail Motors—especially by the Great Western, the South-Western, and the Brighton companies—has been a feature. One of the most interesting novelties was the transformation of an old Pullman car to run with a small bogie tank locomotive as a rail motor-car on the Melbourne, Ripley and Wirksworth branch of the Midland Railway. The Lancashire and Yorkshire turned out composite motor-cars for working on the Liverpool Overhead system. The London and North-Western started a motor-car service between Walsall and Lichfield, and Walsall and Rugeley; the Isle of Wight Central on its system; and the South-Eastern and Chatham for the Otford and Sevenoaks service.

### Results of Operation in June Half.

The first half of 1906 was a prosperous period for British railways as regards gross earnings.

Thanks to industrial activity and trade expansion the leading companies had an aggregate revenue of £41,721,000 for the six months ended June—an increase of over £1,500,000, or 3·8 per cent. That was the largest actual and per centum increase in any half-year since the second half of 1899. Passenger receipts improved by £377,000, or 2·3 per cent., but goods receipts went up £1,114,000, or nearly 5 per cent. Working expenses showed an increase of £920,000, and the ratio to gross receipts was 62·2 per cent., comparing with 62·3 per cent. in the first half of 1905, and 62·4 per cent. in 1904. The per centum reduction, therefore, was scarcely appreciable. But many companies, including the big trade lines, made large provision from revenue for up-keep. Moreover, £36,000 of the addition to expenses represented the growth of rates and taxes.

Out of ten English companies which return something on their ordinary stocks, six improved their dividend, whilst the carry-forward was £107,000 better than from the corresponding period of 1905. The following are the ten companies referred to, with the changes in ordinary dividend rate per annum shown:—

COMPANY.	Dividend first half-year.		+Inc. or -dec.
	1905.	1906.	
Great Eastern . . .	1½	1¾	+ ¼
Great Northern . . .	3	3	..
Great Western . . .	3¾	3¾	..
Lancashire & Yorkshire .	3¾	4	+ ¼
London & Brighton . .	3¾	3½	..
London & North-Western	5	5½	+ ½
London & South-Western	4	4	..
Midland . . . . .	4½	4¾	+ ¼
North-Eastern . . .	4½	5½	+ 1
South-Eastern . . .	2	1	+ ½

The London Undergrounds, unlike English railways in general, showed a decline of 2 per cent. in receipts on operation, though the number of passengers carried was 7,140,000 more—an anomaly for which tram and bus competition was responsible. Two only of the six lines showed declines in the number of passengers carried—viz., the Central London and the Waterloo and City. The decline in gross receipts was to some extent compensated by increased net revenue credits, but goods and miscellaneous income declined 17 per cent., whilst operating expenses increased 9 per cent., and pre-ordinary charges 1½ per cent., the result being a drop of 13 per cent. in available surplus for distribution on ordinary capital. The District Railway showed a loss of £40,000 on working, against a surplus of £5,000 in 1905. The only dividend changes were that the City and South London distributed at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum more than for the corresponding period, and the Metropolitan 1 per cent. per annum less.

The South Wales railways mainly concerned with mineral traffic had a record half-year. For the first time in their history the combined receipts of the three leading lines—namely, the Taff Vale, the Barry, and the Rhymney—exceeded £1,000,000 sterling. The annual

dividend rates declared by the six companies for the half-year were as follow:—

COMPANY.	1905.	1906.	+Inc. or -dec.
Taff Vale . . . .	4	4	..
Barry . . . .	8	10	+ 2
Rhymney . . . .	7½	7	- ½
Brecon and Merthyr (1st Preference) . .	..	4	+ 4
Port Talbot . . . .	..	2	+ 1
Rhondda and Swansea Bay . . . .	..	1½	+ 1½

Notwithstanding that the gross traffic receipts of the Scotch railways showed handsome increases, the net results were disappointing. The following table makes comparison with the first half of 1905:—

COMPANY.	1905.	1906.	+Inc. or -dec.
Caledonian . . . .	3¾	3¾	..
Glasgow and South- Western . . . .	4	4½	+ ½
Great North of Scotland (Deferred Stock) . .	½	1	+ ½
Highland . . . .	1½	1½	..
North British . . . .	1½	1½	..

The Irish railway returns for the half-year were disappointing. Taking nine of the principal railways, the gross receipts amounted to £1,661,000, an increase of only £8300, or 0·5 per cent. on the corresponding period. Thanks, however, to economy in expenses the net receipts, amounting to £663,000, showed an increase of £12,000, or nearly 2 per cent. Three lines, including the Great Southern and Western, increased their dividend rates on ordinary capital by ½ per cent. per annum. The Donegal was the only company to reduce its dividend—namely, by ½ per cent. per annum.

COMPANY.	1905.	1906.	+Inc. or -dec.
Belfast and County Down Cavan and Leitrim (guaranteed dividend) .	6	6	..
Cork and Macroom . .	5	5	..
Cork, Bandon and South Coast . . . .	2½	2¾	+ ¼
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford (on 1857 Pre- ference) . . . .	2½	2¾	+ ¼
Donegal . . . .	6	6	..
Great Southern and Western . . . .	3	2½	- ½
Great Northern . . . .	3½	3¾	+ ¼
Midland Great Western .	6½	6½	..
	3	3	..

The half-year in the cases of the Cavan and Leitrim and the Donegal ends on May 1st, while the other companies make their books up to June 30th.

#### New Routes, Extensions, and Services.

The year saw the opening of the Great Central and Great Western new lines for public service in Middlesex and Bucks. Those two companies also started what is known as the South Wales and North England Express.

The Great Western inaugurated its new route to Ireland, known as the Fishguard and Ross-lare route. The distance from Paddington to Fishguard is 258½ miles, against 264 miles from Euston to Holyhead; the sea passage from Fishguard to Ross-lare is 54 nautical miles, against 65½ from Holyhead to Dublin.

A new branch of the Great Eastern from the Cromer main line gives the company through communication to West Runtun and Sheringham, and saves 1½ hours by direct express service from Liverpool Street.

The first portion of a line from Royston on the Midland Railway to Bradford was completed as far as Dewsbury in March, and opened for goods, mineral, and cattle traffic.

Good progress was made by the London, Brighton and South Coast with the widening of its system out of London. The completion of the works will practically quadruple throughout the main line from London to Brighton.

The London and South-Western opened its light railway to serve the military camps at Salisbury Plain between Amesbury and Bulford.

The North British put into service new block trains of the most modern construction between Edinburgh and Glasgow; also between those cities and Aberdeen, *via* the Forth and Tay bridges and Dundee. Services are accelerated and the journey completed in less time than previously.

In Ireland the last link to unite two important Ulster railway systems was opened—namely the extension between Ballyronney, on the Great Northern line, and Castlewellan—the joint meeting point with the County Down system.

The North-Eastern completed and opened its new high-level bridge over the river Tyne at Newcastle. That was the largest bridge contract let in Great Britain since the erection of the Tay Bridge. The first stone was laid in July 1902.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire opened a new route to the Continent by instituting a summer service of bi-weekly steamers between Hull, Zeebrugge, and Bruges.

Charing Cross Station, which at the end of the preceding year had been partly wrecked by a fatal fall of roof, due to the breaking of a tie-rod was reopened for traffic.

As much of the new Victoria Station as was ready for traffic was opened and brilliantly lighted with gas.

The Great Western entered into occupation of a new block of offices at Paddington.

#### Railway Rates.

The Departmental Committee of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries appointed to inquire into the rates charged by railway companies in Great Britain in respect of the carriage of foreign and colonial farm, dairy, and market garden produce, began taking evidence on June 28th, 1904. The second day's sitting was not held until Feb. 15th, 1905, but from that date meetings were held at frequent intervals throughout the session, and a great mass of evidence was taken, various complaints and recommendations being advanced by, or on behalf of, the traders, and replied to in detail by representatives of the railway companies.

The Committee complained that, though general allegations were made concerning the carriage of foreign produce to English markets at cheaper rates than were charged for the conveyance of home produce to the same market.



there was an absence of concrete evidence supporting such statements. This, too, notwithstanding that every Chamber of Agriculture, every Farmers' Club, and every Agricultural Society had been asked to send up witnesses to give evidence before the Committee on the question of preferential rates.

In May 1906 the report of the Departmental Committee was published. It stated that the Committee were not prepared to recommend that any "further steps should be taken either by legislation or otherwise to secure the better enforcement of the law in the matter, as the evidence shows that there has been a marked absence on the part of the complainants to avail themselves of the existing remedies provided by legislation, and there is no proof that these remedies are inadequate for the purpose." That is tantamount to a vindication by the Committee of the companies from the charges made against them of undue preference to the foreigner at the expense of the home producer.

The Committee were of opinion that Co-operation affords a practical method of enabling farmers to meet foreign competition and to put themselves in a position to obtain lower railway rates for the conveyance of agricultural produce.

### Electric Traction.

At the close of 1905 the mileage of track worked solely by electric power was 140½, whilst 170½ miles more were worked partly by electricity. The electric locomotives numbered 92, including 26 owned by the Central London, but withdrawn from service in 1903. The electric motor-cars numbered 550, whilst there were 380 additional cars not fitted with motors. The energy utilised for train running and other purposes by these railways was nearly 101,000,000 Board of Trade units. See separate article on LONDON ELECTRIC LINES. Good progress was made with the electrification of the Brighton Co.'s section from Victoria to London Bridge.

The Midland Railway opened the first electric tramway built by a great railway company—namely, the Burton-on-Trent and Ashby Light Railway. The tramway is a useful feeder to the railway, and it stalls off competition. The length of the line is 11½ miles, of which 1½ miles are within Burton. The urban section was constructed and is owned by the Burton Corporation, but is leased by the corporation to the Midland Railway. The line extends through parts of the three counties of Stafford, Derby, and Leicester.

The project for the electrification of the Midland Co.'s line between Lancaster and Morecambe and Heysham Harbour was approved. The decision to use motor-cars with trailers was prompted by a desire to provide motive power of greater flexibility, and enable the company to give the advantages of a tramway service under railway conditions.

**Rainy, Robert, D.D.** (Glasgow and Edin.), b. in Glasgow 1826. Ed. Glasgow University, graduated M.A. '43, and studied theology at New College (Edin.) '44-48. Ordained minister of Free Church, Huntly, '51. Elected to Free High Church, Edinburgh, '54; Professor of Church History, New College, Edinburgh, '62; Principal, '74. Dr. Rainy takes the first place in Scotland as an ecclesiastical statesman and leader. He was elected Moderator of the Free Church '87, First Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland, Oct. 31st, 1900, and Moderator again in 1905. He was

extruded, with all his colleagues, from the College Buildings in virtue of the Lords' decision in the Scottish Church case, Oct. 31st, 1904. His chief works are "Three Lectures on the Church of Scotland" ('72), "The Delivery and Development of Christian Doctrine" ('74), "The Bible and Criticism" ('78), and "Epistle to the Philippians" ('92), "History of Ancient Catholic Church" (1901), "Sermons" (1902). Address: 8, Rosebery Crescent, Edinburgh.

**Rawson, Admiral Sir Harry H., G.C.B.**, Governor of New South Wales, was b. at Walton-on-Hill, Lancashire, Nov. 5th, 1843; ed. at Marlborough, and entered the Navy in April '57, becoming lieutenant '63, Commander '71, Captain '77, Rear-Admiral '92, and Vice-Admiral '98. He has seen service in the China War '58-61, was principal transport officer in the Egyptian War '82; while in command on the Cape of Good Hope Station organised the expeditions against the rebel chief Mbaruk '95 and Benin '97, and bombarded the Sultan of Zanzibar's Palace '96. He jumped overboard and saved a marine in the Shanghai river '61, and in '70 gained the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society. In '78 he received the thanks of the Admiralty for the arrangements made for the defence of the Suez Canal, and was a member of the International Signal Committee '92-5. From '98 to 1901 he commanded the Channel Squadron, and in Jan. 1902 was appointed Governor of New South Wales.

**Record Office, Public.** The public records and state papers are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. Previous to the erection of this building they were stored in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower, the Rolls Chapel, the State Paper Office, the King's Mews at Charing Cross, and the Carlton Ride. Among the more interesting books at the Office is the *Domesday Book* of William the Conqueror. A Record Commission was established in 1800 to search the records, examine their state, and publish such of them as they thought of sufficient interest. The publications of this Commission, which expired in 1837, were 54 in number, and included transcripts in full of many of the more important records. In 1837 the Master of the Rolls was constituted Keeper of the Public Records, and under his direction the publication of calendars and indexes of the Records has made extensive progress, thus rendering them readily accessible to the public. There are public search rooms at the Office, where the records and state papers may be freely consulted by historians and others. Secretary, S. R. Scargill Bird.

**Reid, The Rt. Hon. G. H.**, was b. at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, 1845, and is the son of a Presbyterian minister, who went to Melbourne in '52, and to New South Wales in '59. Mr. Reid was called to the New South Wales bar, but soon entered politics as member for East Sydney in '80. He was appointed Minister of Education '83, became Leader of the Opposition '91, and Premier '94. He visited England for the Jubilee celebrations in '97, and was made a Privy Councillor. In '98 he became K.C. He was defeated and resigned office in Sept. '99; was returned to the Commonwealth Parliament in 1901, and led the Opposition till, on the defeat of the Labour Cabinet under Mr. Watson in 1904, he became Prime Minister. His Government was defeated and resigned on June 30th, 1905. See BRITISH EMPIRE (Australia).

## RELIGIOUS BODIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

RELIGIOUS REVIEW OF 1905.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND—GOVERNMENT, BISHOPS AND DEANS, CON-  
VOCATION, HOUSES OF LAYMEN, REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH COUNCIL,  
DOCTRINES, STATISTICS,

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF IRELAND AND IN SCOTLAND.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FREE CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS (POSITIVISM, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, AND THEOSOPHY).

### RELIGIOUS REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

The unwieldy size of several dioceses in England has led to a movement for an increase of the episcopate. Proposals have been made, and to some extent approved, for the formation of new dioceses in Carlisle, York, Chester, Oxford, Manchester, and Winchester. In one other case, proposals have been formulated into a scheme which was laid before a representative meeting of East Anglians at the Mansion House on June 25th. The three bishops of Ely, Norwich, and St. Albans have agreed to surrender annual sums amounting to £3200. In addition, about £24,000 has been subscribed in the county of Essex and £7000 in Suffolk. It is proposed to form new dioceses for these two counties, and to make the diocese of Ely consist of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, the diocese of Norwich of the county of Norfolk, and the diocese of St. Albans of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire. The scheme cannot be carried out without a special Act of Parliament, but it is the intention of the promoters not to ask for permission *ad hoc*, but (in accordance with Recommendation 10 of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline) for a General Enabling Act, so that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may move the King in Council to consent to the creation of any diocese when all necessary funds are provided and requirements satisfied, and when the scheme has lain before Parliament during thirty sessional days.

In the Church of England there has lately emerged into prominence a new variety of Erastianism. Its two ablest exponents are the editors of the *Spectator* and the *Liverpool Daily Post*. Unlike older varieties of Erastianism, it regards the State as an ethical and religious institution, which is bound to concern itself with the spiritual affairs of the nation. When, as at present, the nation is divided on religious questions, the State must liberalise the national form of religion, so as to make it comprehensive enough to embrace all reasonable varieties of Christian opinion. The State, therefore, has the right to regulate the affairs of the Church, and the Church (in so far as internal management is concerned), must submit to the will of the people as much as the Army and Navy. How far such views find adherents in the Church of England it is difficult to say, but it seems impossible that they can be received either by High or Low Churchmen, and it may be doubted if the members of the Broad School are quite prepared to accept them.

The question of the Rating of Chapels was brought into prominence through the successful action of the Paddington Council in levying rates on Westbourne Park Baptist Chapel, the pastor of which is Rev. Dr. John Clifford. The present Rating Act was passed in 1833, and exempted chapels from rates provided they were used for no other purpose than public worship. The Council contended that Westbourne Park Chapel was sometimes used for meetings that were literary, social, or political, and that therefore it was liable to be rated. If, as seems probable, this contention is upheld, the consequences will be serious to many Nonconformist chapels, unless a new Rating Act is passed.

The Sunday National Observance Movement is worthy of notice. Consequent upon a resolution adopted by the Canterbury Diocesan Conference at Lambeth Palace on June 27th, 1905, an Advisory Committee was appointed by the Archbishop to report as to the best means of securing united action on the question of Sunday observance. The committee presented their report on March 5th, 1906, and it excited so much interest that a National Conference on the subject met at the Caxton Hall, London, on May 9th, attended not only by Anglican and Nonconformist leaders, but also by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster and the Duke of Norfolk. The Conference recommended that on July 1st simultaneous sermons should be preached on Sunday Observance in all churches and chapels, and that during the second week in March 1907 an effort should be made by all the religious denominations to educate public opinion as to the true ideals, privileges, and obligations of Sunday. In March 1906 a joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament was appointed to consider the subject of Sunday trading, and its report was issued on July 19th. The leading note of its recommendations is indicated by Clause 2: "(The Committee) are satisfied of the great importance of maintaining the Sunday as a Day of Rest, not only on religious and moral grounds, but also as necessary to the preservation of the health and strength of the community."

The Scottish Church Commission is still engaged in allocating disputed church property. About 708 cases have been settled, and 300 more remain to be dealt with. So far the decisions have not been favourable to the claims of the Free Church. The United Free Church was allowed to retain possession of the Theological Colleges in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, but some of the



endowments were made over to the Free Church, which also received the Church Offices in Edinburgh.

In England the cause of Church Union was advanced by the resolutions adopted by the Conferences of the Methodist New Connexion, United Methodist Free Church and Bible Christians to unite during the coming year. The wider scheme of a union to embrace all Methodist bodies in Great Britain fell through owing to the reluctance of the Wesleyan Methodists to commit themselves to it. A most remarkable scheme seems likely to result in a favourable issue next year in Canada. A Union Committee representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches, has recommended a basis of union for the three denominations. This basis is said to embrace Congregational liberty, Presbyterian order and Methodist doctrine. If the union is consummated in Canada, it may possibly be followed by similar movements throughout the British Empire and in the United States.

Anglicans have made many individual efforts to promote friendliness between themselves and the Eastern Churches, and on Oct. 10th a society was formed with this object as its aim. It is called the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches Union, and is meant to promote knowledge and intercourse by means of lectures and meetings, translating and publishing books, supporting Eastern and Anglican students of theology, mutual visits, international conferences, and formation of branches in the various countries to carry on the work.

Owing to the manner in which the Colonial Clergy Act was administered, protests have been frequently made by Colonial clergymen desiring to officiate in England. The General Synod of the Canadian Church approached the Archbishop of Canterbury two years ago, and in 1906 he (with the concurrence of the Archbishop of York) gave his decision. In future the particulars to be furnished by clergymen applying for licence under the Colonial Clergy Act will be divided into two parts. (1) Clergymen on temporary leave of absence are only required to give their name, address, age, date and place of ordination, reasons for and length of absence, and description of recommendatory letters. (2) Clergymen applying for permanent work in England must, in addition, answer questions concerning education and scholarship. These changes were received with satisfaction in the Colonies.

In Biblical Criticism the centre of interest has now shifted from the Old Testament to the New. At present there is a pronounced reaction against the destructive criticism which denied the credibility of the first five books of the New Testament, and many wild theories are now put out of court. The temper which made some critics reject whatever was traditional is now succeeded by a wiser mood, which promises to put the study of the origins of Christianity on a sounder basis. A notable work on the Acts of the Apostles was published recently by Prof. Harnack of Berlin. He not only makes all the concessions granted by modern German scholars in favour of the Lucan authorship of sections of the Acts, but he maintains that the entire book is the work of St. Luke. A revived interest in Apocalyptic Literature was also apparent during the year; and Dr. Sanday, in his lecture at Oxford in November on the "Reconstruction of the Life of Christ," main-

tained that the study of Jewish Apocalyptic Literature was necessary to a right understanding of the teaching of Christ on the kingdom of God.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline (see p. 466), by its unanimity, the judicial fairness of the Commissioners, and the practical nature of their recommendations, made a deep impression on the public mind. One of these recommendations (No. 2) was at once acted upon, as the Government granted Letters of Business to the Convocations. On Nov. 13th both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury unanimously agreed to take further action as outlined in the recommendation.

The Representative Church Council at its July meeting in London considered an important proposal concerning the scheme for the representation of the laity. The question was whether voters should have rights simply as parishioners, or whether they might have them as members of particular congregations. After a prolonged discussion, a vote was taken, and the result of the division was to show 176 in favour of the parochial and 143 in favour of the congregational scheme. The former was accordingly adopted.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Nottingham on July 18th was marked by a great increase of fervour in the missionary zeal of the Society. A deficit of £15,000 was converted by additional subscriptions into a surplus, and amid a scene of enthusiasm it was resolved to go forward to fresh extension in missionary work. The Baptist Assembly at Huddersfield on Oct. 3rd was remarkable for the dissatisfaction expressed with the form of Congregationalism which prevails in the denomination. The Congregational Union Assembly at Wolverhampton on Oct. 19th had a significant discussion on the Virgin Birth of our Lord, introduced by the Rev. Dr. Barrett, of Norwich, who defended the orthodox view. Amongst the speakers who followed him were the Rev. Drs. Forsyth, Ritchie, and Bartlet.

The forty-sixth Church Congress met at Barrow-in-Furness on Oct. 2nd, and was attended by 2133 members. It was notable in two ways: (1) for the spirit of tolerance displayed by the members. The most diverse and conflicting views were heard with patience, and statements that would have provoked a storm a few years ago aroused only a murmur. (2) For the prominence given to Socialism. This was apparent all through, from the Congress Sermon of the Bishop of Birmingham to the devotional meeting at the close. The Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Diggle) presided, and delivered the opening address, on the adaptability of the Church. The first paper was by Prof. Flinders Petrie, who dealt with his latest discovery of the capital of the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings in Egypt, and said that his researches convinced him that the civilisation of the Hyksos corresponded with that of the patriarchs. The Rev. C. H. W. Johns, a Cambridge Assyriologist, read a technical paper, on the Babylonian discoveries. Prof. Burkitt, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, sketched the province of historical criticism in the normal conception of Christian duty, and Canon Knowling read a vigorous paper on Biblical Criticism. At the evening meeting, the Rev. Leighton Pullan advocated an extension of the list of holy days and special services, but the Bishop of Southwell thought that what was needed was subtraction rather than addition.

The Bishop of Edinburgh (Dr. Dowden) gave a long list of revisions which ought to be effected in the Prayer Book, and Archdeacon Morris read a most outspoken paper on the subject. He said, amid sympathetic cheers, "We want elasticity, we want freedom. We are being killed by uniformity." An interesting series of papers was read on "The Church in Town and Country." The subdivisions of the subject were (a) the **Housing Question**, by the Rev. W. J. Conybeare; (b) **Recreation**, by Mrs. Barnett, who strongly condemned horse-racing; and (c) **Garden Cities**, by Canon Rawnley, who also put in a plea for games, festivals and pageants. On Wednesday morning there was a fair attendance of members to consider the relations of Church and State. Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey expounded the new Erastianism (see above) to an unsympathetic audience, and the Bishop of St. David's followed with a striking paper on the Church in Wales. He claimed that the number of communicants had doubled during the last twenty years. Chancellor Smith and Dean Wace took exception to the views of Mr. Strachey, and an animated discussion followed. The subject of **The Church and Art** drew a good attendance on the same day. The subdivisions were: (a) "The place and limitations of Music in public worship," introduced by the Rev. W. Pennyman, who pled for simplicity and reverence, and by Mr. S. H. Nicholson, who read a clever and amusing paper on the same lines; (b) **Symbolism in the decoration of churches**, introduced by the Rev. A. Pinchard and Mr. F. Burgess, F.S.A., both of whom pleaded that the clergy should avoid church-furnishers and employ independent craftsmen. In the afternoon Sir E. Russell dealt with the Church and Politics, and urged that the Church should raise her voice on the justice, humanity, moral and philanthropic character of legislation and administration. The Rev. T. A. Lacey followed with an able paper on the Church and the Press. The Church and Elections was dealt with by Mr. Mac Innes, J.P., and Mr. S. Buxton. The former argued that the clergy would not interfere in elections if the laity were more active in defending the interests of the Church. The Education Policy of the Government was denounced by Mr. Cripps, K.C., who said he would rather be beaten in a stand-up fight than compromise a single principle. Mr. W. Temple, son of the late Archbishop, caused a sensation by pleading for undenominationalism, and was severely handled by subsequent speakers. The evening subject was **The Church and the People**, which was introduced by Bishop Stubbs, who announced himself as a Socialist, and asked for more knowledge and sympathy on the part of the Church. Mr. Summerbell, M.P., and Mr. Lansbury received a sympathetic hearing as they also pled for Christian Socialism. A very large attendance awaited the discussion of the Report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. Lord Halifax, while satisfied with the Report as a whole, yet took exception to certain parts, such as the distinction between significant and non-significant breaches of the law. He also deprecated the conclusion of the Committee that anything Roman in practice or devotion was necessarily wrong. Dr. Wace, Dean of Canterbury, defended the Report, but was doubtful of the wisdom of asking for letters of business to Convocation. Canon Beeching's paper on the Limits of Ritual took a moderate view, but the speaker who succeeded him (the Mayor of

Hyde) spoke as an extremist on the Low Church side. The Rev. T. A. Lacey said that most ecclesiastical disorders were due to the interference of lawyers, who prevented the Bishops from governing the Church. Prebendary Webb-Peploe said that if Lord Halifax and his friends would forgo some of their practices, Low Churchmen like himself would try to rise to proper conformity. There was but a small attendance at the discussion on **The Church and Reform**. The Bishop of St. Albans pled for an increase of the episcopate, and was ably seconded by Viscount Cross. Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., advised a scheme for clergy pensions. An interesting discussion took place on the **Training of the Clergy**. Dr. Gee pressed for a thorough university education as a preliminary to theological training, and Canon Henson held that incumbents ought to train their junior clergy in their sacred business. The Congress concluded with a Devotional Meeting, when papers were read on the Joys of Religion—Faith, Service, Sacrifice, and Adoration.

Dr. H. Zeller, director of the Stuttgart Statistical Bureau, is the authority for a Religious Census of the World, according to which the adherents of the principal religions are thus distributed:

		Per cent. of total.
Christians . . .	534,940,000	.. 34.6
Mahomedans . . .	175,290,000	.. 11.4
Jews . . .	10,860,000	.. 7
Confucians . . .	300,000,000	.. 19.4
Brahmins . . .	214,000,000	.. 13.8
Buddhists . . .	121,000,000	.. 7.8
Other Religions . . .	188,420,000	.. 12.2

World population . 1,544,510,000

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE.

The Commission was appointed on April 23rd, 1904, and consisted of Lord St. Aldwyn (Chairman), the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquess of Northampton, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord St. Helier, Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M.P., J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P., Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., M.P., Sir Edward G. Clarke, K.C., Sir Lewis D. Dibdin, K.C., the Bishop of Gloucester, Rev. T. W. Drury, Dr. G. W. Prothero, G. Harwood, Esq., M.P. On April 28th, 1905, Lord Alverstone was appointed in the room of Lord St. Helier, deceased.

The Commission was charged to inquire into the alleged prevalence of breaches or neglect of the law relating to the conduct of divine service in the Church of England, and to the ornaments and fittings of churches; to consider the existing powers and procedure applicable to such irregularities, and to make such recommendations as they deemed requisite.

The Commission gave in their report on June 21st, 1906, having held 118 sittings and examined 164 witnesses. After their first meeting the Commissioners advertised their readiness to receive evidence from church officers and parishioners; but this produced little or no response, and nearly all the witnesses who were examined were brought forward by (a) the editor of the *Record*, (b) the Joint Evidence Committee of the Church of England League and the National Protestant Church Union, and



(c) the Church Association. These witnesses gave evidence as to 687 separate services in 559 churches. Many of the witnesses were agents of the Societies which brought them before the Commission, and all of them were out of sympathy with the services they attended. On the other side, scarcely any evidence was offered of negligence in the conduct of divine service, and the Commissioners accepted all that was tendered. The report is divided into ten chapters.

Chapter I deals with the procedure of the Commissioners.

Chapter II contains a statement of the law, and affirms that the date for the standard for ceremonies is 1662 (Act of Uniformity), for vestments 1566 (Advertisements of Queen Elizabeth), and for church ornaments 1549 (first Prayer-book of Edward VI).

Chapter III shows that from the sixteenth century down to the present time there has existed a contrast between the theory of the law clearly expressed in the Acts of Uniformity, and the practice of the clergy in the conduct of public worship.

Chapter IV divides illegal practices into two classes: (1) those which have no significance in themselves, and (2) those that have a significance beyond that which the practices themselves possess. The Commissioners note 21 practices as belonging to the former class, and 34 to the latter.

Chapter V refers briefly and dubiously to Confession.

Chapter VI deals with Prayers for the Dead, and admits that these are not condemned by the Church of England. They may therefore be offered privately, although they should not be offered as a part of public worship.

Chapter VII gives extracts from a number of manuals which teach illegal doctrines and practices.

Chapter VIII gives the result of the evidence. The Commissioners find that the law is nowhere exactly observed. They lay little stress on defects such as neglect of Daily Services, and non-observance of Holy Days, as these are due to a carelessness which is decreasing. The errors in excess are of greater importance, and they gather around the Celebration of Holy Communion. Such things as incense, illegal lights, vestments, the Lavabo, wafers, sacring-bell, and the Last Gospel—all of which are in use in certain churches—have so changed the traditional service of the Church of England as to make it approximate to the service of the Church of Rome. But the *prima facie* significance of this similarity is strenuously repudiated by large numbers of loyal Churchmen, who claim quite truly that many of these things arose previous to the introduction of Roman abuses, and that therefore, as they are Catholic and not Roman, they may be practised in the Church of England. There are other practices, however, in favour of which this plea cannot be urged, as they are significant of doctrine condemned by the Church of England.

Chapter IX contains an historical survey, tracing the growth of what is now called "Ritualism" during three periods: (a) from 1340-66; (b) from 1866-92; (c) from 1892. At first the movement was no more than an effort to observe more strictly the rubrics of the Prayer-book, but as it gained strength it aimed at reviving practices which had been unknown in the English Church for more than two cen-

turies. Repressive measures were attempted by passing various Acts of Parliament, and by halting prominent "Ritualists" before the Law Courts, but such measures failed completely.

Chapter X deals with the causes of this failure to check irregularities, and suggests other remedies. The causes are: (a) It has proved impracticable to obtain complete obedience to the Acts of Uniformity in one particular direction, partly because it is not now and never has been demanded in other directions. (b) The constitution of the Court for Final Appeal for ecclesiastical causes is unsatisfactory, for the authority it exercises is that of the Crown and not that of the Church. Without being itself a Court, and without pretending to possess spiritual jurisdiction, it has the duty of revising, where necessary, judgments given in Church Courts possessing spiritual jurisdiction. The Commissioners quote the recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission of 1893. These approve of three courts: (a) A Diocesan Court, to consist of the Bishop and one legal assessor. In cases of heresy there should be in addition a theological assessor. (b) A Provincial Court presided over by the Archbishop. (c) A Court of Final Appeal, consisting of at least five lay judges (all of whom are members of the Church of England), nominated by the Crown. These judges are to have the power of consulting the Archbishops and Bishops on any questions of doctrine or ritual, but are not bound to accept the opinion thus obtained. In proceeding to review the action of the Bishops towards clergy accused of illegal practices, the Commissioners point out that while the Bishops have generally striven to bring about conformity with the Book of Common Prayer, there has not been the same disposition to insist on obedience to the law of the Church of England as declared by the Courts. The Commissioners criticise and disapprove of the actions of the Bishops of London and Southwark in dealing with disorders in their dioceses. Finally they condemn as illegal, and subversive of the doctrine of the Church of England, the following practices: Interpolation of prayers and ceremonies belonging to the Canon of the Mass; the use of the words "Behold the Lamb of God" accompanied by the exhibition of a consecrated wafer; reservation of the Sacrament under conditions which lead to its adoration; Mass of the Pre-sanctified; Corpus Christi processions with the Sacrament; Benediction with the Sacrament; celebration of the Holy Eucharist with the intent that there shall be no communicant except the celebrant; hymns, prayers, and devotions involving invocation of or confession to the Blessed Virgin Mary or the Saints; the observance of the Festivals of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of the Sacred Heart; the veneration of images and roods.

The consideration of the evidence laid before them led the Commissioners to two main conclusions:—

(1) The law of public worship in the Church of England is too narrow for the religious life of the present generation.

(2) The machinery for discipline has broken down.

To preclude an impression which would, they believe, be unjust to the general body of the clergy, the Commissioners desire to place on record their conviction that the evidence gives no justification for any doubt that in the large

majority of parishes the work of the Church is being quietly and diligently performed by clergy who are entirely loyal to the principles of the English Reformation as expressed in the Book of Common Prayer.

### **Recommendations.**

(1) The practices condemned in Chapter X should be made to cease.

(2) Letters of business should be issued to the Convocations with instructions (a) to prepare a new **Ornaments Rubric**, (b) to frame a modification of the existing law in regard to **Divine Service**, so as to permit a greater elasticity.

(3) Wider scope should be given to the Bishops to regulate the use of additional and special services, collects, and hymns.

(4) Bishops should have power to refuse the institution or admission of a presentee into a benefice who has not previously satisfied the Bishop of the diocese of his willingness to obey the law as to the conduct of divine service, and as to the ornaments and fittings of churches, and to submit to directions given by the Bishop in accordance with Recommendation (3).

(5) The recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission in 1883 as to the constitution of the **Diocesan and Provincial Courts** and of the Court of Final Appeal (see above, Chapter X)

should be carried into effect with one modification: when a case is brought before the Final Court involving charges of heresy or breach of ritual, and any doctrine or use of the Church of England shall be in controversy, such question shall be referred to the Archbishops and Bishops, whose opinion shall be accepted by the Court of Appeal.

(6) If an incumbent is convicted under the Church Discipline Act of 1840 and disobeys the sentence, he is to be deprived of his benefice and not allowed to hold any other appointment until he has promised obedience.

(7) The Episcopal veto under the Act of 1840 should be abolished, and the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874 should be repealed.

(8) A Bishop should have power to remove from a church any ornaments or fittings placed there without a faculty.

(9) Episcopal and Archidiaconal visitations and Rural Deans' inspections of churches should be made more effective.

(10) For the purposes of effective supervision and administration it is desirable that many dioceses should be subdivided; and that a general Act providing machinery for the creation of new dioceses by Order in Council should be passed, so as to prevent the necessity of an enactment of a separate statute on the formation of each new diocese.

## **THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**

The Church of England, properly so called, owes her foundation to **St. Augustine**, who was sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great in 596. Queen Bertha, the wife of Ethelred the King, was a Christian, and on St. Augustine landing in what is now Kent, the King gave him every facility for doing all he desired towards spreading that religion in the country—and in a very short time the King himself was converted. St. Augustine was made the first **Archbishop of Canterbury** in 597—the 1300th anniversary of which event and of the foundation of the Anglican Church was celebrated during '97.

By the Anglican Church is meant collectively that group of autonomous churches which are in communion with or have sprung from the mother Church of England. They are the following: The Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Church of Canada, the Church of Australia, the Indian Church, and the Church of South Africa, which are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England, though they all look to the Archbishop of Canterbury as Patriarch. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are twenty-five missionary bishops, representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and ten representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The Reformed Episcopal Church of America and the Free Church of England are not recognised as authentic branches of the Anglican Church. The American Church possesses 91 bishops in 62 dioceses and 29 missionary jurisdictions, and 5229 other clergy. It has 807,351 communicants, and upwards of 1,650,000 baptised members.

See **Irish and Scotch Episcopal Churches** on pp. 471-2.

India and the Colonies of the British Empire possess 101 bishops of the Anglican Church, while two are appointed for Europe. In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character. One important difference is the restoration of Diocesan Synods and the general Synodical action which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the American, South African, and Scotch Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the Colonies.

The next Lambeth Conference will take place in 1908. Information can be obtained from the Secretaries of the Congress, Church House, Westminster.

### **Government.**

The government of the Church of England in England and Wales is carried on by Bishops, of whom there are thirty-seven (two of them Archbishops), including the new sees of Birmingham and Southwark created in 1904. The Bishops superintend the work in each diocese, and are aided in the episcopal work of confirmations, consecration and opening of burial grounds by suffragans, or assistant Bishops, of whom there are thirty-two. The Bishops are appointed by the King, in virtue of his supremacy, their appointment being ratified by the Church, by their election by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of the diocese, in pursuance of a *congé d'élire* sent to them by the Crown. The suffragans are appointed by the Bishops themselves. The whole of England is divided into parishes of various sizes; for the inhabitants



of each parish there is appointed a parish priest whose duty it is to minister to them. A certain number of parishes grouped together form a **Rural Deanery**; they in their turn added together form an **Archdeaconry**; a **Diocese**, over which the Bishop presides, is made up of two or more Archdeaconries. The Archdeacon—the *oculus episcopi*—assisted by the Rural Deans, reports as to the state of the livings. There are also in the diocese laymen who hold ecclesiastical appointments to control the temporal and legal business. There are two **Vicars General**, one for each province (though Mr. C. A. Cripps, K.C., now holds both offices himself), **Chancellors** (usually barristers), **registrars**, **surveyors**, **architects**, etc. Each parish has at least two **Churchwardens** to look after the temporal affairs connected with the Church. There is in most Rural Deaneries a **Ruri-decanal Conference**, composed of the clergy and leading laymen—and in each Diocese a **Diocesan Conference** in which Church questions are discussed.

The Cathedral in each diocese is the seat—the "*Cathedra*"—of the bishop, but he has no voice in the government of the Cathedral, which is vested in the Chapter, of which the Dean is the head. The Deans and Canons are appointed by the Crown; the Minor Canons, who sing the daily Offices, and the various officers of the Cathedral, are appointed by the Chapter. There are two **Deaneries** which are called **Peculiars**—Westminster and Windsor—the Abbey and St. George's Chapel being outside the jurisdiction of the bishops of the diocese in which they are severally situate. There are a few Deans in name only, such as the Dean of Battle—a survival of the title of the Abbot of Battle Abbey; there is also the Dean of the Chapels Royal (the Bishop of London), and the Dean of the Closet—but their offices are connected with the Royal Household. The dioceses, roughly speaking, are continuous with the counties of which the chief town is the See, though there are important exceptions. All the dioceses of England and Wales (except those of York, Durham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Wakefield, Chester, and Sodor and Man, which form the Province of York) are in the Province of Canterbury.

#### **Bishops and Deans.**

On the next page is a list of the territorial prelates of the Church of England, with the date of their appointment to the see, and with the annual income. The table, it will be seen, includes the **Suffragans** appointed for each see; and the names of the **Deans**. For biographies of the Bishops see under the alphabetical heading of each in **PARLIAMENT** (pp. 336–372), where also it is shown which Bishops actually sit in the House of Lords.

#### **Convocation.**

There are two **Convocations**, or **Provincial Synods**, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as **Convocation**. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the

Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, **Letters of Business** are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business, Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation.

**Province of Canterbury.**—*Vicar-General*: C. A. Cripps, Esq., K.C.; *Registrar*: Harry W. Lee, Esq.; *Actuary*: H. R. E. Childers, Esq.; *Apparitor-General*: Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart. *Clerk*: Mr. Arthur Ryder, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

**Province of York.** *Registrar and Notary*: H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer*: Canon G. M. Argles, York. *Synodal Sec.*, Rev. H. Robinson, The Rectory, Monkgate, York.

#### **Laymen, Houses of.**

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. The representation originally consisted of a certain number of members elected by the various diocesan conferences, a fixed number being allotted to each diocese irrespective of population. Thus, London had 10 members; Rochester, 8; Winchester, Lichfield, St. Albans and Worcester, 6 each; and the remaining dioceses 4 each. The Archbishop also had the power of nominating 10 additional members. By the resolution of the Representative Church Council, which was confirmed by Convocation in Feb. 1906, the representation was altered, and the elections are now made with reference to the population of each diocese, and on the principle of giving one representative for the first 100,000 or under of the population, and one more for every further complete 100,000, and any additional fraction of 100,000. London has now 36 members; Southwark, 21; St. Albans, 14; and the other dioceses varying numbers, from 13 in the case of Lichfield, down to 3 in the case of Bangor, Hereford, and St. Asaph.

There are now no ex-officio or nominated members, but the House may co-opt, on the proposal of the Chairman, not more than 3 members. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

See.	Bishop.	Ap- pointed.	Income.	Bishop Suffragan and Title.	Dean.
Canterbury	Davidson(Abp)	1903	£ 15,000	Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover. H. H. Pereira, Bp. of Croydon.	Henry Wace, D.D.
York .. ..	Maclagan(Abp)	1891	10,000	Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Beverley. Dr. Blunt, Bp. Suff. of Hull. Dr. J. N. Quirk, Bp. of Sheffield.	A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D.
London ..	Winnington-Ingram ..	1901	10,000	Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Bp. of Stepney. Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington Dr. Ridgway, Bp. of Kensington.	R. Gregory, D.D.
Durham ..	Moule .. ..	1901	8,000	Dr. T. E. Wilkins, Asst. Bp. for British subjects in North and Central Europe. George Nickson, LL.D., Bp. of Jarrow	G. W. Kitchin, D.D.
Winchester	Ryle .. ..	1903	6,500	Dr. Sumner, Bp. of Guildford Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of Southampton. [Dorking C. H. Boutflower, Bp. of	W.M.Furneaux, M.A.
Bangor	Williams ..	1899	4,200	Dr. Stirling, Assistant Bishop	Griffith Roberts, M.A.
Bath & Wells	Kennon ..	1894	5,000	.. .. .	T.W. Jex-Blake, D.D.
Birmingham	Gore .. ..	1904	3,500	.. .. .	None.
Bristol ..	Browne ..	1897	2,800	.. .. .	Francis Pigou, D.D.
Carlisle	Diggle ..	1904	4,500	Dr. Ware, Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness.	C. J. Ridgeway.
Chester	Jayne .. ..	1889	4,200	.. .. .	I. L. Darby, D.D.
Chichester	Wilberforce ..	1895	4,200	.. .. .	T. J. Hannah, D.D.
Ely ..	Chase .. ..	1905	5,500	.. .. .	A.F.Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Exeter ..	Robertson ..	1903	4,200	Dr. Trefusis, Bp. of Crediton.	Bishop Earle, D.D.
Gloucester	Gibson .. ..	1905	4,300	Dr. S. Marsden, Asst. Bishop	H. D. Maurice Spence, D.D.
Hereford	Percival ..	1895	4,200	.. .. .	Hon. J.W. Leigh, D.D.
Lichfield	Legge .. ..	1891	4,200	Sir L. Stamer, Bp. of Shrewsbury.	H. M. Luckock, D.D.
Lincoln ..	King .. ..	1885	4,500	W. MacCarthy, Bp. of Grant-ham	E. C. Wickham, D.D.
Liverpool	Chavasse ..	1900	3,500	Dr. Royston, Asst. Bishop	None.
Llandaff	Hughes ..	1905	4,200	.. .. .	W. H. Davey, M.A.
Manchester	Knox .. ..	1903	4,200	{ Dr. Thornton .. .. . A. Pearson, Bp. of Burnley	Bishop J. E. C. Well- don, M.A.
Newcastle	Lloyd .. ..	1903	3,500	.. .. .	None.
Norwich	Sheepshanks	1893	4,500	{ J. P. A. Bowers, Bp. of Thet- ford .. .. . H. Luke Paget, Bp. of Ips- wich .. .. .	W. Lefroy, D.D.
Oxford	Paget .. ..	1901	5,000	Dr. Randall, Bp. of Reading	T. B. Strong, B.D.
Peterboro'	Carr-Glyn ..	1896	4,500	Dr. Clayton, Bp. of Leicester	W. H. Barlow, D.D.
Ripon ..	Carpenter ..	1884	4,200	{ Dr. Pulleine, Bp. of Richmond L. F. M. Bottomley Smith, Bp. of Knaresborough	Hon. W. H. Fre- mantle, D.D.
Rochester	Harmer ..	1905	3,100	.. .. .	E. Lane.
St. Albans	Jacob .. ..	1903	4,500	{ Dr. H. F. Johnson, Bp. of Colchester. Dr. Stevens, Bp. of Barking.	W. J. Lawrance, M.A.
St. Asaph	Edwards ..	1889	4,200	.. .. .	S. Pryce, M.A.
St. David's	Owen .. ..	1897	4,500	Dr. J. Lloyd, Bp. of Swansea	J. A. Smith, M.A.
Salisbury	Wordsworth	1885	5,000	.. .. .	Bishop Webb, D.D.
Sodor & Man	Straton ..	1892	2,000	.. .. .	None.
Southwark	Talbot .. ..	1905	3,500	{ J. C. Leeke, Bp. of Woolwich. C. Hook, Bp. of Kingston- on-Thames.	None.
Southwell	Hoskyns ..	1904	3,000	Dr. Were, Bishop of Derby	None.
Truro ..	Stubbs ..	1906	3,000	J. R. Cornish, Bp. of St. Ger-	The Bishop.
Wakefield	Eden .. ..	1897	3,000	.. .. . [mans.	None.
Worcester	Yeatman- Biggs ..	1904	5,000	.. .. .	R. W. Forrest, D.D.

Deans of Collegiate Churches. { Westminster, Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D.  
Windsor, Very Rev. Dr. Eliot.



Province of Canterbury.—Chairman, Marquess of Salisbury; Vice-Chairman, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin; Secretary, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

In '92 the first House of Laymen for the Province of York, containing 106 members, held its first meeting. The meetings are held at York, at least twice a year, or as often as may seem good to the Archbishop. See Convocation above.

Province of York.—Chairman, Viscount Cross, G.C.B.; Vice-Chairmen, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.P., and Viscount Halifax; Hon. Sec., E. P. Charlewood, Esq., 19, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, London, S.W.; Hon. Treasurer, W. F. H. Thomson, Esq., York and East Riding Bank, York.

### Representative Church Council.

The Representative Church Council consists of the two Houses of Convocation and the two Houses of Laymen meeting together as one body for consultative purposes. It is intended that all the members shall by-and-by be elected *ad hoc* by the clergy and laity. The Constitution adopted in Nov. 1905 places large powers in the hands of the laity, and practically puts them on an equal footing with the clergy. Care has been taken, however, that this shall not interfere with the inherent rights of the episcopate.

### Statistics.

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 30,000, of whom over 14,000 are benefited. The funds contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by their executives for the year ending Easter 1905 were:—

Home Missions (including funds for church extension), Universities and Public Schools Missions, General Home Mission Societies, Missions to Soldiers and Sailors, and Temperance work, £654,192.

Foreign Missions, £772,995.

Educational work (including diocesan inspection and support of training colleges, and societies for the circulation of literature and other agencies), £127,736.

The clergy (educational and charitable assistance), including funds for their widows and orphans, £230,711.

Philanthropic work, including industrial schools, penitentiaries and prevention homes, orphanages, nursing and convalescent homes, £504,612.

Total, £2,290,247.

Funds locally raised and retained and administered by the clergy for parochial purposes and for the maintenance of assistant clergy, with church collections and Easter offerings to subsidise clerical incomes, £878,480.

For elementary education, general maintenance of elementary schools, annual contributions, £252,261.

Interest on invested funds, £89,235.

School buildings (new or enlarged day and Sunday), £198,800.

Sunday schools, £187,933.

For the maintenance of church services, etc., £1,412,309.

For the support of the poor, £538,668.

For any other purposes (religious or secular), £263,614.

For church buildings, fabric and fittings, £1,413,346.

Burial grounds, £24,476.

Endowment of benefices, £185,476.

Parsonage houses, £101,423.

Total, £5,546,028.

Funds raised by voluntary contributions in connection with the new sees of Birmingham and Southwark, £193,437.

The grand total amounts to £8,029,713, representing the voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year ended at Easter 1905 (the returns for 1906 are not yet available). This sum is exclusive of contributions to societies supported by the co-operation of Churchmen and Nonconformists—*e.g.* the Bible Society.

### EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF IRELAND.

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1st, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a General Synod composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House; and 208 of the clergy with 416 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. Both sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 21 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the Representative Church Body, composed of archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31st, 1905, amounted to £8,650,970, and are appropriated to the following purposes. Commutation capital, £691,238; Parochial sustentation, £5,294,219; Episcopal sustentation, £563,066; Glebes capital, £348,476; Miscellaneous capital, £1,697,727; and there are besides balances due to parishes, etc., £56,243. Total, £8,650,970. The annuitants now only amount to about 150, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 to 12 per cent. is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The number of clergy in the church is 13 bishops, about 1300 incumbents, and 370 curates. The Church population in 1901 was 581,089. The incumbents are elected by Boards of Nomination, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their

curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves. The average stipend of an incumbent is £200 with house, and of a curate £120. Bishops receive from £1500 to £2000, and the Archbishops £2500, with houses free of rent. **Secretary of the Representative Church Body:** Mr. Thos. Greene, M.A., 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

#### EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland has seven bishops—viz., the Primus, The Most Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; The Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh; The Right Rev. J. F. Robberds, D.D., Bishop of Brechin; The Right Rev. A. Ean Campbell, D.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway; The Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D., Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness; and The Right Rev. Rowland Ellis, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney. There are 383 churches and mission stations, 146 parsonages, 331 clergy, and 49,378 communicant members. Registrar

to the Primus and Lay Clerk to the College of Bishops, W. Robertson, S.S.C., 14, Young Street, Edinburgh. (Diocese of Argyll and Isles vacant.)

The Representative Church Council, constituted in '76, is recognised as the organ of the Church in matters of finance, but cannot deal with questions of doctrine or worship, nor with matters of discipline, save to give effect to the Canonical sentences of the Church. The Council consists of the bishops, deans, priests and deacons, trustees of the Council, chancellors, auditors, registrars of the dioceses, and the provincial accountant; the secretaries of diocesan councils, secretaries and treasurers of foreign mission boards, and a lay representative elected by the congregation from each incumbency and mission contributing to the council's funds. Each diocesan council may appoint 3 priests or deacons and 3 lay representatives. There are 652 members—315 clerical, 27 official and 310 laymen. **Joint Secs. and Treasurers,** R. T. Norfor, C.A., and W. W. Farquharson, 13, Queen Street, Edinburgh; Cashier, William Watt.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

#### CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised: bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—i.e., it recognises the equality of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or laymen elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the **Kirk Session**, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, but they are also temporal and disciplinary. Over the Session is the **Presbytery**, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the **Synod**, composed of the presbyteries of a province; and overall is the **General Assembly**, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by its own warrant. The King's Commissioner is present at its sittings. When

its business is concluded it is dissolved by its Moderator, who at the same time fixes the date when the next Assembly shall meet. The Royal Commissioner then also dissolves the Assembly in the name of the King, and appoints the next meeting to be held on the date fixed by the Moderator.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is to some extent prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and a few clergymen use the *Euchologion*, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics.** Ministers, 1682; missionaries, 80; elders, 10,578; communicants, 674,293; parishes, 1391; churches, 1809; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £445,583, exclusive of seat-rents, bequests, tithes or tithes, and Government grants. There are 13 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 6 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India and Africa. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the United Free Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. His Majesty has decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland should take rank in Scotland after the Lord Chancellor. His Majesty has followed the example of Queen Victoria in appointing Royal Chaplains from the Church of Scotland, and in attending worship at Crathie parish church while in Balmoral. **Moderator for 1907,** Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell, D.D.; **Lord High Commissioner,** The Right Hon. Lord Colebrooke.

#### UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

This Church was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. In 1863, on the invitation of the United Presbyterian Church, the Free Church appointed a Committee to consider



if the union of the two Churches could be accomplished. A majority of the Free Church were found to favour union, but owing to the determined opposition of the Constitutional party, led by Dr. Begg, the project had to be abandoned in '73. As a compromise, a Mutual Eligibility Act was passed, enabling congregations to call ministers from either body. Again, in '94, on the initiative of the United Presbyterian Church, a fresh movement was made for union. In 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 557 in a house of 615 members. The Union took place in Edinburgh on Wednesday, Oct. 31st, 1900. The congregations of the United Presbyterian Church numbered 594, with 198,089 communicants; the Free Church had 1104 congregations, with 296,085 communicants. Principal Rainy was elected the first Moderator of the United Church.

**Statistics.**—Churches, 1687; ministers (including 16 professors), 1733; missionaries, 314; native agents, 4188; elders, 16,158; deacons and managers, 18,730; communicants, 504,853; in foreign field, 44,089; Continental stations, 25; income, £1,108,413 2s. 11d. **Moderator, 1906,** Rev. G. C. Hutton, D.D.

The Free Church of Scotland originated in the claim made by a majority in the Established Church (commonly known as the Evangelical party) to be free of control by the State in determining her own affairs. The conflict with the Civil Courts related to the right to veto a presentation to a parish when the majority of the people opposed it, and the right to admit other ministers than those of the civil parishes to sit in Church courts. On both points the courts of law decided against the Church, and the Government refused relief. The result was the **Disruption** on May 18th, 1843, when 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church, surrendering all State support, in order to possess "spiritual independence." The Church was speedily organised, and supplied herself with churches, mansees, schools and colleges. In '52 the Synod of the United Original Seceders, and in '76 the Reformed Presbyterian Church, numbering 37 ministers, united with the Free Church. This Church (popularly known as the Cameronian) traced its descent to the Covenanters, who refused to conform to the State Church because at the Revolution of 1688 the Covenant was not enforced. In '92 a **Declaratory Act** was passed by the General Assembly, declaring the sense in which the Westminster Confession expressed the faith of the Church on certain points. The United Presbyterian Church had already in '79 passed a similar Act. In consequence of this action on the part of the Free Church, 4 of her ministers and about 1000 members seceded and formed the Free Presbyterian Church, which has now 18 charges, with 12 ministers, three-fourths of them in the Highlands.

The United Presbyterian Church was constituted in '47 by the union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The Secession Church owed its origin to the action of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, who in 1732, along with 3 other ministers, seceded from the Established Church in protest against its defection from Reformed principles and its suppression of their ministerial freedom. It was from the first an evangelical and missionary

church, and at the time of the union in '47 it had increased to 384 congregations. The Relief Church was founded by the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, who was deposed in 1752 for refusing, at the bidding of the Assembly, to take part in the forced settlement of an obnoxious minister. More liberal in doctrine and spirit than the founders of the Secession, he kept apart, and in 1760 organised the Relief Church, which at its union with the Secession numbered 113 congregations.

The minority of the Free Church who refused to enter into the United Free Church, claimed to represent the original Free Church, and appealed to the law to declare to that effect and to assign to it the property vested in the Free Church. In the Scottish Courts all the judges found in favour of the United Free Church. In the House of Lords, after two hearings, by 5 to 2, the final judgment was given in favour of the non-uniting remnant, which was thus found in law to be the Free Church of Scotland, with the Establishment principle fundamental in its constitution. It was also pledged to rescind the Declaratory Act. The effect of the decision was that the whole of the funds and heritable property of the Free Church vested in the non-uniting minority; and as they were clearly unable to occupy all the churches or administer the funds, a Royal Commission was appointed on Dec. 17th, 1904, to inquire into the matter; and a Special Commissioner to determine the interim state of possession of the properties. Following on the Commissioners' report an Act of Parliament was passed in 1905, under which an Executive Commission was set up to allocate the property, etc., as between the two Churches.

#### FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church were opposed to union with the United Presbyterian Church. It seemed to them to involve the surrender of the principle of National religion (the United Presbyterian Church being voluntary—i.e., opposed to the principle of Establishment) and of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two Declaratory Acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. Holding these opinions (which were identical with those professed by the Free Church in '43), they could not consistently enter into the union. They were therefore extruded by the majority who are now in the United Free Church from the use of the Free Church buildings and funds. The extruded parties went to law, and eventually in Aug. 1904 judgment was pronounced in favour of the Free Church. For subsequent developments see above under **United Free Church.**

The Church consists of 5 synods, 11 presbyteries, 72 ministers, 10 probationers, and 200 congregations, representing about 100,000 people. The membership cannot accurately be given. **Moderator,** Rev. Prof. C. A. Bannatyne, M.A.; **Clerk,** Rev. Prof. J. K. Cameron; **Deputy Clerk and Gen. Secretary,** Mr. J. Hay Thorburn. **Free Church Offices,** The Mound, Edinburgh; telegraphic address, Citadel.

#### REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Prior to the union in '76 of the Free Church with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, there were in existence two bodies bearing the title

of Reformed Presbyterians, and usually distinguished as the "Majority" and "Minority," a division having arisen in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in '63. The "Minority" has stood separate from all other denominations since that date, and still holds intact the doctrines and principles of the second Reformation, such as the infallibility of the Scriptures, Confession of Faith and Catechisms, Presbyterianism, the perpetual obligation of Covenantants, and dissent from the civil constitution of the country. — **Statistics for Scotland:** Presbyteries, 2; churches, 10; ministers, 8; elders, 60; communicants, 1000; income, £2237. Moderator, 1905, Rev. A. C. Gregg, B.A., Loanhead. **Statistics for Ireland:** Presbyteries, 4; churches, 40; ministers, 30; missionaries, 2; elders, 170; communicants, 3945; income, £4726. Moderator, Rev. Gawn Douglas, Loughbrickland.

#### UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH,

popularly known as "Auld Lights." This Church was constituted in 1842 by the union of two small bodies that had retained the original principles and practices of the Secession Church, and refused to change with the majority. The "Auld Lights" are orthodox in theology and simple in worship. They believe in the principle of a union between Church and State, and in the continued obligation of the Scottish Covenants. They have a mission in Seoni, C. P., India. — **Statistics.** Presbyteries, 5; churches, 28; ministers, 27; elders, 148; communicants, 3784; income, £5868 6s. 6d. Moderator, 1906-7, Rev. Alexander Smellie, M.A., Carlisle.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the last century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '47. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations, 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 272 have been established within the last 100 years. — **Statistics.** The Church consists of 342 fully organised congregations and 17 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 175,682 persons. Several churches are in course of rebuilding, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 359, with 28 ordained and 13 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 4 missionary teachers and 33 lady missionaries, 4 of whom are fully qualified doctors. There are also 21 licentiates, and about 22 theological students preparing for the ministry. The College was transferred from London to Cambridge in Oct. '99. Its new name is "Westminster College." Including the site, it cost nearly £50,000, and was opened free of debt.

The property of the Church is estimated at £2,434,260, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. The total income of the Church in 1905 was £304,612. The backbone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since '78 has secured for the body of ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum stipend of £200. Under this scheme 101 congregations were aid-receiving in 1905 to the amount of £6995, as against 103 in '78 to the amount of £6443 7s. 6d., the average amount of aid required being at this date £69 5s. 3d. per congregation, as against £62 10s. in '78. A permanent Church Building Fund has now been established. Offices of the Church, 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Moderator (1906-7), Rev. J. B. Meharry, D.D., Crouch Hill, London, N. General Secretary, vacant; Financial Secretary, Mr. John Leggat; Foreign Missions Secretary, Rev. William Dale; Church Building Fund Secretary, Rev. J. H. Scott. Publications Office, 14, Paternoster Square, E.C., Mr. T. French Downie (Manager).

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists were at first received as members of the Established Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1200. During the reign of Queen Anne this bounty was withdrawn and Presbyterianism was proscribed, but with the accession of George I. toleration was granted and the *regium donum* restored. During the eighteenth century some of the ministers of the Irish Presbyterian Church adopted Arian views, but in 1828, chiefly through the influence of Dr. Cooke, the Church again declared its adherence to Trinitarian doctrine, and the Arians withdrew from its communion. Side by side with the Irish Presbyterian Church there sprang up congregations representing the various dissenting churches of Scotland, the majority being connected with the Secession Church; and in 1840 the seceders joined the older Church. By the Irish Church Act of 1869 the Church lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss. — **Statistics.** Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 569; ministers, 647; elders, 2138; missionaries, 35; communicants, 106,342; income, £292,265. Moderator, Rev. Wm. M'Kean,



D.D., Belfast; Assembly Clerk, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Londonderry. There are two theological halls, viz., Magee College, Londonderry, and the Assembly's College, Belfast. Vigorous foreign missions are conducted in India and China.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES.

The Calvinistic Methodist (or Presbyterian) Church is the largest Nonconformist Church in Wales, and the only one of native origin. It began through a purely spiritual movement. In the middle of the eighteenth century a layman and two clergymen of the Established Church named Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and Howell Davies, led the way in a great revival of religion in South Wales. They formed their converts into societies on Methodist lines, but as they rejected Wesley's Arminian doctrines, they leant more and more towards the practices of the Presbyterian Churches. In 1823 a Confession of Faith was adopted embodying the theological principles of the founders of the

Church. Since that date the Presbyterian system has been more fully adopted, and the Congregational element is very strong in the constitution of the Church. It is now a member of the Presbyterian Alliance, and is in federal union with the Presbyterian Church of England. Statistics: 2 Synods, and 1 General Assembly for North and South Wales; presbyteries, 24; churches, 1411; chapels and preaching stations, 1620; ministers, 895; unordained preachers, 353; deacons, 5946; communicants, 189,164; hearers, 343,757; missionaries, 28, and 16 ordained native ministers; income, £306,825 15s. 3d. Moderator, Rev. Dr. John Roberts; Secretaries, Revs. J. O. Thomas, M.A., Menai Bridge, and J. M. Saunders, M.A., Swansea; Statistical Secretaries, Revs. Joseph Evans, Denbigh, and T. J. Morgan, Garn, Bon Street, Cardiganshire. There are two theological colleges, one at Aberystwyth and one at Bala, two preparatory schools, one at Trevecca and one at Bala, and mission work is carried on in Brittany and India.

### FREE CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### METHODIST CHURCHES.

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of John and Charles Wesley. The first Society of the Methodist Church was formed in 1739. The official returns show that there are in Great Britain 2399 Wesleyan Methodist ministers and 536,612 Church members, 7547 Sunday-schools, 1,147,122 teachers and scholars, and 8475 preaching-places; in Ireland, 259 ministers and 29,376 members. There are 19,519 lay preachers, and 1926 on trial, and 600 in Ireland. The Foreign Missions of the Church employ 637 ministers, and number 129,302 members. (For foreign mission statistics see *Missionary Societies*.) The French Conference has 41 ministers and 1673 members; the South African Conference 235 ministers and 111,338 members; and the Australasian Conferences (at the last General Conference) 949 ministers and 145,805 members.

The Wesleyan Conference was held in July 1906 in Nottingham. The President is the Rev. Albert Clayton, Secretary of Connexional Funds, etc., and the Secretary the Rev. John Hornabrook. The President-elect for the London Conference of 1907 is the Rev. John S. Simon, Governor of Didsbury College.

The London Wesleyan Mission is the outcome of the interest aroused by "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," issued in '85 by the Congregational Union. It has now 8 branches: East, Central, West, South, South-West, Grove, Deptford and Greenwich, Poplar and Bow, with 25 ministers, including Revs. Peter Thompson, Arthur Wood, B.A., T. Brain Castle, J. Gregory Mantle, Henry T. Meakin, C. Ensor Walters, Stephen J. Sullings, Trevor H. Davies, C. Copeland Smith, T. Naylor, B.A., with other well-known names. Forty buildings are in constant use on Sundays and weekdays. The congregations number over 25,000, and fully 12,000 are enrolled in Church fellowship. Over 70 "sisters," with 25 lay agents, are engaged from day to day in work amongst the people, and every possible agency is employed to "rescue the perishing." General Secretary, Rev. W. D. Walters, 58, Cromwell Avenue, Archway Road, London, N.

In 1797—six years after Mr. Wesley's death—the Methodist New Connexion was formed. Alexander Kilham had headed a movement which sought to place the governing power in the hands of the members instead of in the hands of ministers. In the heat of controversy he made statements respecting ministers which could not be sustained, and was expelled by the Conference of 1796. He was followed by 5000 seceders, who formed themselves into the new body. In numerical strength this Connexion now ranks third amongst the denominations that have sprung out of the parent body. It has 204 ministers at home and abroad, 1123 lay preachers, and 42,317 church members.

The case of the United Methodist Free Churches is remarkable. First, the Protestant Methodists united in '36 with the Wesleyan Association. The next year a small body in the Midlands (the Arminian Methodists) was absorbed, and in the following year the Independent Methodists of North Wales. In '57 these amalgamated bodies (with a membership of 21,000) were joined by 19,000 Reformers, and the name United Methodist Free Churches was adopted. The Reformers who refused to amalgamate became The Wesleyan Reform Union, the membership of which is now 8689; the membership of the Independent Methodists is 9147. With regard to the United Methodist Free Churches, a different denomination from the smaller body just named, it stands, with respect to numbers, next to the Primitive Methodists. At home and abroad there are 457 ministers and supernumeraries, with 3376 local preachers and 103,019 church members. The "foreign districts" are in China, East and West Africa, Jamaica, Australia, and Tasmania.

Primitive Methodism is sometimes referred to as a "growth" rather than a "secession," because the first "class" formed was composed of persons who had not previously belonged to any church. Mr. Hugh Bourne, who had been a local preacher amongst the Wesleyans, took charge of this class, and proceeded to form other classes. This was in Staffordshire in 1810. Two years before this, Mr. Bourne had been excluded from the

Methodist body because he would not conform to the regulations of Conference respecting Camp Meetings. The Conference of 1807 had decided against Camp Meetings; but Mr. Bourne, and afterwards William Clowes, refusing to be ruled on this question were excluded. The first Conference of this body was held in '20. It is now the largest of all the bodies that have sprung from the Methodists. It has missions in Southern, Western, and Central Africa; in South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland. It has a training college for ministers at Manchester, and colleges for youths at York and Birmingham, also an orphanage at Alesford. It has, too, a training school for native evangelists in South Africa. **Latest statistics:** Members, 210,173; ministers, 1153; local preachers, 16,209; class leaders, 10,997; places of worship and rented rooms, etc., 4905; hearers, 607,682; value of Connexional property, £4,958,978; debt upon Connexional property, £1,155,708; Sabbath schools, 4209; teachers, 61,275; scholars, 477,114. **President of Conference,** Rev. G. Parkin; **Secretary,** Rev. J. Yearsley; **Missionary Sec.,** Rev. J. Pickett; **General Connexional Sec.,** Rev. J. Welford; **General Book Steward,** Rev. E. Dalton; **General Sunday School Secretary,** Rev. S. S. Henshaw; **Editor of the Monthly Magazine,** Rev. Joseph Ritson; **Principal of the Theological Institute,** Rev. W. Johnson; **Editor of the Quarterly Review,** Rev. H. B. Kendall, B.A.

The Bible Christians ("Bryanites") arose in 1815. William O'Bryan was a Cornish local preacher who threw himself into evangelistic work in such thoroughgoing fashion that he was declared to be "irregular." Upon this the new denomination was formed. The preachers at first did not take the title of "Reverend." They, however (like the Primitive Methodists), license women to preach as well as men. In England the denomination is strongest in Cornwall and in the Western counties. It has 218 ministers, 1541 lay preachers, and 34,378 members, ranking, in this particular, fourth amongst the minor bodies of Methodists. The Protestant Methodists were organised in 1829, when more than 1000 members separated from the Leeds societies, through the organ controversy at Brunswick Chapel.

Attempts at reunion have been numerous, and not without success. The suggestions that the Old Connexion should be absorbed into the Church of England have not led to the result desired, nor has the wish—often expressed—that the denominations which have sprung from the Old Body should reunite, been realised. In September '81, however, an Ecumenical Methodist Conference—intended to be the first of a series—was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States had made the suggestion. There were 400 delegates, representing 28 branches of Methodism and 5,000,000 Church members. Ten years later a second Conference was held in America, and in 1901 a third was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road.

Attempts are being made to carry the union of churches still further by the amalgamation of several of the smaller Methodist churches. In Australasia the United Methodist Free Churches have joined with other branches of the Methodist family to form one church, with 949 ministers, 4446 lay

preachers, 145,805 members, 234,054 Sunday scholars, and 6106 churches. They are all at one with each other, and with the parent body, in doctrine. The differences refer almost entirely to the position of the ministers, and their relation to the laity in church government. In the old Wesleyan body the "Legal Conference" is supreme, and this "Hundred" must be composed of ministers. Its position was not altered by the admission of laymen in '77 to the Representative Conference. The Primitive Methodists, on the other hand, place power in a Conference in which there are two laymen to one minister. The New Connexion and the Bible Christians take a middle course—one layman to one minister—whilst the United Methodist Free Churches are unfettered in their choice of representatives. Another distinguishing feature in the government of the last-named Churches is their Circuit Independence. Their annual assembly has no power to revise the decisions of Circuit Courts in circuit matters. It is claimed for this denomination that its churches enjoy the freedom of Congregationalism whilst the whole body has the cohesion of Methodism.

The greatest development of Methodism has been in the United States of America, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Northern States has a membership of 3,148,211, and 18,608 ministers. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 1,593,836 members and 6438 ministers. Other Methodist bodies in America are the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with 786,125 members and 6510 ministers; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 560,790 members and 3401 ministers; the Methodist Protestant Church, 183,894 members and 1551 ministers; the Coloured Methodist Episcopal Church, 209,654 members and 2200 ministers; the Free Methodist Church, 29,658 members and 1015 ministers; and some few smaller churches with about 200,000 more members. In Canada the Methodist Church has 317,717 members and 2199 ministers. These figures being added to the number of Methodists in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, give a total of 8,278,048 members, from which it is computed that the total number of persons attending Methodist churches throughout the world is about 30,000,000. Methodism has 6,876,630 Sunday scholars and 817,723 officers and teachers, 50,603 ministers, 98,483 lay preachers, and 95,783 preaching-places.

#### THE BAPTIST UNION.

The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers"—persons of an age to exercise belief. Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance. Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries these views have been held amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Vaudois, the Lollards and Wycliffites. Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called Anabaptists. In 1537 Henry VIII. issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves. As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a *Confession of Faith*



(1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy. In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. Confessions of Faith they published again in 1644 and 1646. In 1689 a **General Assembly** of Baptists in London published a Confession in thirty-two articles, and a Baptist Catechism, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. The latest returns give, in the United Kingdom, 2934 churches, 3988 chapels, with 1,386,976 sittings, 2108 pastors, 5567 local preachers, 426,563 Church members, 581,861 Sunday scholars, 57,240 teachers. The colleges for training the rising ministry are: Bristol, founded 1770; Midland, 1797; Rawdon, 1804; Regent's Park, 1810; Pastor's, 1856; Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1866; Cardiff, 1807; North Wales, 1862; Scotland, Theological College, 1894; Ireland, Irish College, 1892. The Baptist Foreign Mission was originated in 1792 (see **Missionary Societies**, p. 484).

Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons. The interests of different counties are cared for by local associations and unions; and the wider affairs of the denomination are attended to by the **Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland**, formed in 1812—which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country. In connection with the Union, the General Expenses, Literature, Home Work, Annuity, and Education Funds have been established. These societies represent the distribution of nearly £13,000 per annum by the Council of the Union, under one executive. The recent effort to raise £250,000 for church extension and other denominational objects by means of a Twentieth Century Fund was crowned with success.

Outside the Baptist Union there are the **Scotch Baptists**, with a plural eldership. In England there are some 300 **Hyper-Calvinistic** churches. It is computed that in the world at large there are 71,488 Baptist churches, 51,245 pastors and missionaries, and 6,976,788 Church members.

President, 1906-7, Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A.; Vice-President, Rev. W. J. Henderson, B.A.; Secretary, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. Offices, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, W.C. Consult *The Baptist Hand-Book*.

## THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

It is claimed for the Congregational system of church government that it is apostolic; that each congregation of believers gathered by the apostles was in itself a complete church; that each church was free from the control of other churches and of the State; and that every member of the church had the right to take part in its management. Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership; but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon. In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate. There are two orders of church officers only: bishops, elders, or pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life; and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs.

The earliest Congregational churches were

formed in the latter part of the sixteenth century by clergymen like the Rev. Robert Browne, the Rev. Richard Clyfton and others, who had left the Church of England. Congregationalists were at first called "Brownists" and "Separatists," but afterwards Independents. The denomination was greatly strengthened by the Act of Uniformity, 1662, which drove out so many from the Established Church; but it did not escape the persecution in the time of the later Stuarts.

There are in the **British Isles** 4905 Congregational churches, branch churches and mission stations, with 3130 ministers, 1,774,480 sittings, 479,112 church members, 728,014 Sunday scholars (mission stations in Scotland not included), 68,216 teachers, 268 evangelists and lay pastors, and 5067 lay preachers. There are twelve colleges belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms, with 58 professors and lecturers (beside three in the Colonies), in which 379 students are being trained for the regular ministry. The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. County or district associations exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercommunion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co-operation in everything affecting their common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas. The **Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society**, founded 1819, works in co-operation with the county unions of England and Wales in aiding the weaker churches and sending the gospel into spiritually destitute places. Sec., Rev. J. Edward Flower, M.A., Memorial Hall, E.C. For foreign missions see **London Missionary Society**, p. 484.

Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the **United States of America**, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world. Altogether it is estimated that there are 15,076 churches and stations, with a membership of 1,300,426, and 1,596,620 Sunday scholars.

The **Congregational Union of England and Wales** was formed in 1831, and reconstituted by a scheme adopted in 1904, which aimed at uniting Congregational churches more closely in regard to co-ordination of county unions with the Union, church aid, church extension, evangelisation, lay preaching, the securing of a common standard of admission to denominational privileges, and the safeguarding of Congregational trust property. Under the scheme the Union is a federation of those Congregational churches only that are associated with a county union, and consists of an Assembly, a Council and a Chairman. The Assembly includes all ministers and representatives of all qualified churches, with all the members of the Council. The Council consists of about 325 members elected by the county unions on a proportional basis, with committees created for departments of administration. The Council presents an annual report to the Assembly for confirmation. **Offices of the Union**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. **Chairman** for 1907, Mr. J. Compton Rickett, D.L., M.P.; **Secretary**, Rev. R. J. Wells; **Chief Clerk**, Mr. C. Stancliff.

**London Congregational Union.** Formed March 1873. Embraces the area known as Greater London. About £2000 is expended annually in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. The Council consists of sixty members, thirty ministerial and thirty non-ministerial, elected by the Districts; and not more than twenty co-opted by the Council, together with the Chairman, ex-Chairmen, vice-Chairman, Treasurers, and Secretary. Each District Committee is entitled to nominate for the Council in the proportion of one member for every seven affiliated churches in the district. **Secretaries,** Rev. A. Mearns and Rev. R. J. Evans, M.A. **Offices,** Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

**Mansfield College, Oxford,** was established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry, but its classes are open to all persons possessed of the requisite academic qualifications. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university. It has two kinds of Scholarships: (1) Arts, value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates, at any of the older colleges in Oxford. The men who hold these are scholars, but not students, of the College. They become the latter only after they have taken their degree. (2) Theological, value £60 a year, with tuition free, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. These can be held only by graduates in honours who have distinguished themselves in the entrance examination. The College buildings were opened Oct. 15th, '89. As to "Mansfield House," see UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS. **Principal,** Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.; **Professors,** Revs. J. V. Bartlet, M.A., D.D., G. B. Gray, M.A., D.D., and Mr. A. Souter, M.A., D.Litt.; **Tutors,** Revs. G. W. Thatcher, M.A., B.D., F. Lenwood, M.A., and T. M. Watt, M.A.; **Bursar,** Rev. N. H. Smith, M.A.

#### COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

The Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791) had been a member of the Established Church, but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel preached in every place in England, she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists. The liturgy formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them. During life her control was absolute. At her decease her work devolved on her devisees and their successors, who as trustees carried it on under two trust deeds dated 1807 and 1831 until Jan. 1st, 1899, when the present **Trust Deed**, sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, came into operation. This deed curtailed the absolute power of the Trustees in favour of a limited control by the congregations. At the present time the Trust comprises 44 churches and mission stations, superintended by 29 ordained pastors, with 2386 communicants. The funds raised by these churches for Church purposes in 1905 amounted to £8444. The endowment of the Trust produces about £1500 a year. There are many churches with similar Trusts, but outside the control of the central Trust. All ministers of the Connexion have to subscribe to the "Fifteen Doctrinal Articles" of the Connexion, as do the professors of Cheshunt College and the students, with a view of carrying out the Countess's idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry.

**Secretary,** Mr. E. Dolby Shelton, 38, Eldon Street House, London, E.C.

**Cheshunt College** is now established at Cambridge, and applications for entrance and for preaching supplies should be made to the Resident Tutor, Cheshunt House, Cambridge. Office of the College, 36, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

#### FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A Protestant episcopal organisation, originated in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1863) as a counter-acting movement to the Oxford Tractarianism. Being free from State control, the Free Church claims the liberty to enter a parish where ritualistic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is in ritual practically identical. It is governed by Convocation and bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1877. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. **Convocation** held yearly (June). There is a Church Extension Fund, of which the Sec. is the Rev. T. S. Shafe, 20, Frinton Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

**Bishop Primus,** Bishop Troughton, 13, Calton Terrace, Morecambe.

**Southern Diocesan Bishop,** Bishop Brook Lander, Christ Church House, Teddington.

**Registrar,** E. M. Dence, Esq., Fairhaven, Park Road, Teddington.

**Secretaries:** General, Rev. J. W. Hodgkinson, 227, Onslow Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow; Finance, Joseph Calvert, Esq., 189, Manchester Road, Hollinwood, Lancs. **Missionary,** Rev. George Slater, Exeter. **S. Division,** Rev. W. E. Lewis, St. Thomas' Lodge, Evington Road, Leicester. **N. Division,** Rev. F. M. Chetwynd, M.A., Tollington, Bury, Lancs.

#### REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church was organised in the City of New York, in the year 1873, as a protest against the sacerdotal ritualism and exclusiveness manifested in the old Protestant Episcopal Church of America. Its first bishop was the Right Rev. George David Cummins, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, through whom the episcopal succession from the See of Canterbury has been handed down to the new Church. The movement was introduced into England in '77, and organised as an independent General Synod, with the right of self-government, in '78. The Church is governed by the said General Synod, which at present meets annually, and consists of all the bishops and presbyters, together with two lay representatives, or synodsmen, from each organised congregation. The officers of the Synod are, the President, who is also Presiding Bishop, Registrar, Treasurer, and Secretary, and various standing committees. The Book of Common Prayer, revised, is used in public worship, and the laws and customs of the Church of England as evangelically understood, are generally observed. The Church is intended to afford refuge to distressed churchpeople in ritualistic parishes, or where an evangelical church service does not exist. There are some twenty organised congregations in different parts of England, while in America and Canada the churches are numerous. Presiding Bishop is



Great Britain, Right Rev. Philip X. Eldridge, D.D., Upper Tooting, S.W. General Secretary, Rev. T. Heath, Christ Church Parsonage, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

### THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The Moravian Church is a body of Christians formed from among the followers of *Hus*; organised in 1457 as the "*Unitas Fratrum*," or "*The Unity of the Brethren*"; repressed in the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, 1621. Descendants of the Church survived in Moravia, and settled in 1722 at *Herrnhut* in Saxony, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. In 1735, the Orders of the Moravian Church were resumed. It spread into Holland, Denmark, England, and America; developed extensive mission work to the heathen, and engaged in wide educational activity at home and abroad. The Church is composed of three "provinces," Germany, England, and America, each independent within its own sphere, and all constituting "*The Unity of the Brethren*." In constitution, ritual, and doctrine, the Church is one; foreign missions, leper mission at Jerusalem, mission in Bohemia and Moravia, are the joint responsibility of all. The orders of the ministry are those of Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons. No formal creed is imposed as a test of faith, but the ancient motto of the Church is preserved: "*In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity*." Elected General Synods held every ten years, representative of all the provinces and foreign missions. Governing Board of the Unity elected at these synods. Each province appoints its own executive at its provincial synods. See "*A Short History of the Moravian Church*," by J. E. Hutton, M.A. (price 2s. 10d., post free). Total constituency in 1906, including the so-called "*Diaspora*" on the continent of Europe, about 210,000. Pupils in day-schools and boarding-schools about 29,000; in Sunday-schools nearly 39,000. In the United Kingdom there are 52 ministers, and 43 congregations, 6230 church members, 5176 Sunday scholars, and 602 Sunday-school teachers. The Episcopacy is represented by Bishops Hassé (London), Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), and Ellis (Derby). The Directing Board for the United Kingdom meets in London. President, Bishop Hassé, 32, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

### THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the middle of the 17th century by George Fox. "Friends" are distinguished from other Christian bodies by the special stress they lay on the immediate teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and their belief that no one should be paid or appointed by human authority for the exercise of the gift of the ministry. In obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon, and sometimes in total silence. The Friends believe that the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be taken spiritually, and not in an outward form. Their protests against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent imprisonment during the first fifty years of their existence. The simple form of dress maintained by Friends for two hundred years had, in the first half of the 19th century, become a matter of

very grave importance. It has, however, now been generally given up, as have the "testimony" against music and singing in its rigid application, and the peculiarities of speech, such as the use of "thee" and "thou" instead of "you" (though many Friends still retain this custom amongst themselves), and the avoidance of all flattering titles. Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends, under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out. As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders, through home and foreign missions and adult First Day (Sunday) Schools, has developed to a remarkable extent. In this country Friends have recently been increasing in numbers. The latest statistics of the Society (1905) are as follows: meetings in Great Britain and Australia, 384; members, 18,466; meetings in Ireland, 37; members, 2528. Total membership, 20,994. "Recorded Ministers" in Great Britain, 388; in Ireland, 36. Attenders of meetings in Great Britain, Australia, and Ireland not in membership, and of associates, 9113; First-Day scholars — Adults, 46,996; Juniors, 24,895. There are probably about 93,000 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in other countries. There is also in America a numerous body of Friends called "*Hicksites*" (from their founder, Elias Hicks), who about seventy years ago separated from the orthodox community, and hold latitudinarian views. The Wilburite section are conspicuous in Pennsylvania by their adherence to the old-fashioned dress and the "plain language." Large numbers of persons who do not appear in the statistical returns attend the Mission meetings of the Society of Friends, and very large numbers come under the influence of their missionaries (about 130 in number) in the foreign mission field. Secretary of the Society in Great Britain, Isaac Sharp. Headquarters in Great Britain: Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C.; in Ireland, 6, Eustace Street, Dublin.

### THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is a home and foreign missionary society with a semi-military organisation, having its General, Chief of the staff, commissioners, colonels, brigadiers, majors, and other officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, with large contingents of soldiers, after the model of the British army, scattered throughout the world. Originated in the year 1865 by the Rev. William Booth, previously a Methodist minister, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in '78, the present name was adopted. Its objects are to reach, by means of adaptation, the great masses of the people, both at home and abroad, who are either too degraded or too indifferent to be reached by ordinary religious agencies. Its own supported and separated officers now number 16,522, and these proclaim the gospel in no less than 30 different languages and dialects. There are also 44,489 voluntary officials specially selected and appointed to take definite work, in addition to 18,739 bandmen. The Army publishes in the several countries, in the vernacular, 66 illustrated newspapers and magazines, with a total annual circulation of about 52,000,000, the sale of which is mostly entrusted to its own members. The above summary conveys a brief idea of one side of the Army's

work. The statements of accounts for the year ended Sept. 30th, 1905, referring to moneys received at and expended through the International Headquarters only, showed receipts of £51,616 on the General Account; of £8,817 on the Foreign Service General Fund; of £55,654 on the Foreign and Colonial Territories Fund; of £61,102 on the Rents and Interest Account; and of £89,578 on the Self-denial Fund. Another side is the Darkest England Social Scheme formulated by General Booth, which has for its object the immediate alleviation of the present misery of the outcast poor and their actual rescue from destitution, keeping always prominently in view likewise that reformation in character which, undoubtedly, is the true secret of permanent improvement. In this branch of the work the Salvation Army goes to the slums, and ministers to the workless, the homeless, the tramps, the starving, the waifs and stray children of the streets; and amongst the outcasts of society in every land, irrespective of creed or colour. For the accommodation of these this department has, in different parts of the world, 736 shelters, homes, labour factories, and other institutions in full operation, under the guidance of 2083 officers, men and women. The statement of accounts relating to the Darkest England scheme for the year ended Sept. 30th, 1905, showed receipts as follows:—Central Fund, £86,172; Farm Colony, £53,740; and the City Colonies, £158,556. The International Headquarters are at 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The Training Homes are in Clapton, N.E. The International Trading and Publishing Headquarters and Book Room are at 79-81, Fortress Road, Kentish Town, N.W.; Printing Works at St. Albans. The offices of the Men's City Colony of the Social Scheme are at 20 and 22, Whitechapel Road, E. The Headquarters for Women's Social Work are at 259, Mare Street, Hackney, London, N.E. The British Farm Colony is at Hadleigh-on-Thames, Essex.

#### THE UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

Unitarians is the name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, the Deity of Christ, the infallibility of the Bible, and other "orthodox" doctrines. Congregations and mission stations number 284 in England, 35 in Wales, 7 in Scotland, and 39 in Ireland, making 365 in all. The number of ministers is 362; number of Sunday-schools 327. The British and Foreign Unitarian Association is not directly representative of the churches, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." The writings of Dr. W. E. Channing, Theodore Parker, Dr. James Martineau, and others, have made Unitarian thought familiar to many outside the limits of the denomination. The only technically Unitarian College is the Unitarian Home Missionary College in Manchester. At Manchester College (*q.v.*), Oxford, many leading Unitarian ministers are trained. A Conference of non-subscribing congregations, which consists of Unitarians, is held triennially. An International Council of Unitarian and other Liberal Religious Thinkers and Workers, attended by representatives from Europe, America, Australia, India, and Japan, was held in London in 1901, Amsterdam in 1903, and Geneva in 1905; it will hold its next meeting at Boston, U.S.A., in September 1907. The

Unitarian congregations of the United States number 350; of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. The *Inquirer* and the *Christian Life* are both Unitarian weekly newspapers.

Office and Book Rooms of the Unitarian Association, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. Secretary, Rev. W. Copeland Bowie; Treasurer, Mr. Oswald Nettlefold.

The Sunday School Association, founded in 1833, exists in connection with the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches. Its objects are the publication of suitable books for Sunday schools, and the promotion generally of Sunday-school education. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ion Pritchard; Business Manager, Mr. B. C. Hare. Office, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

#### NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN).

The members of the New Church are commonly called "Swedenborgians," because they accept the system of Scriptural interpretation contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (b. 1688; d. 1772), by whose instrumentality they believe the Lord has effected His Second Coming by unfolding the internal or spiritual sense of the Divine Word. The doctrines of this sense, together with the science of correspondences—which constitutes the key by which that sense may be unlocked—are set forth in Swedenborg's theological writings. The fundamental doctrines taught are, that the Lord Jesus Christ, in His glorified humanity, is the only God of heaven and earth, and that in Him is the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, answering to the trinity in man of soul, body, and their operation together; and that in order to be saved it is necessary to believe in Him, and to keep the commandments by shunning the evils therein forbidden, as sins against Him. Swedenborg's writings were first extensively made known in this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. John Clowes, rector of St. John's, Manchester, who translated a great number of them, including his greatest work, the "*Arcana Cœlestia*" (13 vols.). Another clergyman, the Rev. William Hill, translated the work second only in importance to it, the "*Apocalypse Explained*" (6 vols.). The Rev. Thomas Hartley, rector of Winwick, translated "*Heaven and Hell*." Very early, some drawn from the ranks of the Methodist preachers and other students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. There are existing 79 societies, with 6737 registered members and 1100 junior members. They have Sunday-schools with 8318 children, and 671 teachers. There are 10 societies in London and its neighbourhood. The statistics, however, fail to tell the number of their adherents, who have always consisted of separatists and non-separatists—the latter sometimes from their isolation, but sometimes from principle, worshipping in the Established Church or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealous, if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a Conference, which meets annually, and consists of all the ministers and of from one to three representatives



from each society, according to the number of its members. The Swedenborg Society was founded in 1810 for translating, printing and circulating Swedenborg's works, which may be had in seventeen languages. The Church also possesses its own Orphanage, its College for training candidates for the ministry, its National Missionary Institution, Missionary Ministry Fund, and other associations formed to forward its propaganda. Office, 1, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.

### THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

This body of Christians was founded, in 1838, by James Banyard, a native of Rochford, Essex, and a Methodist local preacher. One of the tenets of the Society is that "the Church and the Elders are the most suitable persons for God to heal the sick by, and Sisters in cases of childbirth." The Society hold that

God "can and does heal diseases, in answer to the prayer of faith, without the aid of doctors or physic." The religion of the Peculiar People regulates dress and other matters which are considered of indifference by the great majority of Christians. The title "Peculiar People" is self-chosen, and was suggested by such texts as, "The Lord hath chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto Himself" (Deut. xiv. 2). The government of the body is conducted by a committee, consisting of district representatives, three of whom are Bishops, viz., Bishops Heddle, Benton, and Chignell, and a council comprising elders from the churches. The bishops, elders, and deacons receive no salary or pay. At public worship the women sit on one side of the preacher and the men on the other. The denomination is strong in South Essex, and in some parts of Kent. Chairman, Bishop Heddle, Redland, Victoria Avenue, Southend.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church is the name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity. A distinctive characteristic of the Roman Catholic Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its doctrines, like those of the rest of Christendom, are chiefly found in the articles of the Nicene Creed. After the Council of Trent Pope Pius IV. added to the formal Profession of Faith the articles on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility were defined as articles of faith in 1854 and '70 respectively. One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is a great distinction between what is of doctrine and what of discipline; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances.

The Sacred College of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They are also the chief members of the Sacred Congregations, or permanent ecclesiastical commissions (about twenty in number), to which much of the business of the Holy See is entrusted. Among the best known of these congregations are the Propaganda, the Index, the Inquisition or Holy Office, and the Congregation of Rites. The

number of cardinals is hardly ever complete; in October 1906 there were 57. There are 10 patriarchates with 14 patriarchal sees, and 201 archiepiscopal and 798 episcopal *residential* sees. Besides these, there are 531 *titular* sees, most of which are assigned to archbishops and bishops appointed, either to apostolic delegations, vicariates, or prefectures, or to the office of coadjutor, auxiliary, or administrator of a diocese; and of these *titular* sees, 141 were last year vacant. There are also 10 apostolic delegations, 133 vicariates-apostolic, and 58 prefectures-apostolic. See PIUS X. for a biography of the present Pontiff; and BOURNE, MOST REV. FRANCIS, for a biography of the Archbishop of Westminster.

### Statistics.

The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1200 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 264,500,000. There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,750,000 (*i.e.*, about 3,300,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 177,000,000. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland was last year 3613, serving 2418 parochial and district churches, situated in 1103 parishes. The 26 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 15 suffragans, 4 auxiliaries and 1 coadjutor; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans. The number of priests in England and Wales in 1906 was 3414, with 1640 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland 525, with 373 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States has about 12,700,000 Roman Catholics, 15 archbishops and 90 bishops, about 14,500 priests, about 11,800 churches and chapels, and 1,240,000 pupils in Catholic schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,650,000 Roman Catholics, 39 archbishops and bishops, about 3800 priests, 2600 churches, chapels and stations. From

statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published occasionally, may be inferred how complete is the organisation of this Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Roman Catholic faith.

Westminster Cathedral, a vast edifice in the Byzantine style, of which the exterior is now nearly completed, was permanently opened for Divine service in December 1903. Much has been done to the interior during the past year; but many years must pass before its completion, for which large funds are needed. Internally, the length is 342 ft., the width across nave and aisles and side chapels 150 ft., the width of nave 60 ft., and the height 112 ft.

### Roman Catholic Bishops.

The following is a list of the bishops in the United Kingdom, with their respective sees:—

#### England and Wales.

##### Province of Westminster.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Francis Bourne (Archbishop) . . . . .	Westminster.
Rt. Rev. P. Fenton (Auxil.) . . . . .	
" " W. A. Johnson (do.) . . . . .	Birmingham.
" " Edward Ilsey . . . . .	
" " George A. Burton . . . . .	Clifton.
" " Thos. W. Wilkinson . . . . .	Hexham and
" " R. Collins (Auxil.) . . . . .	Newcastle.
" " William Gordon . . . . .	Leeds.
" " J. R. Cowgill (Coadj.) . . . . .	
" " Thomas Whiteside . . . . .	Liverpool.
" " Richard Lacy . . . . .	Middlesbrough.
" " John C. Hedley . . . . .	Newport.
" " Arthur Riddell . . . . .	Northampton.
" " Robert Brindle . . . . .	Nottingham.
" " Charles Graham . . . . .	Plymouth.
" " John Baptist Cahill . . . . .	Portsmouth.
" " W. T. Cotter (Auxil.) . . . . .	
" " Louis C. Casartelli . . . . .	Salford.
" " Samuel W. Allen . . . . .	Shrewsbury.
" " Peter Amigo . . . . .	Southwark.
" " Francis Mostyn . . . . .	Menevia in Wales.

#### Scotland.\*

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. James A. Smith (Archbishop) . . . . .	St. Andrews and Edinb.
Most Rev. John Maguire (Archbishop) . . . . .	
Rt. Rev. Æneas Chisholm . . . . .	Glasgow.
" " John Smith . . . . .	Aberdeen.
" " Angus MacFarlane . . . . .	Argyll and the Isles.
" " William Turner . . . . .	Dunkeld.
	Galloway.

\* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

#### Ireland.

##### Province of Armagh.

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Logue (Abp.), Primate of all Ireland	{ Armagh. Ardagh & Clon- macnoise.
Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare . . . . .	
" " Richard Owens . . . . .	Clogher.
" " John Keys O'Doherty . . . . .	Derry.
" " Henry Henry . . . . .	{ Down and Connor.
" " Henry O'Neill . . . . .	
(Vacant)	Dromore.
" " Laurence Gaughran . . . . .	Kilmore.
" " Patrick O'Donnell . . . . .	Meath. Raphoe.

##### Province of Dublin.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Arch- bishop), Primate of Ireland	{ Dublin.
Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Auxil.) . . . . .	
" " James Browne . . . . .	Ferns.
" " Patrick Foley . . . . .	{ Kildare and Leighlin.
" " Abraham Brownrigg . . . . .	
	Ossory.

##### Province of Cashel.

Most Rev. Thomas Fennelly (Archbishop) . . . . .	{ Cashel.
Rt. Rev. Robert Browne . . . . .	
" " Thomas O'Callaghan . . . . .	Cloyne.
" " John Mangan . . . . .	Cork.
" " Michael Fogarty . . . . .	{ Kerry and Aghadoe.
" " Edward O'Dwyer . . . . .	
" " Denis Kelly . . . . .	Killaloe.
" " Richard Sheehan . . . . .	Limerick.
	Ross.
	{ Waterford and Lismore.

##### Province of Tuam.

Most Rev. John Healy (Arch- bishop) . . . . .	{ Tuam.
Rt. Rev. John Lyster . . . . .	
" " Thomas O'Dea . . . . .	Achonry.
" " John Clancy . . . . .	Clonfert.
" " Francis MacCormack . . . . .	Elphin.
" " John Conmy . . . . .	{ Galway and Kilmacduagh.
	Killala.

### OLD CATHOLICISM.

Old Catholic is the name appropriated to, and in most cases by, those Roman Catholics who, at any time subsequent to the Reformation of the sixteenth century, while claiming still to hold the Faith, have separated themselves from the obedience of the Holy See. There are many variants upon this title of Old Catholic, the chief among them being those of "Independent Catholic Church," "National Catholic Church," etc., the idea in every case, in the beginning, having been to convey the impression that these bodies, dissenting from the Roman Church, were Catholic in the sense that Roman Catholic meant Catholic prior to the period of disruption, which, with the exception of that of the Old Catholic Church of Holland, dates from the Œcumenical Vatican Council of 1870.



The main and essential difference between these bodies and the Protestant dissenters of the Reformation era is that the Old Catholics have, up to the present, valued and preserved the Seven Sacraments and a valid and unquestioned episcopate, and have maintained unaltered the form and matter of the rite immemorially used by the Catholic Church to continue and maintain its succession of bishops and priests. An Old Catholic may, therefore, be defined as one who is Roman Catholic by explicit or implicit acceptance of the Faith, and Protestant by rejection of communion with and obedience to the Holy See. Of these Old Catholic movements, short notices are given below. No work of reference has yet made record of their progress, and these remarks are necessarily brief and incomplete.

Foremost, by reason of its age, is the **Old Catholic Church of Holland**, which originated with the propositions of one Jansenius, a deacon, which the Holy See pronounced heretical. The Old Catholic Church of Holland of the present day is a loyal, though unrecognised, daughter of the Holy See. In 1723, Cornelius Steenhoven, of Utrecht, was consecrated the first bishop by Monsignor Vorlet. From him the present Church of Holland derives its valid and unquestioned succession. The following is the present hierarchy: The Most Rev. Mgr. Gul., Archbishop of Utrecht; The Right Rev. the Bishop of Haarlem; The Right Rev. the Bishop of Deventer.

The **Old Catholic Church of Switzerland** has only one bishop at present, the Right Rev. Mgr. Edward Hertzog, bishop of Berne. There is also resident in Geneva an unattached bishop of undoubted orders, the Right Rev. Mgr. Jules Ferette, titular Bishop of Iona, consecrated by a late Patriarch of Antioch.

An Old Catholic movement in Italy is led by the Most Rev. Paul Miraglia, Archbishop of Piacenza, who received his episcopal character from the Most Rev. Joseph Renatus Vilatte, of the Old Catholic movement in the United States. Mgr. Miraglia has undergone two sentences of imprisonment for so-called political offences committed in the pulpit.

The **Old Catholic Church of France** is presided over by the Right Rev. Mgr. Julio Houssey, who derives his succession from the Most Rev. Paul Miraglia, Archbishop of Piacenza.

In **Germany** the Old Catholic Church is still in its infancy, the presiding prelate being the Right Rev. Mgr. Weber, of Bonn.

In **Great Britain** there have been several efforts to establish an Old Catholic movement. They have mostly originated from within the Church of England, the design on the part of the promoters generally being to secure for this body an undoubted and unquestioned character for its bishops and priests by a process of infiltration from outside valid sources. The first such effort was that made in the middle of the last century by the **Rev. E. W. Morgan**, sometime curate of Mapledurham, Oxon, who was consecrated to the episcopate by the Right Rev. Jules Ferette. The movement died resultless prior to 1878. The second effort was that of the **Order of Corporate Reunion**, founded by the late Rev. Thomas Wimberley Mossman, the late Rev. Frederick George Lee, and others, in 1877. This Order possessed a valid episcopal succession. It has been dead for nearly a quarter of a century, although its episcopal succession has not been allowed to lapse. Another effort is now on foot, waiting the opportunity to gather together into a useful whole the scattered items of each previous effort. Full particulars can be obtained from the Rev. Father Alaquenda, 8, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.

The **Old Catholic Church of the United States**, from the point of view of numbers, both of laity, clergy, and hierarchy, is by far the most important of the Old Catholic bodies at present in existence. It originated with the Most Rev. Joseph Renatus Vilatte, who received the gift of the episcopate from the Most Rev. Mgr. Alvarez Julius I., in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Good Death, Colombo, Ceylon, on May 29th, '92. From him have derived most of the bishops at present acting in the United States. The hierarchy consists of: The Most Rev. Joseph Renatus Vilatte; The Right Rev. Mgr. Kozlowski, Bishop of Chicago; The Right Rev. Mgr. Kaminski, Bishop of Buffalo; The Right Rev. Mgr. Hodour, Bishop of Scranton; and the Right Rev. John Tichy, Bishop of Cleveland.

The **Old Catholic Church of the Philippines**, of which body and of the derivation of the episcopal character of its presiding prelate, the Right Rev. Mgr. Alipay, little is known, is reported to possess a large following of priests and laity.

## MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts**, was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The **Moravian Church** was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world. The **Baptist Missionary Society** was founded in 1792, the **London Missionary Society** in 1795, the **Church Missionary Society**

at the commencement of the last century, and the **Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society** in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.

The **Church Missionary Society**, which celebrated its centenary in April '99, labours in West Africa, Eastern Equatorial Africa, Palestine, India, Egypt, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North-west America, and the North Pacific. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 534; Missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 9608; native adherents baptised, 311,802; catechumens, 27,496; native communicants, 90,107; schools, 2492; scholars, 134,757. **Mission House**, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

**The London Missionary Society** was established in 1795. It is now maintained chiefly by Congregationalists. Income received in year 1905-6, £196,665 (including £31,051 from mission stations). Mission operations carried on in China, India, Madagascar, South Africa, Central Africa, Polynesia and New Guinea. A general summary shows that the Society has 277 European missionaries and 7155 native agents; 83,906 Church members and 292,945 native adherents, while they conduct 2147 native schools, with 89,106 scholars. **Mission House**, 16, New Bridge Street, E.C. See Advt.

**Baptist Missionary Society.** Received on behalf of the Society during 1905-6, £88,657 15s. 9d. Operations are carried on in Bengal, Chittagong Hill Tracts, South Lushai Hills, Orissa and North India, Ceylon, China, Africa (on the Lower and Upper Congo), and in Brittany and Italy. The statistics for 1905-6 summarised, excluding Jamaica and the West Indies, now independent of the Society, show the following results: missionaries, 152; missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 124; stations and sub-stations, 907; evangelists, 510; baptised, 1778; number of members, 17,269; day-school teachers, 1347; Sabbath-school teachers, 811; day-scholars, 21,207; Sabbath-scholars, 12,322. **Mission House**, 19, Fournival Street, Holborn, E.C. **General Secretary**, Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A.; **Home Secretary**, Rev. J. B. Myers. See Advt.

**Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid of the.** Established 1817. There are over 212 stations. The annual expenditure is about £85,000, of which nearly two-thirds is raised in the Foreign field. The converts number over 100,000; day schools 266, with 25,000 scholars; 123 Sunday schools, with 18,000 scholars. **Secretary**, Rev. W. Wetton Cox. **Office**, 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. See Advt.

**Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions.** Founded 1847. Total income, 1905 (including £3700 raised on the mission field), £31,569; expenditure, £35,601. Operations are carried on in China, Formosa, Singapore, at Rampore Boalia, and Naugdon in Bengal, and (a mission to the Jews) at Aleppo, in Syria. (Jewish Mission: income £2031, expenditure £2023, not included in Foreign Mission figures.) Forty-eight European missionaries are engaged, of whom 15 are medical and 4 are lay teachers. There are also 33 lady missionaries, including 4 fully qualified lady doctors, besides 40 native pastors, 333 native evangelists and teachers, and 345 native students in colleges and hospitals. There were 9573 communicants at the end of 1905, being an increase of 568 during the year; and there were 5088 baptised children. **Secretary**, Rev. Wm. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

**Primitive Methodist Missionary Society.** The total receipts of this Society for the year ending

Mar. 31st, 1906, were as follows: General Fund, £17,942 15s. 4d.; African Fund, £9614 16s. 10d.; making a total of £27,557 12s. 2d. **Secretary**, Rev. Jas. Pickett, 18, Ridge Road, Hornsey, N.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) is the oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 788 ordained missionaries, including 10 bishops; and of these 262 are labouring in Asia, 245 in Africa, 36 in Australasia and the Pacific, 151 in North America, 62 in the West Indies and South America, and 32 (chaplains) in Europe—the number of languages in which the Gospel is preached being 54. In the Society's colleges there are about 3200 students; and 3000 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions; 40,000 children are receiving instruction in the Mission schools in Asia and Africa. The income for 1905 was £101,957. **Office**, 19, Delahay St., Westminster. **Secretary**, Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

**Universities' Mission to Central Africa.** Founded by David Livingstone, and commenced in 1861 by Bishop Mackenzie; now consists of 118 English members and 306 trained native teachers. There are four chief centres of work—at Zanzibar, Usambara, Rovuma, and on Lake Nyasa. **Office**, 9, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

**Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.** The total sum received in 1905 from the Home districts amounted to £114,116 14s. 8d., Ireland £3752 16s. 10d., Foreign districts £16,214 5s. 7d., Mission House receipts £3505 15s. 1d., and miscellaneous receipts £32,523 12s. 3d., together making a total of £171,663 4s. 5d. The expenditure, including adverse balances from previous years, was £182,232 1s. 2d., to which add £5082 6s. reserved, making a total of £187,314 7s. 2d., leaving a deficiency on current account of £15,651 2s. 9d. at the close of 1905. The Foreign Missions of the Society fall under three heads: (1) Missions originated by the Society, but now entirely independent and under the direction of Colonial Conferences, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands; (2) Missions now under the immediate direction of local Conferences, but still aided by the Society, in Ireland, France, and South Africa; (3) Missions still under the immediate direction of the British Conference, in Europe, Ceylon, India, China, South and West Africa, and the Western Hemisphere. The summary of the year (not including affiliated Conferences) gives the following results: Circuits, 387; chapels and preaching-places, 3373; missionaries, 569; other paid agents, 4399; unpaid agents, 10,399; full Church members, 104,397; on trial for Church membership, 24,905; scholars, 145,303. **Centenary Hall**, 17, Bishopsgate St., Within, E.C.

## RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

**Additional Curates Society.** Established 1837. Helps to maintain more than 1300 missionary clergy in poor and populous parishes in England and Wales. No party considerations influence the appropriation of the grants, in order to maintain which a sum of over £40,000 in voluntary contributions is needed each year. Expenditure, 1905, £58,043. **Secretary**, Rev. Canon Petit, M.A., 39, Victoria Street, Westminster.

**Church Army.** A working man's Church mission to working men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the archbishops and bishops. There are upwards of 800 trained workers, men and women, constantly at work throughout the Metropolis and the provinces. Officers and branches in India, Australia, United States, Canada, and West Indies. A sum of £250,000 is required annually. Nearly



the whole of the headquarters staff are honorary workers. The **Evangelistic Department** (Hon. Sec., Edward Clifford, Esq.) selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are 67 mission and colportage vans working all the year round in different dioceses. Church societies and parishes are furnished with trained evangelists and mission nurses. Suitable candidates are trained free. **Evangelists' Training Home**, 59, Bryanston Street, W.; **Publication Department**, 14, Edgware Road; **Mission Nurses' Training Home**, 61, Bryanston Street, W.; **Printing Works**, Oxford; **Training Home Mission Hall**, Cumberland Mews, W.; **Church Army West-end Church**, Upper Berkeley Street, W. The **Social Department** (Hon. Sec. Colin F. Campbell, Esq.) tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society by labour, rescue, and lodging-homes, of which there are nearly a hundred and twenty in London and the provinces; by the **Emigration Test Farms** at Newdigate, Surrey, and Hempstead, Essex, and by emigration. **Headquarters**, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.; **Hon. Chief Secretary**, Prebendary Carlile; **Hon. Treasurers**, W. F. Hamilton, Esq., K.C., and Lord Chylesmore. About 400,000 cases of men, women, and boys were dealt with in 1905; over 58 per cent. of all received turned out well. There are **Boys' Homes**, **Girls' Homes**, **First Offenders' Homes**, and **Inebriate Homes**. The Society is certified and registered by the Home Office as a **Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society** for the Convict Prisons. The **Houseless Poor Society** (founded in 1819) is now carried on by the Church Army, which also conducts "The King's Labour Tents" and "The Queen's Labour Depôts."

**Church Association, The.** Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations in the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The Association has formed a Protestant electoral organisation in more than half the Parliamentary boroughs and divisions in England. **Organ**, *The Church Intelligencer*. **Chairman**, Capt. Cobham; **Secretary**, Henry Miller. **Offices**, 13 and 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

**Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction** (£7262), T. Martin Tilby, Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Church Emigration Society.** Founded 1886. Besides promoting wise emigration, the Society introduces emigrants by means of commendatory letters to the Colonial clergy, and assists needy Church of England emigrants. **Hon. Sec.**, Miss Mary K. Grimes, Church House, Westminster.

**Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes**, Church House, Westminster. **Sec.**, Col. E. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G.

**Church of England Sunday-School Institute** (founded 1843). There are 414 branch or local Sunday-school Associations. The Institute conducts a yearly examination of Sunday-school teachers in England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, and awards certificates of various grades and prizes to the successful candidates. **Secretary**, Rev. H.

Dawson, M.A.; **Offices**, 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Church House.** Originated early in '86. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a charter of incorporation was granted. There are spacious halls for the meetings of both Houses of Convocation, twelve rooms used as offices for Church Societies, and a great hall, capable of accommodating 1350 persons, which was opened Feb. 11th, '96. The west block contains the **Henry Hoare Memorial Hall** (House of Laymen) and twenty-nine other rooms available for offices and committee-rooms. The work of the Corporation is conducted at 9, 10, and 11, Dean's Yard. Here there are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, committee-rooms, offices, etc., for the use of members. **Membership** of the Corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Life membership, £10 10s. **Secretary**, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Church Lads' Brigade, The.** Founded in 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. **Secretary's address**, 13, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

**Churchmen's Union.** Founded '98, to maintain the right and duty of the Church to restate her belief from time to time as required by the progressive revelation of the Holy Spirit; to uphold the historic comprehensiveness and corporate life of the Church of England; to work for such changes in the formularies and practices of the Church of England as from time to time are made necessary by the needs and knowledge of the day, and to encourage friendly relations between the Church of England and all other Christian bodies. The membership embraces most of the Broad Churchmen within the Anglican Communion. **Organising Secretary**, Rev. W. Manning, M.A., S. Andrew's Vicarage, Leytonstone.

**Church Reform League.** Established '95. Its foundation principle is that Church reform should be carried out by the Church herself through her own assemblies. **General Sec.**, Alfred Holdsworth, Esq. **Office**, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

**Dissenting Deputies, The**, are laymen, and represent Churches—Presbyterian, Independent, or Baptist, in or near London—by whom they are elected. This body came into existence in Nov. 1732, in connection with the Test and Corporation Acts, and still exists to protect the rights of Dissenters. It had not the privilege of access to the throne, but under recent arrangements shares the privileges of of the "Three Denominations." **Vice-Chairman**, Alderman Evan Spicer, J.P.; **Sec.** Mr. A. J. Shephard, 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

**English Church Union.** Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Its members number 31 bishops, 4000 clergy and 34,000 lay communicants. Its main objects are to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism, and to repel all

attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, and on religious education in elementary schools. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning Spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment. **Organ, *The Church Union Gazette*.** President, Visct. Halifax. Sec., H. W. Hill, Esq. **Offices, 35, Wellington Street, Strand.**

**Evangelical Alliance.** Founded 1845-6, to enable Evangelical Christians of different denominations, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel, for the defence of religious liberty and upholding of the Evangelical faith. A **Week of Universal Prayer** is observed in the early part of January each year throughout the whole world. **General Sec., H. Martyn Gooch. Office, 7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.**

**Evangelical Continental Society.** Founded in 1845. Its object is to aid existing native Evangelical Churches and Missions in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russian Poland, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, and the city of Vienna; and it is the only Congregational Society at work on the Continent. **Sec., Rev. George H. Giddins. Offices: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.**

**Imperial Protestant Federation.** Founded in '96, by Mr. Walter Walsh, to federate Evangelical Protestant Churches and Societies within the British Empire. It is composed of 60 Protestant organisations. **Editorial Sec., Mr. Walter Walsh, F.R.Hist.S.; Organising Sec., Mr. James W. Walsh. Offices, Dudley House, 36-8, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.**

**Metropolitan Free Church Federation.** Exists for the united action of Evangelical Free Churches on spiritual, moral, and social questions affecting Greater London. **President, Rev. George Hanson, D.D., M.A.; Treasurers, R.W. Perks, M.P., and E. Pascoe Williams, J.P.; Secretary, Rev. William Thomas. Office, 18A, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.**

**National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches.** Formed at the Fourth National Congress of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, held at Nottingham in March 1896. The denominations represented are Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist of all sections, the Society of Friends, the Free Episcopal Church of England, and various unattached Evangelical Missions. The constitution of the Council was settled at the Nottingham meeting in March '96, and the objects are stated as being: (1) To facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches; (2) To assist in the organisation of local Councils; (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches; (4) To advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and to defend the rights of the associated Churches; (5) To promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. The eleventh Annual Council was held at Birmingham in 1906, and about 900 councils and 50 district federations were there represented. The organs of the movement are the *Free Church Chronicle* and *The Free Churchman*, both published monthly, and the *Free Church Year-Book*, published annually, in April. **President, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A.; President-elect, Prof. J. Rendel Harris, M.A., D.Litt.; Treasurers, Mr. George Cadbury, Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., Mr. J. Compton Rickett,**

**M.P.; Sec., Rev. Thomas Law. Office, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.**

**Protestant Reformation Society.** Established 1827. For the maintenance of the Religious Principles of the Reformation and of Church Missions to Roman Catholics in England. **Superintendent, Rev. Dr. C. H. H. Wright. Sec., Walter A. Limbrick, F.R.Hist.S. Offices, 57, Berners Street, London, W.**

**Queen Anne's Bounty** was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England, and to assist the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc. The fund is managed by governors appointed by Royal Charter. Applications for grants can be made at any time, but no applications received after Feb. 1st can be considered during the current year. In 1905 the grants amounted to £27,212, in respect of 196 livings, and the benefactions received to £41,797. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £6,934,000. **Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Le Fanu; Office, 3, Dean's Yard, Westminster.**

**Religious Tract Society,** instituted 1799, has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. It has published in 229 languages and dialects. The managing committee is elected annually, and consists of 4 ministers, 8 laymen, and 6 trustees, half the committee being Churchmen and half Nonconformists. **Offices, 56, Paternoster Row, E.C.**

**Simeon's Trust, The,** was founded early in the past century by Charles Simeon, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, Fellow and Vice-Provost of King's, and a very prominent leader among the Evangelical Churchmen of that time, for the purpose of acquiring Church patronage and exercising it in favour of the Evangelical clergy. The Trust is still being administered, the present trustees being Canon Girdlestone; Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, of St. Jude's, South Kensington; Prebendary Rogers, Rector of Walcot, Bath; Canon Wright, of Manchester; and Canon Barnes-Lawrence, of Blackheath. Simeon's Trustees have a number of livings in their gift, which include those of the parish churches of Bradford (Yorkshire), and Macclesfield; Bath Abbey; Walcot, Bath; and Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill. **Sec., Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, St. Jude's, South Kensington.**

**Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.** Founded in 1638. It is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. It maintains a training college for schoolmistresses at Tottenham, and a training college for lay workers in the East of London. It devotes a portion of its funds to **Medical Missions** and the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other parts of the world. Money and book grants, 1906, £41,797. **Secs., Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. Office, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.**

**Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the.** Founded in 1655 to relieve distressed ministers ejected from their preferments during the



Rebellion; incorporated by Royal Charter 1678; assists necessitous clergymen, their widows and aged single daughters, and provides grants towards the education, apprenticeship and outfit of Clergy children. A donation of thirty guineas is the qualification of a Governor. Annual sum distributed about £25,000. Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart.; Office, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C.

**Sunday School Union.** Founded in 1803. It aims at developing Sunday-school work in all its branches. It has a Teachers' Training College, with extension lectureships by expert educationists, and examinations both for teachers and scholars. It arranges library grants at reduced rates to Sunday-schools; gives aid to village schools; supports convalescent and holiday homes for Sunday scholars; supports 22 Sunday-school missionaries on the continent of Europe; and has two young people's missionaries in India. It issues varied literature for the Sunday-school. Its branches of work include the International Bible Reading Association, Boys' Life Brigades and Girls' Life Brigades, a young people's Home Missioner, the organisation of Primary Departments (i.e. among the infants and juniors), and the establishment of Sunday Institutes for senior scholars. *Organ, Sunday School Chronicle.* General Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner; Hon. Secs., W. H. Groser, B.Sc.,

Frank Clements, Jas. S. Crowther, and Thomas G. Ackland, F.I.A. Head Offices, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (Publishing and Retail Depts.), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

**Three Denominations, The,** is the abbreviated designation of an association of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers resident in or near London. The full title is "The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations Resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster." This association, which was first organised in 1727, enjoys the privilege of direct access to the throne and the kissing of hands. It is not a body which represents the Churches. It is composed solely of ministers, and admission must be through one or another of the three ministerial boards. The secretary is chosen triennially from each of the three bodies in succession, and the annual meeting is held at the Memorial Hall in March. *Chairman, 1906-7, Rev. Dr. David MacEwan; Sec., Rev. Alexander Jeffrey; Permanent Clerk, Mr. J. Minshull, Memorial Hall, E.C.*

**Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour.** Established in 1881 by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., Portland, Maine, U.S.A. In 1905 there were 68,000 societies (8000 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 3,750,000. Secretary, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin. Offices, 98, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

## OTHER ORGANISATIONS.

### POSITIVISM.

The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798-1857). The chief principles of the former side of the system are: (1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, morals; and (2) The doctrine of the "three stages" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena: the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the *cultus* of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or *régime* of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority, and that of the spiritual or educating body. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and Comte's apartments, at 10, Rue Monsieur le Prince, are kept as a place of meeting. Other groups exist in other cities of France, of the Continent, of America, both North and South, and in five or six cities in England. In London the principal places of meeting are Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.; and Chapel

Street, W.C. The *Positivist Review*, edited by S. H. Swinny, is issued monthly. Office of Positivist Society, 10, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science was founded by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, an American lady, in 1867. She affirms that her discovery of "the science of mind-healing" was a Divine revelation, though not in a mystical or supernatural sense. Her search therefor was prompted by her own recovery, in Feb. 1866, from an internal injury, the recovery having taken place, as she states, "in perfect scientific accord with Divine law." In '75, after much study and searching of the Scriptures, she published "*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*," which is the text-book of Christian Science, and which gives Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of the Bible. In it appears the following "brief exposition of the important points or religious tenets of Christian Science"—

1. As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life.

2. We acknowledge and adore one supreme and infinite God;—we acknowledge His Son, one Christ; the Holy Ghost or divine Comforter; and man in His image and likeness.

3. We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin, and the spiritual understanding that evil is unreal, hence not eternal. But the belief in sin is punished, so long as it lasts.

4. We acknowledge Jesus' atonement as the evidence of divine, efficacious Love, unfolding man's unity with God through Christ Jesus the Way-shower, and that man is saved through Christ, Truth, Life, and Love as demonstrated by the Galilean Prophet healing the sick and overcoming sin and death.

5. We acknowledge that the crucifixion of Jesus and His resurrection served to uplift faith and understanding to perceive eternal Life, even the allness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter.

6. And we solemnly promise to strive, watch and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to love one another; and to be meek, merciful, just, and pure."

The scientific element of the faith is indicated in the following passages from "Science and Health," by Mrs. Eddy: "The verity of Mind shows conclusively how it is that matter seemeth to be, but is not. Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves things into thoughts, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas. . . . Christian Science sustains with immortal proof the impossibility of any material sense, and defines these so-called senses as mortal beliefs, whose testimony can neither be true of man nor of his Maker." It follows that disease and pain are merely "mortal beliefs," sensations without reality. In the practice of Christian Science, the understanding of the allness of immortal Truth or Spirit, which is God, leads to the disappearance of pain and disease.

Beginning with the first Christian Science organisation, formed at Boston in 1876, and made a church in '79, the movement has spread till, on August 1st, 1906, there were 691 Branch Churches, mostly in the United States, and 266 Societies. There are several churches in Canada, and churches also exist in London, Edinburgh, and Manchester, while services are held at Cambridge. There are several thousand Christian Scientists who give all their time exclusively to the practice of Christian Science. The number of full members of the First or Mother Church is 40,013, excluding those who merely attend the services. In Nov. 1902 Mrs. Eddy gave instructions that until public thought should become better acquainted with Christian Science, Christian Scientists should decline to doctor infectious and contagious diseases. A magazine, the *Christian Science Journal*, a weekly paper, *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *Der Herold der Christian Science*, are published by the Christian Science Publishing Society. Office of Publication Committee: Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

### THEOSOPHY.

The chief agent in founding the Theosophical Society was Mme. H. P. Blavatsky, who, with Col. H. S. Olcott and others, established it in New York in 1875, the headquarters being in '79 transferred to Madras. There are now over 500 branches in Europe, India, America, and the Colonies, and a large literature. The Society has three declared objects—viz.: (1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour; (2) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of nature, and the powers latent in man. Some of the more important teachings of Theosophy will be found summarised in eds. '95 and '96. The chief books on Theosophy are: "The Secret Doctrine," "Isis Unveiled," "The Key to Theosophy," by H. P. Blavatsky; "Esoteric Buddhism," "The Occult World," and "The Growth of the Soul," by A. P. Sinnett; "Theo-

sophical Manuals" Nos. I., II., III., IV., and VII., "The Ancient Wisdom," "The Self and its Sheaths," "The Building of the Kosmos," "The Birth and Evolution of the Soul," "A Study in Consciousness," and "Esoteric Christianity," by Annie Besant; and "Light on the Path," by Mabel Collins. Information may be obtained from the secretaries at the addresses in the countries named: 59, Avenue de la Bourdonnais, Paris, France; 17, Motzstrasse, Berlin, Germany; 1, Corso Dogali, Genoa, Italy; 7, Engelbreksgatan, Stockholm, Sweden; 76, Amsteldijk, Amsterdam, Holland; 7, West Eighth Street, New York City, U.S.A.; Benares, India; 42, Margaret Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; His Majesty's Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand; Apartado 365, Habana, Cuba. Office for England, 28, Albemarle Street, W.

Reid, Whitelaw, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, was b. at Xenia, Ohio, Oct. 27th, 1837, and ed. at Miami Univ., Ohio; M.A. and LL.D. Miami, Princeton, Yale, and Cambridge. He chose journalism as his profession, and combined it with military service during the Civil War. Afterwards he was Clerk of the Military Committee '63, and Librarian of the House of Representatives '64-'66; became a cotton planter in Louisiana '66-'67, and joined the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Greeley's paper, in '68. He re-created the paper, and became editor and chief proprietor in '72. U.S. Minister to France '89-'92, U.S. Commissioner in the peace negotiations with Spain '98, Special Ambassador to Great Britain at the Diamond Jubilee '97, and the Coronation 1902. He is a Republican in politics, and was the party nominee for the Vice-Presidency in '92. He is a Regent of the New York State Univ., and was appointed Chancellor in 1904. He took up his duties as successor to Mr. Choate on June 3rd, 1905. Embassy: 123, Victoria Street, S.W.

Réjane, Gabrielle, the great French actress, was b. at Paris in '57, and is the daughter of a manager. Educated at the Conservatoire, she made her début at the Paris Vaudeville in '75, and created a number of rôles on the boards of the Ambigu, the Palais Royal, the Odéon, etc. She has appeared at Brussels and in London. Her repeated visits to the English capital have made her a favourite with the British as well as the French public. Of her principal parts one may mention specially "Madame sans Gêne," "Sapho," "Lysistrata," "Divorçons." She is married to M. Paul Porel, director of the Vaudeville.

Reserve and Discharged Soldiers, National Association for Employment of. The object of this association is to introduce to employers of labour and others ex-soldiers of good character only, who have returned to civil life on completion of their service with the colours, as clerks, poor-law officers, indoor servants and valets, grooms and coachmen, attendants (asylum and hospital), messengers, caretakers, drill and gymnastic instructors, chauffeurs, night-watchmen, hall and light porters, porters, labourers, carmen and horsekeepers, mechanics and handymen, etc., etc. No fees are charged either to employers or employed. Secretary: Capt. H. F. Wilkinson. Office: 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Rice Statistics. According to the Year-book of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture, the



production of rice has been as follows for the years named :—

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Million lbs.	91,584	89,717	95,652	97,195	99,195

The chief producing countries and their produce in 1904 were: India, 49,682,900,000 lbs.; Japan, 18,658,700,000 lbs.; Java and Madura, 10,091,200,000 lbs.; French Indo-China, 8,500,000,000 lbs.; Siam, 4,600,000,000 lbs.; and Korea, 3,700,000,000 lbs. The largest producing country in Europe is Italy, with 1,644,700,000 lbs. The figures for China are not available.

**Richter, Hans**, M.V.O., was b. at Raab, in Hungary, April 4th, 1843, ed. in Vienna, and studied music at the Conservatoire there. In 1875 he was appointed Director of the Court Opera Theatre in Vienna, directed the Bayreuth Festival '76, and in '79 began the famous Richter Concerts in London. Hon. Mus. Doc. Oxon. 1886; Conductor Hallé Concerts Society 1900; M.V.O. 1904. The Firs, Bowdon, Cheshire.

**Roads Improvement Association, The**, was formed in '86 and incorporated in '98, to secure reform in the system of administering highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, and more numerous roads and footways. Its aggregate membership exceeds 125,000, and all the principal motor societies are represented on its Council. **Hon. Secretary**, W. Rees Jeffreys. **Offices**: 1, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.

**Robinson, Very Rev. Joseph Armitage**, M.A., D.D., Dean of Westminster, was ed. at Christ's Coll., Cambridge (4th classic '81), ordained deacon at Ely in '81, priest in '82, was domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Durham '83-4, curate of Great St. Mary, Cambridge, '85-6, vicar of All Saints', Cambridge, '88-92, Prebendary of Wells Cathedral '94-9, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, '99-1900, and Canon of Westminster '99-1902, being then appointed to the Deanery of Westminster. He was a Fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb. '81-99, Dean '84-90, Cambridge Whitehall Preacher '86-8, Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge '93-9, Select Preacher at Oxford '99, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King 1902; Hon. Fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb., 1905; Lord High Almoner to the King 1906. He holds the degrees, besides those above mentioned, of Hon. Ph.D. (Göttingen), Hon. D.Theol. (Halle), and is a Fellow of the British Academy. He has written several works: "The Philocalia of Origen," "Unity in Christ," "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians," etc.

**Rodin, Auguste**, President of International Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers, was b. in Paris of poor parents on Nov. 12th, 1840, and worked for an architect until he was 24, modelling plaster details. He produced the first of his famous series of sculptures in '64, though it was not till the eighties that he secured the recognition which has since so deservedly grown. He visited London in 1903, and had a great reception. Address: 182, Rue de l'Université, Paris.

## ROUMANIA.

### Ruler.

King Charles I. is a son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was b. April 20th, 1839. He ascended the throne after Prince Alexander John had been expelled ('66). In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King instead of

Prince of Roumania. In '69 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied, who is known in literary circles under the *nom de plume* of "Carmen Sylva." In Jan. '93 the Crown Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the King, and son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. Aug. 24th, '65), was married to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and two sons, Carol and Nicholas, and two daughters have been born to them.

### Government and Army.

Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, with Dobrogea, have since Dec. 23rd, 1861, formed an independent kingdom. The executive power is vested in the King, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a Chamber of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid 25 francs a day while Parliament sits. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

The armed forces of Roumania consist of the **Regular Army**, the **Militia**, and the **Opoltenieni**. In peace time there only exist cadres for the regular army, which is divided into permanent and territorial troops. The period of service for the permanent troops is three years, and for the territorial troops five years for the infantry and four for the cavalry, but in this latter force the soldier at first only puts in three months of continuous service; he is then sent to his home and called up, in his turn, for one week each month. The recruit contingent annually is about 33,000. The effective of the army in war is as follows. **Infantry**: 8 rifle battalions; 34 infantry regiments (102 battalions; altogether 2250 officers, 126,000 men, and 4700 horses). **Cavalry**: 6 *Roshiori* regiments (24 squadrons, forming an independent division); 11 *Calarashi* regiments (44 squadrons): total, 530 officers, 13,200 men, 12,100 horses. **Artillery**: 12 regiments (75 batteries, 450 guns; 40 ammunition columns; 2 fortress artillery regiments: total, 930 officers, 26,900 men, 22,800 horses). **Engineers**: 12 sapper companies, 4 telegraph, 4 pontoon, and 4 railway companies: total, 140 officers, 6200 men, 1500 horses. **Grand total**, 2850 officers, 169,800 men, and 41,400 horses. If to these are added the transport, auxiliary troops, 32 militia regiments, etc., the numbers will amount to 7500 officers, 314,000 men, and 65,000 horses. The approximate war strength is stated to be 650,000.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. By the Berlin Treaty of '78 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Roumania on account of religious belief, but the Jews have been harshly treated. Many

Roumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Minerals are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum are worked. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. In 1901 the United Kingdom sent £2,257,040, and in 1904 £1,802,530; but Germany and Austria-Hungary have secured the greatest share of the trade. There were 2295 miles of State railways in 1904. The capital is Bucharest (pop. 282,071), and the chief ports are Braila (pop. 61,542), Kustendjie, and Sulina.

A Commercial Treaty with Great Britain, including the most-favoured-nation clause, was concluded and signed at Bucharest on Oct. 31st, 1905. Reduced rates of duty were accorded to British goods of various descriptions in accordance with a schedule. The treaty remains in force for four years from March 1st, 1906.

Area, 50,720 sq. m.; population, 1903, 6,151,628. Revenue, 1902-3, £9,938,223; expenditure, £8,645,198; imports, 1902, £11,333,782; 1903, £10,796,950; 1904, £12,454,806; exports, 1902, £14,992,768; 1903, £14,225,210; 1904, £10,474,806; debt, 1903, £55,755,585.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. George Cantacuzene.—War, General Mano.—Finance, M. Take Janesco.—Foreign Affairs, General Lahovary.—Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Crown Lands, M. John Lahovary.—Public Works, M. John Gradis-teano.—Justice, M. Badarau.—Public Instruction, M. Nadesco.

Minister in London, M. Alex. Catargi, 6r, Warwick Square, S.W.—Attaché, M. Boéresco.—Consul-General in London, Count Reginald Ward, 68, Basinghall Street.

British Minister at Bucharest, Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B.

British Consul-General, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Trotter, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Galatz).

### Political Parties.

Questions of finance have more than anything else determined the fate of parties in recent years. During the years of prosperity which the country experienced from '59 to '99 the loan indebtedness of the country mounted rapidly. In spite of surpluses in many years there were deficits in others, and a large extraordinary expenditure was accounted for by public works and military outlay. In '99 the harvest, on which the country relies, failed, a commercial crisis naturally followed, and there was a heavy deficit amounting to about 35,500,000 lei. In the spring of '99, before the financial crisis occurred, M. Sturdza's administration was defeated, and M. Cantacuzene, the leader of the old Conservatives, formed a Cabinet. His Finance Minister, M. Jonesco, proposed to meet the situation by economies, new taxation, and the alienation of some of the State property; but his proposals met with much opposition, and eventually the old Conservative and the young Conservative or "Junimist" parties coalesced, M. Carp, the Junimist leader, becoming Premier and Finance Minister in July 1900. His proposals, particularly those imposing additional direct taxation, provoked the hostility of the old Conservatives, and he

eventually resigned Feb. 8th, 1901. The differences between the two Conservative parties proving to be irreconcilable, M. Sturdza was called upon by the King to form a Liberal administration, and succeeded on Feb. 27th, 1901. He at once set about a policy of severe retrenchment, and by his unflinching courage in carrying out a great scheme of economics he restored the country to its financial independence, receiving the expression of the King's gratitude in a special rescript issued by his Majesty in March 1903. Internal dissensions, and the hostility of officials affected by his reforms, however, brought about his fall, and a Conservative Cabinet under M. Cantacuzene was formed in January 1905.

### History, 1906.

For some time past relations between Greece and Roumania had been strained owing to the Roumanian patronage of the Vlachs movement in Macedonia. The Vlachs, according to a *Times* correspondent (June 23rd, 1906) in Macedonia, number from 200,000 to 250,000, speak a dialect of Roumanian, and also Greek, and were formerly considered as Greeks. When, therefore, they were recognised by the Porte, at the instance of Roumania, as of Roumanian nationality, the Greek bands in Macedonia persecuted them bitterly. This led to reprisals against the Greeks in Roumania, and finally to the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Russia taking charge of Greek interests in Roumania.

Rouvier, Maurice, was b. at Aix, April 17th, 1842, being the son of a grocer; ed. at Marseilles Lycee, and started life as corresponding clerk for a Greek firm in Marseilles. He then turned to law and journalism, and entered political life. His strong opposition of the Second Empire was recognised by his appointment as General Secretary of the Prefecture of the Bouches-du-Rhône in '70. He entered the National Assembly as a member of the Extreme Left '71, and was elected Deputy for Marseilles '76. In '81 he became Minister of Commerce in the Gambetta Cabinet, retaining the portfolio in the Ferry Administration of '84. In '87 he formed his own Cabinet, taking the portfolio of Finance, which he retained in successive Administrations; but he could not weather the storm of the Panama scandals, and resigned in '92, not returning to public life for 10 years. During this interval he increased his reputation as an economist and financier. In the Combes Cabinet of 1902 he again became Minister of Finance, and succeeded his chief as Premier in 1905, falling in 1906 on the Church and State question. M. Rouvier is now Senator for the Alpes-Maritimes. In politics he is an Opportunist. As a financier he made French Rentes go up 20 points from '80 to '92, and his Budget speeches have been compared to Gladstone's. Address, 8, Rue de Windsor, Neuilly St. James.

### ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students,



and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter (*q.v.*), elected Nov. 4th, '96. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members.

#### Retired Royal Academician. Frith, W. P.

#### Royal Academicians.

1899 Abbey, E. A.	1903 Macbeth, R. W.
1879 Alma-Tadema, Sir L. O.M.	1893 MacWhirter, J.
1879 Armistead, H. H.	1905 Murray, David.
1902 Bodley, G. F.	1877 Orchardson, W. Q.
1891 Brock, T.	1881 Oulless, W. W.
1896 Crofts, E. (keeper).	1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart., President.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.	1894 Prinsep, V. C.
1891 Dicksee, F.	1895 Richmond, Sir W. B., K.C.B.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.	1881 Riviere, B.
1902 Frampton, G. J.	1869 Sant, J.
1896 Jackson, T. G., Treasurer.	1897 Sargent, J. S.
1892 Gilbert, A., M.V.O.	1877 Shaw, R. N.
1891 Gow, A. C.	1896 Solomon, S. J.
1881 Graham, P.	1887 Stone, M.
1899 Gregory, E. J.	1905 Swan, J. M.
1890 Herkomer, H. von C.V.O.	1889 Thornycroft, H.
1860 Hook, J. C.	1903 Waterlow, Sir E. A.
1898 Leader, B. W.	1903 Webb, Sir A.
1876 Leslie, G. D.	1893 Woods, H.
1898 Lucas, J. S.	1878 Yeames, W. F., Librarian.

#### Retired Associate.

Stacpoole, F.

#### Associates.

1903 Bacon, J. H. F.	1899 John, W. G.
1900 Belcher, J.	1898 La Thangue, H. H.
1903 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.	1893 North, J. W.
1894 Bramley, F.	1897 Parsons, A.
1904 Brangwyn, F.	1904 Pegram, H.
1895 Clausen, G.	1906 Pomeroy, F. W.
1903 Colton, W. R.	1897 Shannon, J. J.
1899 Cope, A. S.	1906 Short, Frank.
1876 Crowe, E.	1898 Smythe, L. P.
1900 Drury, A.	1876 Storey, G. A.
1899 East, Alfred.	1906 Stott, Edward.
1900 Farquharson, D.	1906 Strang, William.
1892 Forbes, S. A.	1900 Tuke, H. S.
1894 Hacker, A.	1889 Wyllie, W. L.
1898 Hemy, C. N.	

Secretary.—Fred. A. Eaton

(to whom all communications should be addressed).

The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was over £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which

opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and artists who have been exhibitors at the Royal Academy, subject to such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Council, at certain hours. The Diploma and Gibson Galleries, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of J. Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him; several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture.

**Royal Academy of Music.** Established in 1822, and incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are received, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. Associates are entitled to the use of the initials A.R.A.M. Fellows (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials F.R.A.M. Honorary members are entitled to the initials R.A.M. with the prefix Hon. Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year—viz., in September and in the Christmas vacation—successful candidates at which are entitled to the use of the initials L.R.A.M. Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus. D. LL.D.; Secretary, F. W. Renaud. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square.

**Royal Asiatic Society,** 22, Albemarle St., London, W., Sec., Miss Hughes.

**Royal Cambrian Academy of Art.** Plas Mawr, Conway. The next exhibition will open at Whitsuntide 1907, in oil and water colour. Open to all artists. Hon. Sec., W. J. Slater.

**Royal College of Music.** Founded 1883. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitors and students. The Open Free Scholarships are 54 in number; are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education at the College in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven Close Free Scholarships, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various Exhibitions and Prizes. Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of an entrance fee of £2 2s. and a tuition fee of £12 12s. per term, and must remain for three terms. Associates need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials A.R.C.M. (fee £5 5s.). A Junior Department has been opened for students under 16 years of age whose time is also occupied by the necessities of their general education. Fee, £6 6s. per term, with an entrance fee of £1 1s. Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Director, Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bart., C.V.O.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Charles

Morley; Registrar, Mr. Frank Pownall, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington.

**Royal Colonial Institute.** Founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in '82. The objects are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held from time to time. The monthly *Journal* and *Proceedings* give the papers read during the year, which are always of a valuable and very interesting description. On Sept. 30th, 1906, there were 1458 resident and 3042 non-resident Fellows. The Library contains over 62,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Colonies and India. Office, Northumberland Avenue. Secretary, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G.; Librarian, James R. Boosé; Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain.

### ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

The following Royal Commissions have been appointed, and are now (Nov. 1906) sitting. The dates of their appointment are given:

Canals and Waterways . . .	March 1906
Care of Feeble-minded . . .	Aug. 1904
Coast Erosion . . .	July 1906
Health and Safety of Miners .	May "
Lighthouse Administration .	Aug. "
Poor Laws and Relief of Distress . . .	June "
Registration of Title in Scot and . . .	May "
Ritual Report . . .	July 3rd, 1906
Shipping Rings or Conferences . . .	Nov. 1906
Trinity College, Dublin . . .	June "
Vice-Regal Commission on Irish Railways . . .	July 13th, 1906
Vivisection . . .	Sept. 1906
Welsh Church . . .	June "

**Royal Drawing Society** (Incorporated 1902), 50, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Hon. Sec., T. R. Ablett.

**Royal Historical Society**, 6 and 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C. Hon. Sec., H. E. Malden, M.A.

**Royal Humane Society**. Secretary, Major F. A. C. Cloughton, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

**Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.** This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 195, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved,

and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. President, E. J. Gregory, R.A.; Vice-President, Yeend King; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore. Office, 195, Piccadilly, W.

**Royal Institute of Public Health.** Founded in 1886 to provide a central institution in London for the training of medical practitioners desirous of obtaining the diploma in Public Health; to provide the means whereby municipal and other authorities can obtain reliable bacteriological and chemical analysis, and to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of preventive medicine. The official organ of the Institute is the *Journal of Preventive Medicine*, published monthly. Principal, Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Edin.; Hon. Sec., James Cantlie, Esq., M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. Office, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

**Royal Life Saving Society.** The objects of this Society, which was founded in 1891, are to promote technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned; and to stimulate public opinion by lectures, demonstrations and competitions, in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, etc. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Hon. Secretary, Mr. William Henry. Offices, 8, Bayley Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

**Royal Literary Fund.** The principle of the Fund is to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning, reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived, by enfeebled faculties or declining life, of the power of literary exertion; and this assistance is extended at the death of an author to his widow and children, or mother, or sister. The Fund has £57,910 invested, producing an income of £1,800, besides rents and other receipts. Patron, H.M. the King; President, Lord Tennyson; Secretary, A. Llewelyn Roberts, Esq., B.A.

**Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society**, instituted 1805, incorporated by royal charter '34. The meetings of the Society are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, from the fourth Tuesday in October to the second Tuesday in June (with the exception of the fourth Tuesday in December), at 8.30 precisely. The elections are by ballot. President, J. Warrington Haward, F.R.C.S.; Hon. Secs., Howard H. Tooth, M.D., C.M.G., and S. Paget, F.R.C.S.; Sec. and Consulting Librarian, J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.; Librarian, A. L. Clarke.

**Royal Military Academy, Woolwich**, is for candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Admission is by open competitive examinations held each year in June and November. Some commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery are also usually offered on the results of these examinations. Three trials are allowed. The age for admission is between 18 and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on June 1st for the summer examination. A candidate pays £150 per annum while at the Academy. Reductions are, however, made in the case of sons of officers, etc. The charge for uniform, books, etc., for each cadet other than a King's cadet, on first joining is £35, and £15 at the beginning of the 3rd term, and each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. Medical examination



takes place after the competitive examination, and no candidate is accepted unless recommended as physically fit for H.M. service. The Governor and Commandant is Major-Gen. R. H. Jelf, C.M.G., Royal Engineers (retired); Assistant Commandant and Secretary, Col. A. M. Murray, R.A. (retired).

**Royal Military College, Sandhurst**, is maintained for the purpose of affording a special military education to candidates for commissions in the Cavalry, Infantry, Indian Army and West Indian Regiments. Admission is by open competitive examinations held in June and November. Some commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry are also usually offered on the result of these examinations. Three trials are allowed. The age for admission is between 18 and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on July 1st for the summer examination. Candidates for commissions in the West Indian Regiment may be admitted up to the age of 21. The son of a civilian pays £150 per annum while at the College, but reductions are made in the case of officers' sons. The charge for uniform on first joining is £35. Each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. The medical examination follows the competitive examination for admission. King's Cadets, honorary King's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour are admitted after a qualifying examination. The length of a course of instruction is one year, divided into two terms. A candidate for a commission must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of military duty. Governor and Commandant, Colonel Kitson.

**Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind**, Upper Norwood, London. Established March 2nd, 1872. Patrons, Their Most Gracious Majesties the King and Queen. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Grammar and High School, a Technical School, a Training College, and an Academy of Music. The work is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Stalbridge; Principal, F. J. Campbell, Esq., LL.D. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. F. J. Campbell.

### ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

The Observatory was built by an association of scientific gentlemen, who founded in 1811 the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh. Amongst the first members were Prof. Playfair, Prof. Leslie, and Sir David Brewster. They were assisted by the Town Council of Edinburgh, who put them in possession of an old Gothic tower and adjacent grounds on the Calton Hill. The erection of the Observatory was approaching completion when George IV. visited Scotland in 1822, and, in response to an address presented by the President and members, His Majesty granted them the title "Royal Observatory of King George IV." In 1834 the Observatory was made over to the Crown, and in the same year the first Astronomer Royal for Scotland was appointed in the person of Thomas Henderson. He was succeeded in '45

by Charles Piazza Smyth, who retained the post till his retirement in '88.

In '89 the whole equipment of Lord Crawford's Observatory at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, became the property of the Crown by the gift of the owner, and was added to the existing Royal Observatory, larger buildings and a new site at Blackford Hill being provided by H.M. Government. The new Observatory was formally opened in '96. It consists of a T-shaped building, the principal portion of which, running east and west, is surmounted at each end by a copper dome, the larger of which, at the east end, covers a 15-inch equatorial refractor. The smaller one covers a Newtonian, with a mirror of 24 inches aperture. The meridian house farther west in the same line is provided with a transit circle having a telescope of 8½ inches aperture.

To the south of the main buildings is the library, containing the whole of the valuable collection of astronomical books and manuscripts brought together by Lord Crawford at Dunecht, the library of the late Charles Babbage, the Comet library, which is specially rich, and the collection of old books and manuscripts of historic interest. The optical room, 60 feet long, is provided with a Foucault siderostat, with mirror 16 inches in diameter. Besides the chief instruments already mentioned, the Observatory has a 12-inch Browning reflector, a Zöllner's photometer, three 6-inch refractors, and the physical apparatus—the latter including a very powerful electro-magnet.

The Observatory is under the official control of the Scottish Office, to the chief of which Department, the Secretary for Scotland, a report on the work of the Observatory is presented annually by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland.

The scientific staff of the Observatory consists of the Director, Mr. F. W. Dyson, who is the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and three assistants.

### ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

The great increase in British maritime trade in the 17th century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II., who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675, on the hill which was formerly the site of a castle built in 1437 by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The first observation was made on Sept. 19th, 1675. The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is, styled the Astronomer Royal, who receives his appointment directly from the Prime Minister, and holds office by warrant under the Royal sign manual. It has been the good fortune of the Observatory to have at its head such men as Flamsteed, Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne, Pond, and Airy. The present Director is Sir W. H. M. Christie, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S. (q.v.).

The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor. Another fine

instrument is the **astrographic equatorial** designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. The **Thompson equatorial**, presented to the Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, has on one side of the declination axis a telescope with a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a telescope with a mirror of 30 inches diameter. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the work. The **chronometers** used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country.

By the influence of Sir Isaac Newton a **Board of Visitors** was instituted in 1710 to visit the Observatory and receive the Astronomer Royal's report of the work of the past year. This Board, which is recruited from our leading scientists, meets at the Observatory each year on the 1st Saturday in June. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they are interested in astronomy. **Secretary, H. Outhwaite.** Office hours 9 to 4.30.

**Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.** The building was taken over by new owners in March 1899, and upwards of £10,000 has been spent on electrical improvements, and over £25,000 in structural alterations and stage equipment. The stage has been recently reconstructed on modern principles, with large electrical lifts and other similar appliances. **Owners, The Grand Opera Syndicate, Ltd. Directors, Earl de Grey, Viscount Esher, H. V. Higgins. Musical Director, André Messager. Secretary, Neil Forsyth.**

**Royal Patriotic Fund.** The **Royal Patriotic Fund Reorganisation Act, 1903**, dissolved the Patriotic Fund Commission, and transferred its property, rights, duties, and liabilities to the **Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation**. The property of this Corporation is, subject to any special trust relating to any part thereof, to be administered by the Corporation for the benefit of the widows, children, and dependants of officers and men of the naval and military forces of the Crown. Total invested funds, Dec. 31st, 1905, £1,178,336. Numbers on books of various funds at that date, 4298 widows, 4583 children, 213 "other dependants." Total expenditure for the year 1905, £72,394; total income, £43,394. Excess of expenditure over income provided by sales of invested funds. **President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.; Chairman and Vice-President of Council, Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.V.O. Office, 53, Charing Cross.**

**Royal Sanitary Institute.** Founded in 1876 and incorporated in '88, "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any

of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge granted in London and also in provincial centres, the Commonwealth of Australia, British South Africa, Hong Kong, and the Dominion of Canada, and as at present arranged are adapted for inspectors of nuisances and for meat inspectors. Examinations are also held in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works, and in Hygiene in its bearing on school life. The *Journal of the Institute* is published monthly. The **Parkes Museum**, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature. **Secretary, E. White Wallis, F.S.S. Offices, 72, Margaret Street, London, W.**

**Royal Scottish Academy**, instituted in 1826, incorporated in '38, consists of Academicians, Associates, honorary members and honorary retired members. A supplementary charter was granted in '01, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition three works. **President, Sir James Guthrie; Secretary, George Hay; Treasurer, John Hutchison; Librarian, W. D. McKay; Clerk, James Hastings.**

**Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, The**, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden. **Annual Exhibitions** of the work of members only are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, in the early spring of each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. **Secretary, W. P. D. Stebbing, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.**

**Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.** Founded in 1804. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public in April, and the Winter Exhibition in November. The number of members is forty, while the number of associates is not limited. **President, Sir Ernest Waterlow, R.A.; Secretary and Curator, F. W. Hayward Butt.** Attached to the Society is an "R.W.S. Art Club," established '84, for the purpose of holding a series of *Conversazioni* to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. **President, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S. Office, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.**

**Royal Society of St. George, 241, Shaftesbury Avenue, Bloomsbury.** **President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Hon. Sec., Howard Ruff.**

**Royal Statistical Society.** Founded in 1834, and incorporated by royal charter in '87. It has accumulated an extensive library (amounting at the present time to upwards of forty thousand volumes), bearing on statistical and economic subjects. Throughout the session papers on statistical subjects are read and discussed at its monthly meetings. Two medals, the Guy and the Howard, are usually offered each year for competition. The *Quarterly Journal* contains a valuable record of the progress of statistical science. **President, Sir Richard Biddulph Martin, Bart.; Hon. Secs., Sir J. A. Baines, C.S.I., R. H. Rew, and A.**



Wilson Fox, C.B. Office, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.** Established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. The **Museum**, which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission 6d. daily: April to September, 11 to 6; October to March, 11 to 4. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Chairman of Council, Lord Roberts. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. A. Leatham.

### RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Though the rubber industry is not a new one, the advent of motors has so changed the trade as to make it practically a modern enterprise. Up to 1875, or thereabouts, about 11,000,000 lb. of caoutchouc sufficed for the world's requirements, and this moderate quantity was manipulated and turned into the manufactured article by a hundred and fifty rubber factories in Europe and America. The raw material came chiefly from South America, where it was collected from the native forests, and the idea of supplementing the quantity by cultivated rubber existed in the minds of few people. The estimated consumption of rubber for 1906-7, owing to the introduction of motor and cycle tyres, is at least 70,000 tons, and to meet that demand the rubber tree is being planted in every part of the tropical world suitable for its culture, as rapidly as can be done. Public companies to acquire and develop rubber estates in Ceylon, Java, Samoa, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Africa are registered every week, and capitalists are attracted to the new investment by the sanguine estimates of profit held out by promoters, while rubber manufactories are springing into existence all over the country. In '76 seedlings from South American plants were procured and brought to Kew. Only about 10 per cent. of these survived, but from them have sprung the majority of the Para rubber trees now in cultivation in the Middle East. The industry, so far as growers of plantation, or cultivated, rubber are concerned, is still in its infancy, and there is little doubt that, as accurate statistics of results become available, improvements will be made in the methods of cultivation and collection, which will render the cost of putting rubber on the market much less, and will bring it to a higher perfection.

It was thought, for instance, up to a few years ago that the tree could not be tapped without injury before it had reached its tenth year, but it is now common knowledge that four or five years after planting is not too soon to begin collection of the latex. This is done by making spiral, or, as some planters do, V-shaped wounds in the trunk from which the milk drops into a receptacle placed underneath. Tapping is carried on, according to the season, either monthly or in alternate months. The trees do not appear to suffer in their growth, and the bark quickly grows over the incised portion again. A different part of the trunk is taken at each operation. The pure latex is then subjected to various processes, in order

to bring about coagulation and drying, after which the finished product finds its way to the market. There it fetches as much as from 5s. 10d. to 6s. 3d. per lb., and as the growers' expenses in planting, labour, transport, etc., do not amount to more than 1s. 6d. per lb., the profits are such as to attract investors. No substitute for the natural rubber is likely to be invented, which can be applied equally well to all the purposes for which rubber is used, but in any case the margin of profit is large enough to allow of a diminution of price and yet attract capital. The various forms of rubber made are sheet, biscuit, crêpe, worm, lace, flake, and scrap rubber, with prices ranging from 6s. 3d. for sheet and biscuit to 3s. for scrap.

Rubber is used in the manufacture of motors, road pavings, cycles, waterproofs, overshoes, feeding-bottles, and a large variety of articles in which the different qualities are introduced. There is likely also to be a large trade as time goes on in products from the rubber-seed. At present the seed is too valuable for planting, to be used in any other way; but cattle foods, oil, etc., may be made from it when no longer needed for reproduction.

**Rural Labourers' League.** Established in May '82. Objects: to assist in putting into operation the Allotment Acts of '82, '87, and '90, and Small Holdings Act, '92; to secure a more direct connection of the agricultural population with the soil; to assist in the promotion of a practical scheme, either by old-age pensions or some other means, by which the agricultural labourer may be relieved of the necessity of ending his days in the workhouse. Secretary, Mr. J. L. Green. Offices, 110, 111, Strand, W.C.

**Ruskin College, Oxford (Incorporated).** Founded in 1899 in St. Giles'. The College, which is situated at the corner of Worcester Place and Walton Street, is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work, and the subjects taught bear principally upon social and industrial questions—viz., political economy, industrial history, history of social movements, citizenship, local government, sociology, and logic. The work is carried on in two ways—(1) by residence at the College, and (2) by means of a Correspondence School, which enables those who cannot leave their work to learn the same subjects through the post. The fees for residence at Ruskin College are £52 per annum, including board, lodging, and tuition. The fees for membership of the Correspondence School are 1s. entrance fee and 1s. per month. The movement is under the control of a Council. Principal, Dennis Hird, M.A.; Vice-Principal, H. B. Lees Smith, M.A.; General Secretary, Bertram Wilson.

### RUSSIA.

#### Ruler.

Nicholas II., who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded Alexander III. as "Emperor of All the Russias," was b. at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68, his mother being the Princess Dagmar, a daughter of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark, and sister to Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. During the famine of '91 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the

famous Préobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94, and a son and four daughters have since been born to them. The four daughters came first, but a son was born on Aug. 12th, 1904, and was named Alexis. The coronation of the Czar took place with impressive ceremonial at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The visit to Paris was taken advantage of to accentuate the friendly understanding or alliance, as it may now be called, between France and Russia. This alliance was definitely announced on the occasion of the visit of President Faure to St. Petersburg in '97. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 led to the Peace Conference at The Hague in '99, and the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there. He enjoys the revenue from the Russian Crown domains, covering over 1,000,000 sq. m., including gold and other mines in Siberia. He is gifted with the linguistic facility of most of his countrymen, and fluently speaks French, German, Italian, and especially English, of whose literature he has a thorough knowledge. The Czar must belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, and his consent is necessary to the marriage of any prince or princess of the Imperial family.

### Government.

The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. This still appears to be true, although on Aug. 19th, 1905, the Czar issued a Manifesto announcing the formation of a representative body called the Duma "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws"; and on Oct. 30th, 1905, signed a Constitution, the operative parts of which were thus given by Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg:—

"I. To grant the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on real inviolability of the person, and freedom of conscience, speech, union, and association.

"II. Without deferring the elections to the State Duma already ordered, to call to participation in the Duma, as far as is possible in view of the shortness of the time before the Duma is to assemble, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

"III. To establish it as an immutable rule that no law can come into force without the approval of the State Duma, and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us."

On March 6th, 1906, an Imperial Manifesto, together with Imperial Ukases, announced the reorganisation of the Council of the Empire as a Second Chamber in conjunction with the Duma as the First Chamber. The Council of the Empire consists of an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Czar. The elected members are chosen, 1 each by

the Zemstvos, 6 by the Synod, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland. They are elected for 9 years, a third retiring every 3 years; they must be over 40, and have a degree; and they receive £2 10s. per day during the session. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the Czar. The members of the Duma (the number of whom was given in the *Times* of May 12th, 1906, as 503, including 412 from European Russia, 36 from Poland, 29 from the Caucasus, 14 from Siberia, 10 from the Steppes, and 2 from Turkestan) hold office for five years, unless it is dissolved by the Czar. They elect their President and Vice-President annually. Members receive £1 per day and travelling expenses. The competence of the Duma extends to all questions relating to new laws and the modification, etc., of existing laws, to the departmental, Ministerial and National Budgets, to the construction of railways by the State, and to matters submitted to it by Imperial Decree. It is provided, however, that "the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration shall not be touched. The Council and the Duma have equal legislative powers and can both initiate measures. All measures must be passed by both bodies before being submitted for the Imperial sanction, and bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent.

There are also three chief Councils, known respectively as (1) the Ruling Senate, which is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws, also supervises the general administration of the empire, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire; (2) the Holy Synod, which is composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, and which superintends religious matters, the President being the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, and the Procurator Prince Obolensky; and (3) the Council of Ministers, which was reorganised by a decree issued Nov. 1st, 1905.

### Provincial and Local Government.

For purposes of local government the empire is divided into the nine General Governments of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kieff, Moscow, the Caucasus, Turkestan, the Steppes, and Irkutsk, each under a Governor-General with full civil and military powers. In Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils. There are subdivisions of the General Governments into 78 Governments (49 in European Russia, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; and into 16 Provinces (11 in European Russia, 4 in the Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia, 2 each under a Military Governor). The Governments are divided into districts, with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into communes, groups of which are united to form cantons. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments (though great extensions of the



system were ordained in 1905), entrusted to elective district assemblies, called *Zemstvos*, in which the landowning nobles have great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II., and are of two kinds, the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the *Zemstvos* of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial *Zemstvos* to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. District *Zemstvos* are indirectly elected, and consist of from 60 to 65 persons, about half being nobles, and the remainder chiefly peasants, including 3 or 4 representative merchants from the towns. The *Zemstvo* sits once a year for about 15 days, and has a standing committee of paid officials appointed for 3 years. Provincial *Zemstvos* consist chiefly of noblemen or members of the aristocracy. The Governor of the Province has a veto on all resolutions of both bodies. The rate levied must not exceed 3 per cent. of the annual value of the real property in the district. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities.

### The Army.

In time of peace the Russian army may be said to consist of several armies: the European, the Caucasian, the Turkestan, and the Amur force; the first of these organised like other European armies, and the constitution of the others varying in conformity with local requirements. Moreover, the strength of each has varied according to the necessities of the situation, the troops being on the ordinary peace footing, on the higher peace establishment as in the frontier districts, or on the war footing as in Asiatic Russia. There are 13 greater Military Districts, the Transcasian District, and the territorial region of the Don Cossacks. There were 25 army corps in Europe and the Caucasus and 2 cavalry corps, 2 in Turkestan, and 3 in the Amur district. Large bodies of troops are usually massed on the western frontier; they are rather thinly dispersed in Middle Russia, and they have had great strength in Turkestan and Eastern Siberia.

There are four classes of obligatory service: (a) for the Russians proper; (b) the Cossack service; (c) special arrangements for Finland; (d) the service of native races under Russian rule.

The peace strength has been given as follows:

	Europe and the Caucasus.	Asiatic Russia.
Infantry . . .	627,000 men.	83,000 men.
Cavalry . . .	116,000 "	14,000 "
Artillery . . .	138,000 "	15,000 "
Engineers . . .	34,000 "	8,000 "
Army Services .	34,000 "	5,000 "
Total . . .	949,000 "	124,000 "

Of these forces the active army numbered 731,000 in Europe and the Caucasus, and 87,000 in Asiatic Russia. Baron von Tettau, in a volume on the Russian Army (1902), gives the peace strength, including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, as 1,100,000.

In the Russian Empire considerably over a million men annually attain the age for joining the army, and usually some 315,000 men are actually embodied in the standing army. Seventy per cent. of the men so entered are illiterates. About 5000 enlist annually as volunteers, and 16,000 join the Cossacks. The

period of liability to personal service lasts from the 21st to the 43rd year of age. Those who join the Standing Army spend five years with the colours (four in the Infantry), thirteen in the Reserve, and the remainder in the *Opoltschenié*, or Militia. In some instances, however, the War Minister has power to retain men for a longer period with the colours; whilst, on the other hand, this period is shortened by one, two, three, or four years for those possessing a superior education. The *Opoltschenié*, which has been developed from a simple militia into a first reserve formation, now embraces two different classes: (1) Men between 21 and 43 years of age, who have never served, to the number of about 220,000 annually, who cannot be embodied with the active army; (2) men who have completed 5 years' service with the colours and 13 years in the reserve. The ages of the men vary between 39 and 43 years.

The Finnish Military Service Law, whereby the Finnish army lost the independence guaranteed by treaty, was promulgated on Aug. 1st, 1901, but was repealed in 1905.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years, which are looked on as "preparatory," his service is, however, purely local; but for the next twelve years he is considered as belonging to the "front" category. This category consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve category. There is, however, a still further category, for which no limit of age is fixed: this comprises all able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified. These have to supply and maintain their own horses, besides providing their own clothing and equipment. The peace effective of the Cossacks is stated to be 65,930, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 58,000 are permanently with the colours. The war strength is given as 182,065, including 4275 officers, and there are 173,150 horses. This gives a percentage of 13·2 to the male population liable to Cossack service.

The war strength of the Russian forces consists of about 56,500 officers and 2,855,000 men, including 1,792,000 Infantry and 196,000 Cavalry. These form the Active Army of all classes, but are not available in any one part of the empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 142,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the *Opoltschenié*, 1,300,000. General Redigers, a well-known authority, estimates the trained reserve to be 2,700,000. A recent high English authority gives the following figures: Peace footing, 1,000,000; Reserves, 2,900,000; Militias, 1,200,000; other Services, 100,000; total, 5,400,000. It was expected that under new organisation the *Opoltschenié*, or Militia, in time of war would form 40 Infantry divisions, 640 battalions; 20 regiments of Cavalry, 80 squadrons; 80 batteries of Artillery, and 20 battalions of Sappers; but owing to the vast distances to be covered, and the want of railway accommodation, the mobilisation of this great force would be neither easy nor rapid. It contributed, however, a large force

to Manchuria. In regard to the embodiment of the reserve force in the event of war great advances have been made by the establishment of brigade commands and the organisation of reserve brigades.

### The Navy.

The Emperor is in supreme command of the naval forces, but he exercises his authority through the **General Admiral** or **Commander-in-Chief of the Navy**, an official who is almost invariably a member of the Imperial family. An officer selected by the Emperor from the list of vice-admirals acts as **Minister of Marine**, and exercises a control over the twelve departments charged with the business of naval administration. The **Admiralty Council**, which is responsible for the Estimates, consists of the General Admiral, the Minister of Marine and ten flag-officers. Assisted by the Technical Committee and the other departments, this Council decides upon the allocation of the total sum provided for the Navy over the various items in the Estimates. The head of the **Naval Headquarters Staff** is responsible for the training, organisation and efficiency of the personnel, and assigns the various ships which compose the fleets and squadrons. This is the executive branch of his department. The other branch deals with Naval Intelligence, the collection and codification of information concerning foreign navies, the preparation of schemes of mobilisation and of proposed plans of action in case of war. Similarly the **Department of Construction** and the **Technical Committee** deal with the matériel, the former being responsible for the execution of the shipbuilding programme and the maintenance of a proper supply of stores, while the latter marks the improvements made in ships, machinery and engines of war, and suggests plans and specifications for new ships, etc. By an edict of the Emperor in 1874 military service was rendered obligatory for all classes, and the number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty is thus constituted:—

**General Admiral**, H.I.H. The Grand Duke Alexis.

**Minister of Marine**, Vice-Admiral Birileff.

**Members**.—Admirals of the Fleet, K. Pilkin, Ul. Schmidt, N. Kaznakoff; Vice-Admirals, Ul. Verhovskiy, J. Dikoff; Lieutenants-General, A. Kolokoltzoff, Soulieff.

The original estimates for 1906 totalled £11,000,000 sterling, but this was curtailed by £3,000,000, and the exact sum to be spent is uncertain.

There were 2200 officers on the effective list of the Russian Navy, exclusive of naval cadets, and the number of all ranks in 1905 was 69,200, with a Reserve fixed at 30,000. As a result of the war and other troubles the personnel is in a chaotic condition.

The strength of the Russian Navy in ships built, building and projected, on Nov. 30th was:—

	Built.	Building.
Battleships, 1st class . . .	8	4
do. 2nd class . . .	3	—
do. 3rd class . . .	1	—
Coast defence ships . . .	6	—
Armoured cruisers . . .	3	4
Protected cruisers, 1st class	6	1

	Built.	Building.
Protected cruisers, 2nd class	2	—
do. do. 3rd class	1	—
Unprotected cruisers . . .	3	—
Torpedo vessels . . .	7	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . .	68	29
Torpedo boats . . .	172	—
Submarines . . .	13	15

The principal Russian dockyards are situated as follows:—

**Kronstadt**: one large dock; three smaller. **Libau**: two large docks. **Sevastopol**: two large docks.

A moderate amount of naval construction is in progress. The battleship *Andrei Pervosvanni*, of an improved *Cesarvitch* type, was launched on Oct. 20th at St. Petersburg. The vessel was laid down in 1903 and will be completed in 1908. Several changes have been introduced in conformity with the lessons of the war. These include a complete armour belt, heavy deck armour, and a reduction of the small armament. The *Andrei Pervosvanni* will carry 4 12 in. and 12 8 in. guns, all in turrets. The dimensions as now given are—displacement, 17,400 tons; length, 460 ft.; beam, 80 ft.; depth, 27 ft. She is fitted with 25 Belleville boilers to develop 17,600 h.p., giving a speed of 18 knots. A sister vessel, *Imperator Pavel*, is to be completed in 1908. The *St. Eustace*, battleship, of 12,845 tons, was launched at Nikolaieff on Nov. 3rd. The armoured cruiser *Rurik*, of 18,000 tons, was launched at Vickers' yard at Barrow on Nov. 17th, and the *Admiral Makharoff*, of 8000 tons, was launched in April 1906 at La Seyne. These vessels are to be completed in 1907. The following ships returned from the Far East: the *Gromoboi*, *Rossia*, *Oleg*, and *Bogatyr*, and are to be repaired. Two battleships of 19,800 tons each are reported (Oct. 1906) to be projected. The battery of each vessel will be four 12 in., twelve 10 in., and twenty 4.7 in. guns; speed 18 knots; coal supply 1200 tons.

### Religion and Education.

The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator has very large powers. The orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,000,000, Roman Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,000,000, Mahometans 13,890,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews are generally and severely oppressed, and some other dissenters have at times suffered greatly. In 1905 a decree conceding liberty of worship was issued (see also **History** below). An Imperial Ukase was issued in Aug. 1903 ordering the restitution to the Armenians of the property of Armenian churches and schools in the Caucasus, of which they had been deprived by the Government in 1903.

In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe. There were 84,316 primary schools in 1902, with about 4,700,000 pupils, though the lack of official information on the subject may make matters seem worse than they are. There are also secondary, technical and special schools, and about 20,000 students in the 9 Universities. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is still much in need of reform and reorganisation.



**Industries, Railways, etc.**

The great majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning the largest part of them, and timber is largely exported. Coal, iron, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the mining industry is increasing. There is a rapidly growing petroleum industry in the Baku district. The manufacturing industries have recently been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The railways of the Empire have a total length (1905) of 38,243 miles, and most of them belong to the State. There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 50,000 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes. Over 50 towns and cities are lighted by electricity, and electric tramways are numerous, while projects for the use of electric motive power are under way, and all the machine-works in the country have adopted it. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed.

**Statistics and Diplomatic.**

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of the world. It has a European area of 2,095,616 sq. miles, with a population of about 106,265,000, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,660,395 sq. miles. The total population in 1904 was estimated at 143,000,000. The fifty governments of European Russia, excluding Poland and Finland, contain 94,215,415 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 9,455,943, and Finland 2,750,000. The governments and provinces in Asiatic Russia contain 22,697,469 people, including the Caucasus 9,248,695, Siberia 5,727,090, and Central Asian possessions 7,721,684. The Slavs, including the Poles, constitute about 73 per cent. of the population, Turco-Tartars about 9 per cent., Finns about 5 per cent., and Jews about 4 per cent.; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, St. Petersburg, was (1903) 1,534,000. Moscow has 1,173,427 inhabitants, Warsaw 771,382 (1904) and Odessa 450,000. In Asiatic Russia the largest towns are Tiflis (pop. 160,000), and Baku (pop. 179,250) in the Caucasus; Tashkent (pop. 156,500) in Turkestan; Tomsk (pop. 63,500), and Irkutsk (pop. 51,500) in Siberia.

Revenue, ordinary, 1905, £202,455,845; extraordinary, £79,351,519; expenditure, ordinary, £192,517,604; extraordinary, £137,957,686. The deficit was met from the surplus remaining from the 1904 Budget and the 5 per cent. loan of 1906. The revenue and expenditure for 1906 were estimated to balance at £251,000,000 with a deficit of £48,000,000 to be provided by loan. The total expenditure on the war was estimated to have amounted to over £220,000,000. Imports, 1904, £58,360,000, including food-stuffs, £9,266,000; raw materials, etc., £33,280,000; manufactured goods, £15,670,000; exports, 1904, £95,500,000, including raw materials, £30,080,000; food-stuffs, £61,490,000; and manufactures, £2,320,000. Imports from United Kingdom to Russia, 1904, £15,285,157; exports to United Kingdom from Russia, £31,402,838, of which cereals amounted to £13,996,153; public debt,

1906, over £830,000,000, including more than £250,000,000 incurred in respect of railways. A Five-per-Cent. Loan of £89,325,000 (2,250,000,000 fr.) was issued in April 1906, and was taken up in Paris, London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Budapest, and Amsterdam, London's share of the issue being £13,101,000 at 89. The loan is irredeemable for 10 years, after which it may be redeemed by annual payments going on to 1956.

**Ministry:** *Premier and Minister of the Interior*, M. Stolypin.—*Finance*, M. Kokovtsoff.—*Education*, M. v. Kauffmann.—*Agriculture*, Prince Vassiltchikoff.—*Commerce*, M. Filossoff.—*Ways and Communications*, Major-Gen. Schaffhausen.—*Schönberg-Schaufuss*.—*Controller*, M. Schwannebach.—*Marine*, Admiral Birileff.—*War*, General Rödiger.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Isvolsky.—*Justice*, M. Shtcheglovitoff.—*Imperial Household*, Baron Fredericks.

**Council of the Empire:** *President*, Count Solsky.—*Vice-President*, M. Frisch.

**President of First Duma**, M. Muromtseff.—*Vice-Presidents*, Prince Dolgoroukoff and Professor Gredeskul.

**Procurator of the Holy Synod**, M. Isvolsky.

**Ambassador in London**, Count de Benckendorff, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Baron R. U. Sternberg, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

**British Ambassador, St. Petersburg**, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.—*Councillor*, H. O'Beirne, Esq., C.B.

**British Commercial Agent:** H. A. Cooke, 7, Malaia Dmitrovka, Moscow.

**British Consuls.** *Consuls-General:* C. S. Smith (Odessa), A. P. Murray (Warsaw). *Consuls:* P. Stevens (Batoûm), H. M. Grove (Moscow), A. Woodhouse (Riga), A. F. Medhurst (Rostov), H. P. Smith (Kieff), O. Wardrop (St. Petersburg), C. J. Cooke (Helsingfors).

**History, 1906.**

The 1906 ed. carried the record of events up to Nov. 30th, 1905, when the postal and telegraph service of the Empire was disorganised by a strike, owing to a Government order forbidding the employés to form a union. Some of the post and telegraph offices were reopened (Dec. 5th), and foreign mails again began to be delivered, the Government consenting to reinstate those who had been dismissed for forming a union.

The Zemstvo Congress presented to Count Witte (6th) a Memorandum reviewing the desperate state of the country, and urging the Government to take prompt action, in accordance with the resolutions passed at Moscow in November, in order to avoid civil war. The Government promulgated a provisional law dealing with the Press, but to the general indignation it was found to revive in the worst form the system of arbitrary restrictions and punishments (qth). A number of repressive measures were also announced, which distinctly placed the Ministry in opposition to the progressive elements in the country. A state of siege was proclaimed in the Baltic Provinces, and sanguinary collisions with the troops followed at Riga, where the cutting of all communications left the town dependent for its food on supplies sent by sea. The Socialist parties, the Labour leaders, and the Union of Unions issued a joint appeal in St. Petersburg (14th) urging the people to

help overthrow the Government by refusing to pay taxes, and calling on the army to rise in defence of the people's rights. The Government then ordered the dissolution of the railway men's union, and arrested the executive committees of the Labour Unions, the Peasants' Congress, and the Postal and Telegraph Unions (17th). Warrants were also issued against the editors of all the papers which published the appeal. The reply of the various organisations was to declare a general political strike, which began at Moscow (20th) and at St. Petersburg (21st). It was on a very extensive scale. Moscow was left in darkness. The railways and the principal factories were deserted by the workmen, and over 125,000 men were out on strike in St. Petersburg alone. The Government made wholesale arrests of strike leaders, and at Moscow serious fighting occurred, the authorities using artillery to clear the streets. A pitched battle was fought in the Red Square (24th), and the Governor reported that 15,000 people had been killed or wounded. In the Baltic provinces the Government were quite unable to check the revolutionary movement, and another outbreak of fighting between the Tartars and Armenians was reported from the Caucasus. At Kharkoff barricades were erected, and fighting took place, and from all points of the Empire similar troubles were reported. Odessa and many other places were put under martial law, as was the whole of Poland, and gradually the strike broke down, work was resumed, and the disturbances took a less violent form.

An Imperial Ukase was issued (26th) ordering the elections to the Duma to be immediately proceeded with, the electoral law being an extension of the Bulguine system, based on class representation, and conferring the franchise on the following classes: (1) Owners of real property subject to taxation, provided they had been in possession of such property for at least one year; (2) owners of industrial concerns paying taxes; (3) persons paying inhabited house duty; (4) persons paying a trade tax; (5) persons possessing dwellings in their own names; (6) persons in receipt of salaries from the State, the zemstvos, the communal authorities, or the railway administration. The decree further provided for the proportionate representation among the electoral delegates of workmen employed in different factories. Factories employing 50 men and up to 1000 could depute one workman delegate, and those employing over 1000 depute one delegate for every 1000 workmen. The drawing up of the electoral lists was entrusted to the zemstvos and municipalities. There was considerable difference of opinion amongst the reformers whether they should participate in the election of a body which they contended would not give really national representation. The Constitutional Democrats met in congress at St. Petersburg (Jan. 10th), however, resolved to take part in the elections, and made preparations accordingly. The Marshals of Nobility assembled in congress at Moscow sent a deputation to the Czar to urge that the Duma be hastened and the date of its convocation fixed. The Government, however, seemed to have made up its mind to a reactionary and repressive policy, and from all parts of the Empire came stories of oppression and arbitrary injustice, accompanied by disorders and revolutionary outbreaks. Freedom of speech, of the Press,

of meeting, of association, and of the person, were mere empty words, and the prisons everywhere were filled to overflowing. The serious nature of the agrarian question was marked by a report published in February by the committee appointed to appraise the sum due to indemnify the landlords for the damage done in the agrarian riots. They put the amount at £3,400,000, and the cause of the riots was almost everywhere attributed to the peasants' lack of land, aided by the political unrest. Another estimate put the amount at £6,000,000. It was also stated that during the month ended Feb. 7th, 78 newspapers were suspended, a state of siege was proclaimed in 62 places, a minor state of siege in 34, 1400 people were summarily executed (excluding Moscow), 10,000 arrests were made, and temporary prisons were opened in 17 towns!

The elections for the Duma began in the province of St. Petersburg (March 4th), and as they proceeded there were many reports of undue police influence and of the continuance of a policy of repression. Nevertheless the Constitutional Democrats scored victory after victory in the towns, and secured many seats in the rural districts. There were over 200 Constitutional Democrats returned, 125 Independents, mostly peasants, and a number of National Democrats from Poland. Out of the whole number of members only 20 could be regarded as Conservatives, or members of the Right, and 33 as belonging to the Centre, mostly composed of Octobrists, or adherents of the manifesto of Oct. 30th, 1905. When the reactionary party saw their failure to control the elections an attempt was made to cripple the Duma beforehand by promulgating new organic laws before it could meet. This was understood to be Count Witte's plan, and on its being rejected he resigned (May 2nd). Nevertheless new organic laws were promulgated (8th), though the objectionable features attributed to Count Witte had been eliminated from them. The Constitutional Democratic Congress, which was sitting at the time, denounced this act as a violation of the rights granted in the manifesto of Oct. 30th, 1905.

The Duma and the Council of the Empire assembled in the Hall of St. George, at the Winter Palace (May 10th), to hear the Emperor's speech from the throne. The coldness of the reception accorded him by the newly elected members of the Duma was most marked. The Speech contained the following passages:—"I, for my part, will unswervingly uphold the institutions which I have granted, in the firm conviction that you will devote all your powers to the self-sacrificing service of the Fatherland, to a clear presentation of the needs of the peasants, which lie so close to my heart, to the enlightenment of the people, and to the development of its well-being. You must realise that for the great welfare of the State not only is liberty necessary, but also order, as the basis of laws. May my ardent wishes be fulfilled; may I see my people happy, and be able to bequeath to my son as his inheritance a firmly-established, well-ordered, and enlightened State. May God bless me, in conjunction with the Council of Empire and the Duma, in the work before us, and may this day prove the rejuvenation of Russia's moral outlook and the reincarnation of her best powers."

The Duma then began its sessions at the Tauris Palace, over 430 deputies being present.



M. Frisch, Vice-President of the Council of the Empire, presided, and the members signed a declaration of loyalty. **M. Mouroutseff**, the senior deputy for Moscow, was elected President. He called on M. Petrankevitch to speak first, and his first words were a demand for an amnesty. "All the prisons are filled," he said, adding "freedom must have no more victims." The President declared that their mission was based on respect for a constitutional monarchy, and that the Duma must have the right of initiative in legislation. On the other hand Count Solsky, in addressing the Council of the Empire, which opened its sittings (11th), referred significantly to the "supreme autocratic power." A resolution calling on the Czar to proclaim a full amnesty in all cases of religious, agrarian or political offences was carried (12th). The Address in reply to the Czar's speech was prepared by a committee, and read to the House (15th). It expressed the Duma's conviction that the Emperor intended the Duma to work on a constitutional basis, declared the necessity for universal suffrage and the abolition of the old forms of government, severely censured the period of repression that had followed the manifesto of Oct. 30th, 1905, and urged that a Ministry chosen by the Duma must be appointed. The existing state of siege throughout the land should be cancelled, and the Council of the Empire in its present form abolished. A programme of legislation was then laid down, which included laws guaranteeing the freedom and equality of all classes before the law and the abolition of all privileges based on class, religion or race, and the abolition of capital punishment. As to the agrarian question, the needs of the peasants should be met by devoting to this purpose the lands of the State, and by the compulsory expropriation of certain classes of private landed property at a fair price, the lands thus obtained being converted into a State reserve for distribution amongst the peasants as required, under the supervision of local committees. Other points were the necessity of labour legislation, free education, economy of expenditure, redistribution of the burden of taxation, the widest measure of local government, and satisfaction of the just claims of the various races and nationalities inhabiting the Empire; and, lastly, an eloquent appeal was made for a full amnesty. The amendments carried during the debate were in favour of women's suffrage, the rights of petition, of controlling loans, and of dealing with taxation; and the Address was then voted unanimously (18th).

The Ministerial declaration on the Address was read by the Premier, M. Goremykin, to the Duma (27th). It stated that amnesty was an Imperial prerogative, but Ministers were of opinion that to amnesty persons implicated in murder and acts of violence would not be beneficial to society. The proposed solution of the agrarian questions was quite inadmissible. Other laws referred to by the Duma would involve a radical alteration in the fundamental laws, which were beyond the province of the Duma, as was the proposed abolition of exceptional laws and of the arbitrary acts of officials. The Ministry announced that they were prepared to introduce legislation to deal with the agrarian question by abolishing restrictions on the ownership of land, and creating an Agrarian Bank, to establish universal elementary education, and reform secondary and

higher education, to establish local courts of justice, and to deal with income tax, death duties and other matters. Finally, the Ministry said they intended to exercise their power inflexibly. The Duma, by an almost unanimous vote of want of confidence, condemned this declaration, and recorded its view that the Ministry was unfit to remain in office. A fresh outbreak of disorders throughout the Empire followed, and a terrible massacre of the Jews was reported at Bialystok (June 14th), the authorities being undoubtedly privy to the affair. Disaffection began to appear in the Army, and two artillery battalions at Sevastopol mutinied and were disbanded, while other outbreaks were reported from Krasnoyarsk, Riazan, Tamboff, and Odessa. The 1st Battalion of the Preobrazhensky Regt. was ordered to Medved on account of its mutinous spirit, and deprived of the privileges appertaining to regiments of the Guard. A motion for the abrogation of capital punishment was unanimously carried (July 2nd), and a committee was appointed to prepare a Bill, which was presented and passed the same day. The Ministry strongly opposed the Bill.

The Ministry, acting on the instructions of the Tsar, introduced in the Duma a resolution with regard to the agrarian question. They proposed to hand over all arable Crown lands to the peasants on terms favourable to them, and, in cases where these lands were not sufficiently extensive to meet the requirements of the applicants, to purchase private properties, and to resell them to the peasants. The Government also proposed to support migration of the peasantry, to simplify the formalities in connection with land purchase, and to promote emigration to Siberia and Central Asia.

The Duma, however, resolved to issue a statement to the country, rejecting and condemning the Government's proposals, and appealing to the peasants to await calmly the carrying out of the Duma's scheme, which included the expropriation of landowners (20th). A number of newspapers were confiscated, and the offices closed (20th), and a Ukase was published dissolving the Duma (22nd). At the same time M. Goremykin was replaced by M. Stolypin as Premier, and M. Stichinsky, Minister of Agriculture, resigned. Troops were poured into St. Petersburg in anticipation of the popular resentment at this suppression of the Duma. The Council of the Empire was prorogued (23rd) until March 5th, 1907, at which date a new Duma was ordered to assemble. In his Manifesto the Czar said: "A cruel disappointment has befallen our expectations. The representatives of the nation, instead of applying themselves to the work of productive legislation, have strayed into spheres beyond their competence, and have been making inquiries into the acts of local authorities established by ourselves, and have been making comments upon the imperfections of the fundamental laws, which can only be modified by our Imperial will. In short, the representatives of the nation have undertaken really illegal acts, such as the appeal to the nation by the Duma. The peasants, disturbed by such anomalies, and seeing no hope of the amelioration of their lot, have resorted in a number of districts to open pillage and the destruction of other people's property. . . . We shall not allow arbitrary or illegal acts, and

we shall impose our Imperial will on the disobe-  
dient by all the force of the power of the  
State."

The ex-Deputies of the Duma assembled at  
Viborg in Finland, and issued a manifesto signed  
by over 200 of their number (23rd), urging the  
people to stand up for the trampled rights of  
popular representation, and advising them to  
give neither money nor soldiers during the  
period of suspension of the Duma. Loans con-  
tracted by the Government, they declared, would  
be invalid without the consent of the popular  
representatives. The Premier sent a telegram  
to all the authorities of the country ordering  
them to put down disturbances and revolu-  
tionary movements firmly and by all legal  
means. A mutiny broke out at Sveaborg (30th),  
but was soon suppressed, and so was a pre-  
mature rising at Kronstadt (Aug. 1st). The  
Social Democratic committee in St. Petersburg  
proclaimed a general strike, but it soon col-  
lapsed. The condition of the country, however,  
became worse than ever, and an attempt was  
made to murder the Premier by a bomb explosion  
at his house while he was holding a reception  
(Aug. 25th). The Government issued a declara-  
tion of policy (Sept. 6th), declaring that the  
campaign of terror entered upon by the revolu-  
tionists and indicated by the murders of and  
attacks on high officials must be suppressed,  
and the Government would meet violence by  
force. Provision was therefore made for sum-  
mary courts-martial in districts placed under  
martial law or in a state of extraordinary pro-  
tection. At the same time all the efforts of the  
State would be directed towards establishing a  
new régime, based upon law and reasonable  
liberty. Local agrarian committees would im-  
mediately devote their attention to ameliorating  
the lot of the peasants where there was a  
scarcity of land. Measures would be taken to  
remove the disabilities of the "Old Believers,"  
and to free Jews from those restrictions which  
produced irritation. A number of bills would  
be placed before the Duma, the reform of local  
self-government was promised, the introduc-  
tion of zemstvos and municipalities in Poland,  
the reform of the police, and the summoning of  
a national Church Council. The next news of  
importance published was of the massacre  
of Jews at Siedlce (11th), an outbreak similar  
to that at Bialystok.

The Stolypin Government, however, gradu-  
ally strengthened its position, and the state  
of the country undoubtedly improved in the  
autumn. One important factor which con-  
tributed to this result was the Agrarian programme  
of the Government, which proposed (1) the  
removal of peasant disabilities and the giving  
of power to the communes to buy out any  
member wishing to start individual farming;  
(2) the sale to the peasants through the Land  
Bank of 15,000,000 acres belonging to the State  
and the appanages and about 8,000,000 acres of  
private lands which had been offered to the  
peasants' banks; (3) a wide scheme of emigra-  
tion to Siberia, and the sale at nominal prices of  
55,000,000 acres belonging to the Crown in the  
Altai region, besides other enormous tracts.  
Further, the Government opened mixed land  
settlement committees in 167 districts of  
European Russia, to 139 of which the peasants  
sent delegates. The Imperial Peasants' Land  
Bank, established earlier in the year, also  
sanctioned the purchase of considerable areas  
of land by the peasants. On the anniversary

of the Constitutional Government Manifesto  
(Oct. 30th) the *Times* correspondent at St. Peters-  
burg paid a tribute to the honesty and sincerity  
of the Government, which he said had restored  
calm and confidence to the country. The Czar  
signed a Ukase removing all restrictions on the  
Old Believers, who number about 11,000,000. In  
November an unpleasant impression was pro-  
duced by the action of the Senate in directing  
that many of the peasants should be deprived  
of the franchise; but the Government promptly  
issued orders to the contrary, stating that the  
Senate's "interpretation" had been misunder-  
stood. At the same time the policy of severe  
repression was continued unabated, and  
strengthened the popular hostility to the  
Government.

### Provinces and Dependencies.

**Bokhara** is a feudatory Central Asian State  
attached to Turkestan, and lying between it  
and Afghanistan. It was conquered in '68. It  
is the most populous khanate of Turkestan,  
while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal  
trade centre of the region. Area, 92,000  
sq. m., pop. 1,250,000. The Ameer, Sayid  
Abdul Ahad (b. March 26th, 1859), succeeded  
'85; heir Sayid Mir Alim Khan (b. Jan. 3rd,  
'80), is allowed to maintain an army of 11,000  
troops for administrative purposes, and these  
are drilled by Russian instructors. The pro-  
ducts of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton,  
corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost  
entirely in the hands of the Russians. There  
is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

The Grand Duchy of Finland was ceded  
to Russia in 1809. The Czar is the Grand  
Duke, and has a right of veto. There is a  
Senate nominated by the Crown, presided  
over by the Governor-General, which sits at  
Helsingfors, and is the chief administrative  
body. By various decrees from '99 to 1903 the  
powers of local self-government which Finland  
possessed under its old constitution were  
taken away, but in 1905 the Czar restored  
the independence of the Finnish army, re-  
established the irremovability of the judges,  
and granted the demand of the people for the  
restoration of its legislative independence. By  
the manifesto of Nov. 4th, 1905, a Diet or  
National Assembly was established, the old con-  
stitutional powers of the Senate were restored,  
and the responsibility of the Secretary of State  
to the Diet was admitted. The members of  
the National Assembly are elected by universal  
suffrage for three years, and women can vote  
and are eligible for election. The chief products  
are timber, farm produce, etc. Forests cover  
32,296,000 acres, or about 35 per cent. of the  
area of the Grand Duchy. There is a large  
class of small peasant proprietors. Railways  
exist, with a total length of about 2106 miles,  
all but 200 miles of which belong to the Finnish  
Government. Chief town, Helsingfors (pop.,  
including Sveaborg and the troops, 130,000).  
Area, 144,255 sq. miles: pop., 1902, 2,781,017.  
Revenue, 1906, £4,309,812; expenditure, £3,881,620.  
Imports, 1905, £10,719,840; exports, 1905,  
£9,710,760.

Governor-General, M. Gerhard.

British Consul, C. J. Cooke (Helsingfors).

**Khiva.** A state in Central Asia lying to the  
south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the  
east by the Oxus and on the south and west  
by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia  
for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became



definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Mahomed Rahim, who succeeded in '65, and his third son, Asfendiar, is the heir apparent. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Sunnis. Area, 22,320 sq. m.; pop. 800,000. The chief products are silk and cotton.

**Poland** includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. miles, and a population in 1903 of 11,759,642. The population increases very rapidly, and of the above total about 1,320,000 are Jews and 500,000 Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government '30-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party. The National Democrats, who advocate a policy of autonomy, secured a large majority of the seats in the elections for the Duma in 1906. About 76 per cent. of the population live in the rural districts, and the peasants own about 43 per cent. of the land; but of the total rural population of 7,000,000, about 3,000,000 own no land, and are dependent on hiring themselves out as labourers. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-producing countries in Europe. Industrial development is proceeding rapidly. Capital, Warsaw; pop. 771,382.

**Siberia** is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. The Zemstvo system was extended to the province in April 1905. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '97 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk, the capital. Area, 4,833,496 sq. m.; pop., 1904, 5,784,382. Valuable goldfields have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have emigrated hither, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway undertaking in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '91, and the line was laid in three parts: (1) running from the European frontier in the Ural, eastward; (2) from Vladivostok, on the Pacific, running west; (3) the middle section, near Lake Baikal, formed to join the other two. On Dec. 28th, '99, the last rails were laid on the Trans-Baikal section,

thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast. The Trans-Siberian line bifurcates into two branches at Stretensk—one going south to Port Arthur and Peking and the other eastward to Vladivostok. The total distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is 9781 versts, or 6521 miles, and to Port Arthur 5913 miles. On October 10th, 1905, it was reported that the Trans-Siberian Railway was to be double-tracked without delay; according to a St. Petersburg telegram of July 3rd, 1906, the Minister of Ways and Communications had submitted a bill for the purpose.

**Transcaspia** is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq. m.; pop. 377,000. The administrative centre is Askabad. In this province is Merv, an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turkomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat.

**Turkestan** is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Fergana, and Syr-Daria. Area about 400,000 square miles, with 4,900,000 inhabitants. The principal towns are Tashkent, pop. 156,500; Kokand, pop. 86,704; and Samarcand, pop. 58,194.

The Orenburg-Tashkent Railway, according to a St. Petersburg telegram of Oct. 13th, 1904, was finished by that date, the length being given at nearly 1900 kilometres. A special article in the *Times* of Oct. 27th enlarged on the strategic importance of the railway as an advanced Russian base in Asia. The writer said that if the new railway is destined to achieve but small economical results, its value as a strategical factor must not be underrated. Hitherto Tashkent has been a comfortable garrison for 10,000 men. Henceforth it will become the storehouse and advanced base of the Russians in Asia. On Aug. 8th, 1905, the northern section of the Orenburg-Tashkent Railway was thrown open to local traffic. Reservoirs have had to be constructed in parts of the general route, owing to the waterless nature of the country. A telegram from Simla, Sept. 20th, reported that the Russians were bridging the Oxus between Karki and Khwajasalar, presumably in connection with a railway from Samarkand to the river. According to the *Times* of Oct. 3rd, the prospect "appears to be that the Volga and the Oxus will ultimately be linked by way of Samarkand, Tashkent, and Orenburg, with a line having the same gauge throughout, and possessing great strategical value." On June 28th, 1906, the Russian Central Asian railway system was brought into direct communication with the European portion of the Empire. From St. Petersburg, July 3rd, it was reported that a special commission had been appointed to proceed to Turkestan and to consider, *inter alia*, the question of connecting the Trans-Caspian lines with the Siberian Railway.

## S

**St. Andrews.** The Most Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, D.D., Bishop of, and Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, is the son of George Wilkinson, Oswald House, Durham, and was b. 1833 and ed. at Durham School and Oriel Coll., Oxford. After holding minor appointments he became Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, '70-'83, was Select Preacher at Oxford '79-'81, and appointed Bishop of Truro '83-'91. In '93 he was appointed Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane, and in 1904 Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He has published several devotional books, "Instructions in the Devotional Life," etc. Feu House, Perth, Scotland.

**St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden,** of the foundation of William Ewart Gladstone. The main design of the institution, as declared by the founder, is the promotion of Divine learning. All students, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of communion or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. The Library includes the whole of Mr. Gladstone's personal collection, and amounts to more than 35,000 volumes. There is a residence with accommodation for 20 students. Board and lodging are here provided at 27s. 6d. per week. Warden, Rev. Gilbert C. Joyce.

**St. John Ambulance Association.** Established in 1877, by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. A course of instruction is given to students, and considerably over 500,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes. An Invalid Transport Corps has also been formed. The work has been extended all over the world. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Chief Secretary, Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart., C.B. Head Offices, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

**Saint-Saëns, Charles Camille,** composer, organist, and pianist, was b. at Paris, Oct. 9th, 1835. He distinguished himself at the Conservatoire under Benoist, and was appointed organist of St. Méry, Paris, '53, and of the Madeleine '58-'77. He first appeared in London (as a pianist) in '71; since then his visits have been frequent. He has composed several symphonies, symphonic poems, cantatas, sacred and secular, much chamber music, and many songs. His operas include "Samson et Dalila," first heard at Weimar in '77, and brought to Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, Sept. '93, and "Henri VIII." (Paris '83 and London '98). One of his earliest successes in this country was the quaint "Danse Macabre." He received the Mus. Doc. degree at Cambridge in '94.

**Saionji, Marquis,** Japanese Premier, belongs to an illustrious family which in the past has had marriage connections with the Imperial family. B. at Kioto in 1849, as a youth of eighteen he gathered volunteers and fought for the Emperor in the revolution. He then went to Paris, was a student in the Latin Quarter, and returned to Japan in his thirty-third year. He at once started a daily paper at Tokio, and proclaimed himself a Liberal of the European type. His formidable attacks upon the then Government exerted a beneficial influence generally. Subsequently the Marquis became Minister to Austria-Hungary and then

to Germany. On his return to Japan he joined the first Ito Cabinet as Minister of Education, a post which he again occupied in the second Ito Cabinet, having been Minister of Foreign Affairs in the interval. A great friend of Marquis Ito, Marquis Saionji assisted him to form the Constitutionalist Association (1900). At three difficult crises the Mikado has called Marquis Saionji to be Prime Minister *pro tem.* G.C.M.G. May 1906.

## SALVADOR.

Salvador became an independent republic of Central America on the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific and on the north by Guatemala and Honduras. It is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers only 4000 men, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton growing now receives State encouragement. There is some mining done also, chiefly gold mining. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany.

Following on fighting which broke out in July 1906, a treaty of peace was signed by the representatives of San Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras (July 20th). See GUATEMALA.

Area, 7225 sq. m.; pop. 1,006,848, of whom about 75 per cent. are of mixed race and 25 per cent. Indians. Capital, San Salvador, pop. 60,000. Revenue, 1903, £638,468; 1904, £703,540; 1905, £812,535; expenditure, 1903, £616,380; 1904, £697,790; 1905, £753,113. Imports, 1905, £2,441,308; exports, 1905, £2,700,000. External debt, estimated at £726,500, was in '99 taken over by the Salvador Railway Co., Ltd., in consideration of the transfer to it of the railways and other concessions formerly held by the Central American Public Works Co. Amount outstanding, Jan. 1st, 1905, £665,133.

President, Señor Escalon (assumed office March 1st, 1904); Vice-President, Señor Velado.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, Señor Santiago Perez Triana, 29, Elsham Road, Kensington.

Consul-General in Great Britain, Mr. M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, London, E.C.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Lionel Carden, Esq.

British Consul, W. E. Coldwell (San Salvador).

## SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (q.v.), and was founded in 1844 after a revolution which overthrew the Spanish rule. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of four years, and a National Congress of twenty-four members elected for two years. Capital, San Domingo, pop. 20,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly



of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways. Exports consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bananas, and sugar. Cotton is now being grown. Mining is largely in the hands of Americans. The customs duties are the main source of revenue. By an agreement between the United States and the Dominican Government signed Feb. 7th, 1905, the United States Government undertook to collect the Customs' receipts, to hand over 45 per cent. to the Dominican Government and to apply 55 per cent. to the service of the foreign debt. The arrangement was put into force in April 1905, though it had not been sanctioned by the United States Senate. In Sept. 1906, however, it was stated that Senor Velasquez, Dominican Finance Minister, had suggested a new arrangement, under which the United States would still collect the Customs and create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the foreign debt, but would not itself make the payments.

Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. 650,000.

Revenue, 1900-1, £478,000; expenditure (no returns); public debt, 1905, about £6,456,000; imports, 1901, £646,635; exports, £1,201,175.

President, Ramon Caceres (appointed Dec. 2nd, 1905).

Consul-General in London, M. Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

British Consuls, A. G. Vansittart (Port-au-Prince, Hayti).

**San Giuliano, Marquis di**, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain. The descendant of a very old Norman-Sicilian family, he was b. in 1833, and was destined for politics from early manhood. For a long time a Sicilian Deputy, he acquired in the Italian Chamber a brilliant reputation by his oratorical gifts, and was soon remarked as one of the most promising of the young Conservatives. Highly cultured, he has travelled much and devoted considerable time to the study of foreign politics. He was defeated at the general elections of 1904, and then made a Senator by Signor Giolitti. He was Postmaster-General in '99, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900. Marquis di San Giuliano is a warm friend of England, knows English, is

a student of Dante, and President of the Italian Geographical Society.

**San Marino** is an independent republic in the north-east of and under the protection of Italy, surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members, two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. Area, 33 sq. miles; pop. 11,002. Exports, wine, cattle, and stone.

British Consul, Major W. P. Chapman, residing at Florence.

**Santos Dumont, M.**, is a Brazilian of means and leisure, whose ambition it is to establish that an airship for aerial navigation "is not a mere plaything but a practical invention, capable of being applied in a thoroughly useful fashion." He won the Deutsch prize, offered to the first aeronaut who should go to and return from the Eiffel Tower, the Aërostatic Park, in Paris, being the starting-point, on Oct. 19th, 1901. In November 1901 the Brazilian Congress voted him £5000 in recognition of his great services to aërostatic science. Chevalier of the Legion of Honour 1904. He is now devoting himself to flying machines. See AERIAL NAVIGATION.

**Savings Banks (Trustee)** were founded early in the nineteenth century. Regulated originally by Acts 57 Geo. III., cc. 105 & 130; now by the Act 26-7 Vict., c. 87, and amending Acts, and by regulations framed by the Lords' Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. Funds invested in banks of England and Ireland in names of Commissioners for reduction of the National Debt. In the year 1905 they were 224 in number, with 123 Branch Banks and funds amounting in the aggregate to £62,304,000, including "special investments"—i.e. moneys invested independently of the Government. They are very successful in promoting thrift and in fostering habits of saving, especially in large towns and in Scotland, where they were formerly known as National Security Savings Banks. In '91 a Statutory Committee was appointed to exercise certain limited powers of supervision and control over them, inspecting them periodically and reporting annually to Parliament. This Committee is known as the Trustee Savings Banks Inspection Committee, whose Chairman is Sir Albert K. Rollit, LL.D. Secretary, W. S. Cameron. Offices, 9, Serle Street, W.C.

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS, 1906.

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1906.

Founded at York in 1831, at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men. The Association meets annually for a session of one week, in some large provincial town, but never in London. An annual volume is issued, containing not only the addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections, but also reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches. Within the period 1834-94, a sum of £68,300 had been allotted by way of grants.

The 1906 meeting, held in South Africa, has been suitably commemorated by the foundation of a bronze medal intended for South African research students, the annual award of which is vested in the South African Association for

the Advancement of Science. Sufficient subscriptions were forthcoming also to establish a fund, out of which there will be paid annually a sum of money to the recipient of the medal. The latter was designed by Mr. F. Bowcher.

The 1906 meeting was held at York, with an attendance of 1959. In the presidential address Prof. E. Ray Lankester offered a retrospect of scientific progress during the 25 years that had elapsed since the Association last met at York. The new facts discovered, and the ripening of fresh ideas and conceptions, were severally passed in review, their effect on the interests of society at large being discussed. In the President's opinion there had been continuity and healthy evolution in the realm of "natural knowledge." Science had not come to the end of her work—had, indeed, only as yet given mankind a foretaste of what she has in store for it; her methods and her accomplished results were sound and trustworthy, serving

with perfect adaptability for the increase of true discovery and the expansion and development of those general conceptions of the processes of nature at which she aims. A highly valuable section of the address related to *Metschnikoff's* work on disease germs and immunity, especially with reference to those corpuscles of the living body known as *phagocytes*.

In the *Mathematical and Physical Section*, the President, Principal E. H. Griffiths, F.R.S., discoursed upon recent inquiries respecting the physical constitution of the earth. The importance of a study of what was termed the natural history of the elements was urged, involving the assistance of the practical engineer, the geologist, the metallurgist, and the chemist. Discussions on the evolution (transmutation) of the elements, radio-activity, and the internal structure of the earth, opened respectively by Mr. F. Soddy and the Hon. R. J. Strutt, evoked strong interest, and will certainly carry historical value. A noteworthy sequel was a correspondence in the *Times*, in which Lord Kelvin traversed various statements that had been advanced. See *Chemistry and Physics*, p. 509.

In the *Chemical Section* the President, Prof. Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S., dealt with the chemical problems that await solution in connection with the utilisation of the raw materials and economic products of the nation's colonies and tropical possessions. *Agricultural chemistry* received a large measure of attention, and there was a discussion on the subject of diet values. Reports on the chemistry of rubber and gums, and on the hydrolysis of sugar, were features of the proceedings.

In the *Geological Section* the President, Mr. G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S., discussed at some length the subject of British drifts and the interglacial problem. The author's field-work had led to the view that no proof of mild interglacial epochs, or even of one such epoch, was to be met with in certain typically glaciated districts in England, Ireland, and the Isle of Man.

In the *Zoological Section* the President, Mr. J. J. Lister, F.R.S., entitled his address "The Life-history of the Foraminifera." Among papers read was one giving an account of the third Tanganyika expedition.

In the *Geographical Section* the President, Sir George I. Goldie, K.C.M.G., discoursed generally on geographical advance. There was a discussion on coast erosion, arising from a paper by Mr. Clement-Reid, F.R.S.

In the *Economic Science and Statistics Section* the President, Mr. A. L. Bowley, gave an address on the importance of scientific method in statistical research.

In the *Engineering Section* the President, Prof. J. A. Ewing, F.R.S., dealt with the inner structure of metals, and the manner in which they yield under strain. Mr. G. Stoney supplied a paper on recent advances in steam turbines, land and marine; and Sir J. Wolfe Barry on standardisation in British engineering practice.

In the *Anthropological Section* the President, Mr. E. Sidney Hartland, gave an address on the origin and relations of religion and magic. Valuable reports were presented respecting British anthropometric observations.

In the *Physiological Section* Prof. Francis Gotch, F.R.S., the President, discoursed upon various aspects of living processes. The discus-

sions that took place in this section were highly informing, especially those on the minimum proteid value in diet, and on the physiological value of rest.

In the *Botanical Section* the President, Prof. F. W. Oliver, F.R.S., entitled his address "The Seed, a Chapter in Evolution."

In the *Educational Science Section* Prof. M. E. Sadler dwelt upon school reform. Many valuable papers were read on various branches of educational work and kindred subjects. Sir Lauder Brunton urged the medical inspection of schools.

The Association is to meet at Leicester on July 30th, 1907, under the presidency of Sir David Gill, K.C.B., F.R.S.; at Dublin in 1908; and at Winnipeg, Canada, in 1909.

President, Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S.; General Secretaries, Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S.; Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S. Assistant Secretary, A. Silva White. Offices, Burlington House, W.

### ANTHROPOLOGY, 1906.

The Anthropological Institute has published some coloured *Pigmentation Charts* of the British Islands and of Central Europe in illustration of Dr. Beddoe's Huxley lecture on *Colour and Race*. Systematic observations on the colour of hair and eyes have been carried on by this anthropologist for upwards of half a century, and notwithstanding objections based on its mutability he still holds that colour is a valuable element in ethnical classification. The maps indicate a distinct darkening in passing across Britain from N.E. to S.W.—that is, from the colder to the warmer parts, or from a region of dryness to one of moisture and mildness. The changes in pigmentation are, however, mainly explicable by racial movement rather than by environment. Dr. Beddoe marks the diminution of the old blond lympho-sanguine stock, which is yielding to a darker and more mobile type, representing the proletariat and better adapted to the atmosphere of our great cities.

It is of first importance that all anthropological observers should take measurements of the human body on the same plan, so that the results may be strictly comparable. A standard method of measurement has consequently been drawn up by a committee of the British Association, accompanied by illustrations of the adult male human figure, showing the points between which the dimensions should be taken. Many persons willing to take measurements find it difficult to determine the exact points of reference, and hence these figures, on which they are clearly marked, and which are due to Prof. D. J. Cunningham, will be extremely helpful.

At the triennial meeting of the International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology, held at Monaco, the interest centred in the exploration of the limestone caves of Mentone. Some of these, investigated by the Prince of Monaco, have yielded interesting results, which form the subject of memoirs now in preparation. Dr. Verneau describes, under the name of *l'Homme de Grimaldi*, a type represented by human remains from the cavern of Grimaldi, near Mentone, apparently similar to a neolithic negroid type found in Brittany. The skull is negroid, with prognathous jaws; the fore-arm is long, and the projection of the heel enormous. Human figures occur in the remarkable paintings on the walls of the long tortuous cave of



Combarelles, in the Dordogne. These paintings, and those from the Font de Gaume and some other caves, have been copied by the Abbé Breuil, whose work will probably be published by the Prince of Monaco. It is believed that the cave-paintings of animals were not generally for decorative purposes, but must have had some magical significance.

The glacial terraces of the Pyrenees have been studied by M. Obermaier in their relation to prehistoric man. He divides the last interglacial period into two phases—an earlier, correlated with the Chellean period, when man was contemporary with the straight-tusked elephant and the hippopotamus, and a later, colder phase, corresponding to the Acheulean period, when man coexisted with the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros. With the last glacial invasion he brings into relationship the Mousterian period, which was followed by the Solutrean and finally the Magdalenian period, an age when the glaciers had disappeared but the reindeer still lived in France.

Dr. W. H. Rivers has written a work on the Todas, an isolated pastoral people, inhabiting a lofty plain in the Nilgiri Hills of southern India, with whom polyandry is a universal custom. Mr. Edgar Thurston, the Superintendent of Ethnography at Madras, who has been engaged for years in bringing together the scattered information on the manners and customs of the natives of southern India, has published a volume of "Ethnographic Notes," of much value to the student of sociological questions as well as of general ethnography.

An important work on the Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula has been written by Messrs. W. W. Skeat and C. O. Blagden, containing the result of much personal observation during official residence in the peninsula.

Sir Harry Johnston, in his great work on "Liberia," devotes much space to anthropology. His classification of the indigenous population roughly groups them as Mandingo, Kpwezi and Kru.

In Dr. H. B. Guppy's "Observations of a Naturalist in the Pacific" there is an important chapter on the Plants of the Polynesians, in which the author shows that, in addition to the plants now cultivated, there exists in Polynesia another group of food-plants, used only in times of scarcity, and probably representing the food of a pre-Polynesian people.

A National Maori Museum is in course of formation in New Zealand, as described by Mr. A. Hamilton in the *Bulletin* of the Colonial Museum. The exportation of Maori relics is now restricted by legislation, and the Museum will seek to secure everything illustrative of the race, and especially of their art.

The Huxley Lecture of the Anthropological Institute was delivered by Prof. Flinders Petrie, who devoted his discourse to the subject of "Migrations," and traced the many changes in the people of Egypt during the 10,000 years of its civilisation, as revealed mainly by skull-measurement.

#### ASTRONOMY, 1906.

The sun-spots of 1906 were closely characteristic of the period which marks the last stage of sun-spot *maxima*. In 1905 the frequency of spots visible to the naked eye was most marked. Such spots were rare in 1906, the three chief examples being the great groups of Jan. 21st to 30th, March 16th to 27th,

and July 28th to Aug. 5th. The large spot of July and August is especially interesting, as it was formed suddenly on the visible hemisphere of the sun, and developed with such rapidity that on July 31st its area was  $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the sun's visible surface, and thus easily visible to the eye. Though such spots have been rare, there has been a marked tendency to the formation of numerous spots of moderate size, following one another at short intervals along a parallel of latitude, and so forming long processions stretching across the sun's disc. The most remarkable of these extended groups were observed in Nov. 1905 and in March and July 1906. The spot activity showed a steady decline during the months of August, September and October 1906. So marked was this decline that during October there were no less than five days upon which the sun was almost entirely free from spots.

Prof. Ceraski, by comparing the light of the Sun with that of Venus in the daytime, and that of Venus with Polaris, Procyon, and Sirius at night, finds the stellar magnitude of the sun 26.59.

Mr. Cowell, of the Greenwich Observatory, has been engaged for the last three years in an endeavour to improve the tables of the moon. His first step was to discuss the Greenwich Meridian observations of the moon extending over 150 years, in order to determine what are technically termed inequalities of short period—i.e. deviations from the mean motion which occur in cycles of a few months or years. The determination of terms of longer periods, technically called secular terms, necessarily requires observations extending over centuries. These, however, are not available, the only observations recorded being those of eclipses. Could we say with certainty that an eclipse was observed at a specified place on a particular date, we should have the means of computing the moon's place very accurately, by reason that eclipses can only happen under certain relative positions of the sun, moon, and the earth. Of course, these ancient observations would be rough, but fortunately this would be compensated by the great interval elapsed. The difficulties lie more in the direction of interpretation of the historical records, and in particular in deciding the spot on which the observation was made. Naturally, ancient Greek and Roman records have been discussed before by Hansen, Newcomb, and others; but their attempts only led to the belief that ancient historians had described these phenomena with hopeless inaccuracy. Mr. Cowell, however, has attacked them in such a manner that he has been able to reconcile many such eclipses with computations derived from his improvement to the tables—thus showing that his corrections rest on good foundation. Put briefly, Mr. Cowell's new method differs from that of previous investigators in that he recognised the possibility that the mean motion of both sun and moon might be changing, while previous researches assumed variability in the moon alone. Mr. Cowell therefore says that we must accept "certain definite rates of diminution in the length of the month and year as measured in days"; that the ratio  $\frac{\text{day}}{\text{year}}$  increases one part

in 16,000,000 in the space of a century. Consequently, if it is the day changing, it is increasing by '005" in a century; if it is the year changing, it (the year) decreases by 2" in one century.

The total eclipse of the moon on Feb. 8th was well observed, the most marked feature being the strong copper colour of the eclipsed surface.

Of the large number of minor planets discovered in 1906, that found by Wolff on Feb. 2nd, and known as T.G., is of great interest, owing to its remarkable orbit. Its mean distance is practically the same as that of Jupiter, and its period is 12 years. It is 13th magnitude.

Comet Finlay (1886, vii), whose period is 6½ years, was not seen at its last return in 1899, but was found this year on July 16th by Kopff. It shows very faint on a photograph secured at Greenwich. Comet Holmes, discovered in '92, another periodic comet of 6·8-year period, was due in the spring, but was not seen until Aug. 28th (by Wolff). The new comets are: (1) One of 7th mag., discovered on Nov. 17th, 1905, by Schaer (Geneva), which passed within 4° of the North Pole, and is known as 1905 b; (2) an 8th mag., discovered Dec. 6th, 1905, by Giacobini (Nice), and known as 1905 c. On a photograph taken at Greenwich early in January the comet is bright, and has a tail 2° in length; (3) Comet 1906 a was found by Brooks (Geneva, U.S.A.) on Jan. 6th, 1906; (4) Comet 1906 b was found by photography by Kopff on March 3rd; (5) Comet 1906 c, discovered by Ross (Melbourne) on March 18th; and finally (6) 1906 d, found by Kopff on Aug. 22nd. These comets were all faint.

The San Francisco Earthquake did no direct damage to the Lick Observatory, but crippled its income through damage done to property belonging to the State and to the University. By the death of Mr. C. T. Yerkes the Yerkes Observatory received \$100,000. The medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Prof. W. W. Campbell for his researches in spectroscopic stellar motions.

Books, catalogues, etc., published during the year were: Porter, "Catalogue of 4280 Stars"; Bossert, "Catalogue of 3799 Stars"; Lewis, "Memoir on Struve's Double Stars"; Clerke, "Modern Cosmogonies"; Campbell, "First Catalogue of Spectroscopic Binaries."

Future Events.—The total solar eclipse of Jan. 13th, 1907, will pass over the N. end of the Caspian Sea, the S. end of the Sea of Aral, between Tashkent and Samarcand, Turkestan, Mongolia, and end at sunset on the mainland N.W. off Saghalien. The duration at Tashkent and Samarcand is 2 mins., but the transport difficulties are great. The International Conference for co-operation in Solar Research will meet at Meudon, Sept. 1907.

### BIOLOGY, 1906.

The Mediterranean Fever Commission (see ed. 1906) definitely ascertained that the disease known as Malta fever, due to a microbe, *Micrococcus melitensis*, is propagated in the main by the medium of the milk of infected goats, 41 per cent. of the animals on the island falling within this category. The Commission, having induced the authorities to ensure strict precautions in the use of goats' milk, the number of fever cases rapidly diminished. During the months of July, August and September, 1905, no fewer than 258 soldiers were under treatment for the disease, whereas during the corresponding months of 1906 there were only 26 detentions in hospital. An article by Major Ronald Ross, F.R.S., in the *University Review*,

summed up conveniently the beneficent value of discoveries of this kind when properly utilised by persons in authority. Consult Reports of the Commission, Parts iv. and v.

As regards sleeping sickness (see ed. 1906), the investigation has entered on a new phase. The protozoan origin and the manner of dissemination of the disease are considered by the Royal Society's Tropical Diseases Committee to have been determined beyond question, and efforts are now to be directed towards finding some therapeutic treatment which shall cope with it. Prof. A. R. Cushny, of University College, London, has been appointed as a special investigator of possible specifics, and is working on the subject at the Lister Institute. Prof. E. A. Minchin, returned from Entebbe, Uganda, after carrying out much useful work, published a statement of the results obtained with reference to the relation of the tsetse-fly, *Glossina palpalis*, to the trypanosome of sleeping sickness, *Trypanosoma gambiense*, and to other species of trypanosomes which the fly carries. Associated with him in this work was the late Lieut. Tulloch, R.A.M.C., who, through mischance in the laboratory at Entebbe, contracted sleeping sickness himself, and succumbed to the disease (June 20th). Consult Reports of the Sleeping Sickness Commission, Nos. vii., viii. The drug atoxyl has been used in the treatment of trypanosomiasis with apparent success. (Thomas and Breinl, *Proc. Roy. Soc. v. 76.*)

The inauguration of a Chair of Protozoology in the University of London, with Prof. Minchin as the first occupant, was of special significance as showing that the question of the causation of tropical diseases, together with allied studies, will henceforth constitute part of the established scientific curricula of the University.

The annual Croonian Lecture of the Royal Society, delivered by Prof. J. N. Langley, F.R.S., was entitled "On Nerve Endings and on Special Excitable Substances in Cells." The Society's Gold Royal Medal was awarded to Dr. D. H. Scott, F.R.S., for investigations and discoveries in connection with the structure and relationship of fossil plants; the Copley medal to Prof. Elias Metschnikoff for eminent services to zoology and pathology; the Darwin medal to Prof. Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam, on account of the significance and extent of his experimental investigations in heredity and variation. The Linnean Society's gold medal was awarded to the Rev. Canon Norman, F.R.S.

In the 1906 edition reference was made to certain views of Mr. J. Butler Burke concerning so-called radiobes; and in the "Origin of Life," published during the year, he further explained his position. But a paper by Mr. Douglas Rudge, communicated to the Royal Society by Prof. J. J. Thomson, F.R.S., of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, entitled "The Action of Radium and certain other Salts on Gelatin," supplied results, coupled with photographic evidence, which were in no degree confirmatory of Mr. Burke's interpretations. That radiobes may be "missing links between the animate and inanimate" can hardly be regarded otherwise than as being a proposition of an essentially untenable character.

M. René Quinton is the enunciator of certain biological views of heterodox tendency. The French Institute heard a discourse thereon. Consult the *Revue des Idées*.

Biometrical inquiry, so fruitful in the hands of



Mr. Francis Galton, Prof. Karl Pearson, and the late Prof. Weldon, is just now, along one line, directed towards the collection of data from which it is hoped to determine in some measure the inter-relationship of disease, temperament, and success in life. Prof. Pearson desires to obtain at least 1000 family records before the task of reduction is begun.

The holding of the **Third International Conference on Hybridisation and Plant-breeding**, under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society, should here be mentioned. The President, Mr. W. Bateson, F.R.S., the champion of "Mendelism," suggests in its place the term genetics, as applicable to researches into the phenomena of heredity and variation. Mr. J. J. Lister's suave sarcasm (Presidential Address, British Association, section Zoology) concerning those who "prophecy from the biometric side of the church," brought Prof. Pearson into the arena with protest and challenge. The rejoinder by Mr. Lister, which subsequently appeared, served at any rate to denote and emphasise existing diversities of opinion respecting various conclusions of biometry. Consult *Nature*, Sept. 6th, Oct. 11th and 18th.

The retirement of Prof. E. Ray Lankester from the directorship of the Natural History Department of the British Museum elicited a striking statement from him regarding his position with H.M. Treasury, which appeared in the *Times* (Aug. 8th, 1906).

Some scientific publications of special interest to biologists and zoologists, the outcome of much disinterested labour, are on the eve of publication. Foremost among these are the reports of the results in Natural History obtained by the **National Antarctic Expedition**, proceeding from the Trustees of the British Museum. The final monograph of Prof. Herdman's Report on the Pearl Oyster Fisheries and Marine Biology of Ceylon is due, and will deal with pearl production and pearl parasites. Consult, in connection, *Proc. Linn. Soc.*, Oct. 1906. The results of Mr. Stanley Gardiner's biological exploring expedition to the western part of the Indian Ocean are, too, in course of publication by the Linnean Society. Undoubtedly substantial additions to knowledge will accrue from the foregoing series.

The obituary of the year included two distinct losses to biological and botanical science respectively in the deaths of Prof. W. F. R. Weldon, F.R.S., and Prof. H. Marshall Ward, F.R.S.

## CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, 1906.

The theory of the element radium, its changes, interactions, and other characteristics, continues to attract the attention of physicists in unabated measure. At the British Association Prof. F. Soddy opened a discussion on radio-activity, introducing some bold generalisations in connection with the discovery (Ramsay and Soddy) of the production (generation) of helium from the radium emanation. The latter term, according to the authorities, is that used to denote one definite product of radium of peculiarly definite material nature. It is a gas; may be condensed to a liquid at the temperature of liquid air ( $-180^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ); possesses intense radio-activity; and has been shown by experimental measurement (Soddy) to generate spontaneously in every second of time as much heat as the same volume of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen

when exploded to form water. Lord Kelvin (*Times*, Aug. 9th), referring to the above discussion, entered an emphatic protest against the hypothesis that the heat of the sun or earth, or other bodies in the universe, is due to radium. He held that it is mainly due to gravitation; and further, that the experimental results on which the radium hypothesis has been built give no foundation on which it can rest. An interesting correspondence followed this statement, in which several eminent men of science took part—in particular Sir Oliver Lodge. Dr. H. L. Bronson, in some recent experiments on one aspect of the general inquiry, has endeavoured to determine more definitely than had previously been done the effect of temperature on the activity of radium and its transformation products. He used radium sealed in a quartz tube; the latter was heated in a small electric furnace, an electroscope being suitably placed above the furnace. The temperature of the furnace was raised to over  $1600^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , yet no evidence was forthcoming of any change in the activity. As a converse experiment he submitted the tube to the extreme cold of liquid air, but as before with negative results. Consult, in connection, W. Makower, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, March 1906.

Current investigations by the Hon. R. J. Strutt with reference to the distribution of radium in the earth's crust, and on the earth's internal heat, form the subject of much discussion by the physicists of to-day. His work has lain in an estimation of the average amount of radium in the crust of the earth, and to this end he has examined a large number of igneous as well as sedimentary rocks. Astonishing as it may seem, radium can easily be detected in all igneous rocks, granites indicating most, basic rocks least radium. And this distribution is uniform enough to enable a fair estimate to be made of the total quantity in each mile of depth of the crust. He assigns the crust a depth of about forty-five miles; the maximum temperature at the bottom of the crust is in the neighbourhood of  $1530^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , or  $2700^{\circ}\text{F}.$  This, it may be noted, is considerably below the melting point of platinum, which, according to a recent determination by Dr. Harker, is  $1710^{\circ}\text{C}.$  To quote Prof. E. H. Griffiths (Presidential Address, British Association, Section A), "we have indications that, with the exception of a comparatively thin crust, the earth consists of a non-radio-active substance with a rigidity approaching that of steel, with an average temperature in the neighbourhood of  $1500^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , and a density at that temperature of about  $5.6\text{ g./cc.}$ " (see art. *Earthquakes*).

In the *Philosophical Magazine* (June 1906) Prof. J. J. Thomson discussed methods for determining the number of corpuscles in an atom of an elementary substance, all of which lead to the conclusion that their number is of the same order as the atomic weight of the substance. The scope and implications of the electronic theory may be conveniently followed in two comprehensive articles which appeared in the *Athenæum*, June 23rd and 30th, where due credit is given to Prof. H. A. Lorentz for its inception. Consult also "The Electron Theory: a popular introduction to the new Theory of Electricity and Magnetism," by E. E. Fournier d'Albe (Longmans, 1906).

Sir James Dewar's ingenious method for the absorption of gases by the use of charcoal cooled in liquid air, underwent extension at the hands

of Prof. E. Rutherford, with unexpected issue. Having occasion to pass the emanation of radium through a tube filled with cocoanut charcoal, he found that complete absorption had taken place, and further, that it could be effected without any initial cooling down of the charcoal. In laboratories where radium is kept in solution, charcoal may in future be usefully employed as an ally to retain the emanation, and Prof. Rutherford has shown how this may be done (*Nature*, Oct. 25th, 1906). It is also applicable to the emanations of thorium and of actinium. Experiments are in progress to test whether this property of charcoal can be utilised to determine quantitatively the amount of radium emanation existing in the air, and also the amount of emanation diffusing to the atmosphere from the soil. Sir J. Dewar's method led to greatly improved means of obtaining very high vacua. Lately, experimental evidence has been forthcoming from Prof. Soddy indicating that calcium heated to between  $700^{\circ}$  and  $800^{\circ}$  C. under suitable conditions is capable of rapidly and completely absorbing all the known gases except those of the argon group, and that the high vacua readily produced by the absorption of residual gases by calcium are at least equal to the highest attained by any other process. Prof. Soddy is of opinion that the apparent ease with which high vacua are obtained by the use of cooled charcoal is misleading, for the atmospheric helium and neon, although not conducting the discharge, remain unabsorbed. The principle is the subject of patent specification.

Prof. Rutherford (*Phil. Mag.*, Oct. 1906) contributed some noteworthy data in regard to the age of radio-active minerals. Calculating the rate of production of a certain quantity of helium gas per year per gram of uranium, he gives an estimate of about 400,000,000 years as the age of the mineral. Limits of this character imply, in even further degree, that the old restrictions on geological time must undergo modification.

The process of the rusting of iron has from time to time occasioned much theorising. Dr. G. T. Moody has done good service in showing that it is due to chemical changes involving acid action—that, in fact, the presence of oxygen and water alone induces no change in pure iron. A specimen of soft Swedish iron was kept in contact with air and water—both completely freed from carbonic acid—for some weeks, with the result that the example remained perfectly bright after the exposure.

The Annual Report of the Principal Chemist of the Government Laboratories referred to the examination of no fewer than 106,779 samples. Statistics as to the adulteration of commercial products may be studied therein. The use of duty-free alcohol for research purposes showed a substantial increase, affording testimony that this privilege is valued.

The Sir Humphry Davy medal of the Royal Society was awarded to Prof. Fittig, of Strasbourg, for his researches in organic chemistry. The Hughes medal was awarded to Mrs. Hertha Ayrton for her experimental researches on the behaviour and laws of the electric arc. The latter gift aroused a considerable amount of public interest, since it involved the definite recognition of women's partnerships in science by an authoritative tribunal. In connection, the appointment of Mme Curie to the professorship in the University of Paris rendered vacant

by the death of M. Pierre Curie is chronicled. The Society's Rumford medal was awarded to Prof. H. L. Callendar for his experimental work on heat, especially in one of its branches, the temperature conditions in the cylinder of the petrol motor.

The sixth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, held at Rome, under the immediate patronage of the King of Italy, was an unqualified success. About thirty British delegates attended. Of papers read, not least in importance was one by Dr. Franck detailing his process for the electric production of nitrates from the atmosphere. The first raw material obtained is calcium cyanamide, and this is used as a nitrogenous manure. Developments of high industrial value are promised through this and allied synthetic processes. It is gratifying to record that a pressing invitation to the Congress to meet in London in 1909 was accepted.

In 1856 W. H. Perkin produced mauve, the first coal-tar colour; and the jubilee of this notable discovery, referred to by Prof. Armstrong as "an incomparable distinction for English science," was celebrated by a special assemblage of British and foreign men of science, who met at the Royal Institution and accorded the inventor ample honours. American chemists held a separate celebration in New York. It remains to add that a knighthood was conferred upon the investigator in recognition of his achievements.

The obituary includes the illustrious M. Curie, joint discoverer with his wife of radium. On April 10th, whilst crossing a street in Paris, he was knocked down by a cab and fatally injured.

Consult "Annual Reports on the Progress of Chemistry" (Chemical Society); *Journal of the Chemical Society*; *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, *Nature*, and *Proceedings of the Royal Society*.

## EARTHQUAKES.

The development of systematic inquiry into the probable mode of origin, the times, the propagation, and the distribution in space of earthquakes, is one of the most prominent features of the scientific effort of the past twenty years, and, in particular, of this last decade. The new seismology is an established branch of science, one in regard to which the mathematician, physicist, and geologist are each interested from their respective lines of work. Japan has taken a leading part along the whole path of investigation—stimulated in the first instance, however, by the researches set on foot, and strenuously promoted, by a small band of English scientists resident in that country in the early eighties, amongst whom were Perry, Ayrton, Milne, and Knott. In 1830 the Seismological Society of Japan was founded; in 1886 a chair of Seismology was established at the Imperial University; and since 1892 a Seismological Investigation Committee has laboured with such purpose that it has already issued 70 quarto volumes detailing results. At the Tokyo Central Meteorological Observatory records are received from nearly 1500 observing centres. International co-operation in observational work, involving the seismic survey of the whole world, is the outcome of this activity. Through the exertions of Prof. J. Milne a service of 40 observing stations, of which he is Director, has been organised since 1895 in various parts of the world, under the



auspices and with the financial assistance of the British Association. Prof. Milne's own observing station is situate at Shide, Newport, Isle of Wight. Later, international organisation has received further extension in the foundation of an **International Seismological Association**, whose headquarters are at Strasbourg. Director of the Central Bureau, Prof. Gerland.

The fresh chapter in science which these developments have furnished is of profound interest and significance. It arrests popular attention, and secures study as often as new convulsions of the earth occur. Briefly, we may notice some of the latest views of science in regard to seismic phenomena.

Earthquakes, as we know from geological considerations, are due to the strain generated by the fracturing of the rocky materials composing the earth's crust. A weak point reaches its limit sooner or later, and disturbance and rupture ensues. As an accompaniment, **earth-waves** of varying degrees of amplitude are set up, and these may be propagated over the entire surface of the globe, and extend over three or four hours. Finally, the earth's crust settles once again into a state of comparative equilibrium. The delicate instruments, **seismographs**, permit of the registration of such wave motions, even though an earthquake may have occurred in a region some thousands of miles distant, and though no sensible vibration of the earth is felt at the observing station. They record what Prof. Milne terms the "unfelt breathings" of our globe. Further, such motions are capable of analysis, so that, in recording far-off shocks, seismologists discriminate **preliminary tremors** of small amplitude and **main-shock waves** of larger amplitude. The seismographical record, too, enables the time of occurrence of a distant earthquake at its source to be approximately calculated. Yearly 30,000 to 40,000 earthquakes occur; of these Japan registers about 1200, Great Britain about 6. But of the grand total only 60 fall within the category known as "world-shaking." Modern inquiry suggests that the preliminary tremors are waves speeding straight through the earth with an average velocity of about 10 kilometers per second. On the other hand, the later phase of motion is held to make a circuit around the earth's periphery with a velocity of about 6 kilometers per second. The **probable thickness of the earth's crust** is one deduction arising from earthquake study. Prof. J. Milne (Bakerian Lecture, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, April 30th, 1906) suggests that at 30 miles' depth we reach a maximum limit, where we should expect rocky materials possessing similar properties to those on the earth's surface. The interesting conclusions of the **Hon. R. J. Strutt**, made in connection with researches on the distribution of radium in the earth's crust, and on the earth's internal heat, allow a depth of 45 miles (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, May 14th, 1906). "I was inclined at first," he remarks, "to think it incredible that the earth's crust could have so small a thickness as 45 miles, and was therefore much interested to learn that Prof. Milne had come to a substantially identical conclusion from a study of the velocity of propagation of earthquakes through the earth's interior." Prof. Milne has mapped out 13 "**world-shaking**" earthquake regions; and their geographical positions have important bearing, it now appears, respecting

certain mathematical considerations of the **shape of the earth**, put forward a year or two ago by Profs. Jeans and Sollas. They assign a **pear-shape** to our planet. Under the stress of gravitation the tendency is to reach the spheroidal form—"the pear is being crushed into a sphere by its own attraction, and the result is a series of earthquakes" (H. H. Turner, F.R.S.). Space only permits mere allusion to this new aspect of seismological inquiry, but the reader will find the subject discussed at length in Sollas' "Age of the Earth," chap. ii.

During 1906 the earth's crust was shaken by two notable earthquakes, each of which exhibited a high degree of intensity, though not in equal measure. Both occurred on the west coast of the continent of America. The first took place on April 18th, in the State of California, the city of San Francisco lying within what is termed the "epicentral" area. As regards the relative magnitude of the earthquake, competent authority assigned it a place which, though inferior to the Lisbon and Indian earthquakes of 1755 and 1897, gave it the same rank as the Neapolitan, the Japanese, and the Indian earthquakes of 1857, 1891, and 1905, respectively. It was destructive on a narrow belt extending along the coast from near Eureka in the north to Salinas in the south—a distance of about 400 miles in length and 50 miles in width. But, in considering this magnitude, and its connection with material damage, it should be remembered that the area comprising maximum dislocation of strata was coincident with the presence of a populous town. The initial shock at San Francisco occurred at 5.13 a.m., Pacific time (= Greenwich mean time 1.13 p.m.). In Great Britain, at the Shide (Isle of Wight), Birmingham, Bidston, and Edinburgh stations, seismographs began, after an interval of some fifteen minutes, to record the travelling earth-waves appertaining to this phase of the movement, and, similarly, instruments at various other European stations, and at Cape Town and Tokio. Dr. C. Davison recorded the arrival of the first series of preliminary tremors at Birmingham as at 1h. 25m. 3s., these being followed at 1h. 35m. 7s. by the second series of preliminary tremors, and at 1h. 45m. 13s. there commenced the wave undulations constituting the principal movement. In Tokio the time of commencement was observed by seismographs at 5h. 24m. 35s. a.m. (Pacific time), the total duration of motion being five hours (Prof. Omori). At San Francisco a State Commission was promptly instituted to inquire into and report upon the scientific aspects of the earthquake (secretary, Prof. A. O. Leuschner, University of California). A main fact, established early, was that the earthquake was due to very extensive **motion of strata along a well-known geological fault**, or line of dislocation, that runs near the coast-line of the State. The great length of the rift along which movement occurred rendered this earthquake unique. Much satisfaction was felt by astronomers that the shocks had caused no damage to the world-famed Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, and the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution on Mount Wilson.

On August 17th news came of a severe earthquake that had occurred the evening before, between 7 and 8 p.m., at Valparaiso, the commercial capital of Chili, the event being followed

after a brief interval by disastrous fires due to much the same causes as at San Francisco. These occasioned the partial destruction of the town, as well as heavy damage at Santiago, 70 miles distant, and in neighbouring Chilian towns and hamlets.

In general review of the foregoing it may be mentioned that Prof. F. Omori, referring to the Pacific coast of America, regarded the earthquake of April 18th as having completed the continuity of manifestation of greater seismic activity along this part of the world. Even in the case of a future earthquake, after the lapse of a number of years, the intensity of motion would not be so violent. The rendering of architectural and engineering works earthquake proof would, for San Francisco, be an "easy task." Whether the subsequent visitation at Valparaiso will tend to modify this opinion remains to be seen. His prediction of a fair equilibrium in place of marked instability may need no revision.

Other earthquake shocks recorded in 1906 were:—

- Jan. 31st. In the city and province of Esmeraldas, Ecuador, shocks continuing till Feb. 6th. The shocks were also felt in Colombia.
  - Feb. 16th. In Dominica, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, West Indies.
  - Feb. 21st. In Colombia: Tumaco and Buenaventura chiefly affected.
  - March 18th. At Kagi, in Formosa; 1228 killed and 2329 injured.
  - March 28th. The small island of Ustica (Italy), which was abandoned.
  - April 14th. In South Formosa.
  - April 19th. In Bosnia.
  - May 30th. At Fez, in Morocco.
  - June 27th. In South Wales. The field of disturbance was about 280 miles in diameter and 60,000 sq. miles in area.
  - Aug. 19th and 20th. In Martinique.
  - Sept. 27th. In Porto Rico.
  - Nov. 13th. In Jamaica—the heaviest experienced in Kingston for some years.
- Consult, in general, "Earthquakes in the Light of the New Seismology" (Dutton); "A Study of Recent Earthquakes" (Davison); *The Times*, April 24th, 1906 (article by Turner); "Philosophical Transactions, Roy. Soc.," 1903 (Jeans).

## ELECTRICAL PROGRESS, 1906.

See also WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

As regards electrical manufactures, probably the most important factor during 1906 was the extraordinary high prices of raw materials in general, and particularly of metals. The price of electrolytic bar copper rose from £74 10s. per ton in August 1905 to £88 per ton in December. In Sept. 1906 it was £90, and by the end of October £107 per ton. During the same period English lead rose from nearly £15 to £20 per ton, and foreign tin from £148 10s. to £199 5s. per ton, and English from £149 10s. to £199. Most of the private stocks were depleted, and large buyers were purchasing from hand to mouth. Consequently there is little prospect in the near future of there being any considerable drop in the prices unless new sources are discovered. The result was that electrical cables and machinery rose very considerably in price, the former to the extent of 25 per cent. The demand for electricity, however, throughout

the year was very great, and nearly all the supply undertakings had to make considerable extensions to meet it.

Great stress is now laid upon the necessity of organising an advertisement department in conjunction with all electrical undertakings. Many stations throughout the kingdom have organised publicity departments, which issue descriptive pamphlets, rectify consumers' complaints, and generally take steps to procure additional business. Some undertakings have opened show rooms, and many have obtained powers for hiring out and selling lamps, motors, heating apparatus, etc. A great number of luminous electric heat radiators are being daily connected up all over the country, and they have become so popular with the general public that they bid fair to entirely supersede the gas and even the domestic coal fire.

Of the metallic filament lamps mentioned in the 1906 ed., the Tantalum lamp has survived, and is giving very good results on continuous current circuits; it is found, however, that on alternating current circuits its life is too short to warrant the additional expense. Owing to its fragility, the Osmium lamp has not found much favour; but a modification of this lamp is now being introduced, and it is claimed that it has all the excellent properties of the former without its fragility. Another lamp has a filament made of zirconium, and it is claimed to have a consumption of only 1·2 watts per candle, a life of 500 hours, and a very small drop in candle-power as it ages. This lamp is at present only made to run on a pressure of 37 volts, but lamps to run on 110-volt circuits can be produced.

The mercury vapour lamp has, owing to the almost entire absence of red rays in its light constituency, found little favour in this country. It is, however, an extremely efficient illuminant, casts practically no shadow, and in situations where colour is no object, such as workshops, yards, drawing offices, etc., it should prove very useful. On the other hand, the flame arc lamp is in demand everywhere, and has proved itself to be the very best method for outdoor lighting. It is being very largely used for external shop-window lighting.

## English Provisional Orders.

The following table gives the latest obtainable data respecting the number and state of progress of the English Provisional Orders granted up to and including 1906:—

	Local Authorities.		Companies.		Total.	
	Orders.	Under-takings.	Orders.	Under-takings.	Orders.	Under-takings.
1. Works in operation .	301	258	234	144	535	402
2. Works in course of construction	74	73	43	39	117	112
3. Works not yet decided upon	103	—	24	—	127	—
Total . .	478	331	301	183	779	514



from one central body, and consequently stated that it would be inadvisable to consider any other bills for the purpose of electricity supply to London and district until the L.C.C. had had an opportunity of bringing forward another scheme. The Bill of the Additional Electric Supply Company of London, down for second reading in the House of Commons in April, was rejected.

The following table shows the state of progress of the various Electrical Power Supply Acts :—

LL

It will be seen that very little progress was made in 1906. The North Wales Power and Traction Co., Ltd., however, constructed a hydro-electric power station in the Nant Gwynant Valley, below Snowdon. On the east side of Snowdon there are two lakes, the lower of which is 1400 feet above sea level, which is tapped by means of a tunnel and connected to the power-house by 1100 feet of surface pipe line running down the Nant Gwynant Valley. The resultant water pressure is about 495 lb. to the square inch, and the power is converted by means of four turbines, each equipped with two Pelton wheels, direct coupled to 1500 k.w. 3-phase alternators, generating at 10,000 volts and 50 cycles per second. The power is only at present used by three quarries—at Festiniog, Nantlle, and Llanberis—conveyed from the power-house by means of overhead transmission lines, the total length of which is about 22 miles, the greatest distance from the power-house being 13½ miles.

### Tramways.

The Tramways recently inaugurated include an inter-urban line connecting Broughty Ferry and Monifieth. The route mileage is 5½ miles with 4½ miles double track. The power house is at Dighty Water, and contains two 200-kilowatt generating sets. The Leith Corporation are reconstructing the horse tramways in the Burgh purchased from the Edinburgh Street Tramways Co. in 1904 with extensions of about a mile of track. There are six route miles in all, practically all double track. The Cavenhill and Whitewell Tramway was opened on Feb. 13th, 1906. It begins at the termination of the Chichester Park line of the City of Belfast tramways, and has a total route mileage of 3½ miles, all single track, with 16 turn-outs. Power is supplied to the Cavenhill and Whitewell Co. by the Belfast Corporation from a sub-station near Chichester Park. On March 1st sundry extensions to the London United Tramways were completed connecting their system in Kingston with Surbiton and Thames Ditton. The total length of track opened for traffic was 7 miles, and includes the crossing of Kingston Bridge, the first of the Thames bridges to carry tramways. Power is supplied from the power station at Chelsea of the Underground Electric Railways Co. of London, and is transmitted by means of two extra high-tension feeders at 11,000 volts three phase at 33½ cycles per second to a sub-station at Kingston which is equipped with two 500-kilowatt rotary converter sets.

As to tramways generally and the overwhelming extent to which electric traction is now used, see TRAMWAYS article. See also LONDON ELECTRIC LINES. The development in electricity supply for the last ten years is shown by the following figures as to the total capital expenditure on electricity supply and traction:—

	1896.	1906.
Municipalities . . .	1,967,000	66,863,093
Companies . . .	11,915,745	124,732,609
Total . . .	13,882,745	191,595,702

On May 26th, 1906, the London County Council opened a large power house at Greenwich for the supply of electrical energy to the Council's

tramways. It may ultimately be used for the supply of electricity in bulk if the Council obtain the powers they are seeking. It is designed in two portions, the first being now complete and the second in hand, and the ultimate capacity is to be 52,000 h.-p. There are at present four 3500 k.w. generators coupled to four 7500 h.-p. slow-speed engines. Electricity is generated at 6600 volts at 25 cycles per second. There are 24 water-tube boilers, each having an evaporative capacity of 16,300 lbs. of water per hour at 200 lbs. per sq. in. pressure, and in addition each boiler is fitted with a superheater capable of raising the temperature of the steam to 500° F. Unfortunately the station was placed on the Meridian due north of the Greenwich Observatory, and it is found that the smoke and vapour arising very seriously interfere with the observations; also, the vibration from the heavy slow-speed engines very considerably affects the delicate instruments at the Observatory; and it is very probable that the whole station will have to be either very materially modified or removed altogether.

### Single Phase Traction.

See Electric Traction under RAILWAYS article, p. 463.

As regards single-phase traction generally, there are no suggestions for any further conversions in this country, but the following is a list, with particulars, of some of the railways operated or in course of construction abroad, those actually in operation being marked with an asterisk:—

Line.	Total Capacity H.P.	Miles.
*Indianapolis and Cincinnati Traction Co. . . . .	6,000	57
*Fort Wayne and Springfield Railway Co. . . . .	1,200	18
*Warren and Jamestown Street Railway . . . . .	800	22
*Atlanta Interurban Railway Keeling and Ridge Railway Co. . . . .	1,200	22
*Interworks Electric Railway, Pittsburgh . . . . .	800	5½
*Locomotive for Swedish State Railway . . . . .	2,200	5
Villejo, Benicia and Napa Valley Traction Co. . . . .	300	
*Long Island Railway . . . . .	130	10
*Rome—Civita Castellana Railway . . . . .	600	
Bergamo—Valle Brembana Railway . . . . .	1,200	32
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway . . . . .	1,500	19
*Spokane and Inland Railway Sarnia Tunnel . . . . .	35,000	25
	8,800	33
	4,500	5

### Progress Abroad.

Germany added 147 supply stations, bringing the total up to 1175, of which 670 have a capacity of less than 100 k.w., 359 between 100 and 500 k.w. and 53 stations over 2000 k.w. The total generating capacity is 517,500 k.w. There are 630 stations steam-driven, 125 entirely water-driven, 124 gas-driven, 219 water-driven with steam in reserve, and 1 driven by windmill. There are 9,000,000 8-c.p. lamps, 122,000 10-



ampère arcs, and 310,000 h.p. of electric motors. Apropos of the present discussion relative to the London electricity supply, it is interesting to note that Berlin settled the question by giving the whole of the works to one large company. This company erected two large stations at Oberspree and Moabit, and used the old in-town stations for distributing purposes. The out-town stations generate at 6000 volts three-phase. The price charged for lighting is 4½d. per unit, and for power 2d. to 1½d., and the dividend is 8 per cent.

Paris is in a worse predicament than London. The city is at present supplied by six companies, and owing to the fact that their concessions lapse in less than two years and nothing has as yet been decided as to the ultimate policy of the authorities, the companies are not carrying out any extensions, and the prices charged for current are very high.

A three-phase line, said to be the first on the American continent, was opened between London and Port Stanley in Canada. It is an inter-urban line, 27 miles long, divided into two sections of 18 and 9 miles respectively, the two sections being divided by one of 2 miles long belonging to the St. Thomas Railway, which is really a tramway operated at 500 volts continuous current. The motors on the inter-urban cars therefore had to be arranged to run on either 1000 volts three-phase or 500 volts continuous, and were provided with a two-phase winding, commutator and four slip-rings. The motor cars are provided with motors having an aggregate horse-power of 130; the maximum speed is 30 miles an hour. The transmission voltage is 10,000.

## GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, 1906.

**In Asia.**—Dr. Sven Hedin, whose work is already monumental, started from Teheran on Jan. 1st to explore the desert region of Eastern Persia. The Dashtikivar was three times crossed, and a vast amount of information collected. Dr. Hedin then crossed the Himalayas into Southern Tibet to examine the sources of the Indus and Brahmaputra. In September he was near the Yeshil Kul, a lake in the White Desert. Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, who with Mr. Barrett had been in Central Asia since 1905, made a careful examination of the desert region between Khotan and Lob Nor, where were found many indications of the drying up of rivers and lakes. In the vicinity of Lob Nor, Mr. Huntington crossed two old lake beds covered respectively with salt and gypsum. An expedition to Central Asia, to which it is proposed to devote two years, has been undertaken by Dr. M. A. Stein. He reached Sarhad, in Walkhan, on May 19th, and hopes to explore the Mustagh-ata and the western section of the Kuen Lun range. The Russian geologist, M. Obrinsheff, exploring in the Tarbagatai range, found that it was not directly connected, as had been supposed, with the Saur range, but separated by a deep cleft; and in the latter range traces of former extensive glaciation were observed. Dr. Tafel explored north-western China and the Kuku Nor region, and hoped to continue his journey through north-eastern Tibet. Count de Lesdain and his wife crossed the Gobi on a journey from China to India, passing a succession of lakes on the

approach to Tengri Nor. Belated reports of the Indian Survey afford details of valuable work, including a map of Nepal, by Captain Wood, R.E., the only topographical one of that country yet published, in which is shown the true position of Mount Everest, the group to which it belongs being distinct from the Central Himalayas. In pleasing contrast to many mountains, as to which closer acquaintance has necessitated the reduction of the height assigned to them, it is believed that 140 ft. will have to be added to the 29,000 with which it is already credited; while Kanchinjanga may be found to rank second, thus taking precedence of Godwin Austen (K<sup>2</sup>). Notable climbing was accomplished in the Nun Kun Mountains, in Kashmir, by Dr. and Mrs. Workman, a camp occupied by the party for two nights at 21,300 ft. being the highest on record. Russian exploration in the Khatanga region discovered several errors in the mapping of that river and of the lakes in its basin. Dr. von Lecoq, a Prussian Government scientist, was reported (Nov. 29th) to have arrived at Srinagar, after a journey through Central Asia, with a quantity of paintings on stucco, and a number of MSS. in ten languages, including one unknown tongue.

**In Africa.**—Captain Tilho, formerly a member of the Anglo-French boundary commission, produced a map of Lake Chad, in which are combined the results of all the surveys hitherto accomplished. Lieut. Audoin, one of his associates, investigated (1905) the channels and islands of the eastern side, and Lieut. Marquardsen explored the west and south-west parts in the German sphere. An important expedition, under Commandant Lenfant, left Bordeaux on Aug. 25th for the French Congo, the objective being the Laka country between the Tuburi depression and the Upper Logone, to ascertain if navigable connection can be established between the basins of the Logone and Sanga. Ruwenzori was the goal of successive expeditions; but, notwithstanding various ascents of one or other of its five peaks, it can scarcely be said that their identity and relative position have been clearly established. In January Dr. Gauer with two companions ascended a small peak; between January and April several attempts were made by Messrs. Wollaston, Woosnam, Carruthers, and Dent, members of a Zoological Expedition sent out by the British Museum; the summits of the two most prominent peaks in the east, Dunwoni and Kiyanja, were attained, and the heights given respectively as 16,200 and 15,800 ft., but a still higher one was estimated at 17,300 ft. Later, the Duke of the Abruzzi accomplished the ascent of Kiyanja and Dunwoni, the reported heights being, respectively, about 18,000 and 19,680 ft. (5500 and 6000 mètr.). The mountain is generally shrouded in mist, and Lieut. Behrens, who spent nine months in the vicinity, only saw the summit seven times, when the cloud lifted after sunrise. Exploration of another mountain, Merwu (about 15,000 ft.), was undertaken by Prof. Carl Uhlig. It is a volcano still emitting vapours, the crater having a gap on one side, through which a stream of lava had poured, probably not more than a hundred years ago. At the base lies a plain with fourteen small lakes.

**In North America** an expedition organised by Dr. F. A. Cook, and accompanied by Prof. Herschel Parker, succeeded during the summer

in attaining the summit of Mount McKinley. In South America the travels of Baron Erland Nordenskiöld on the borders of Bolivia and Peru in 1904-5 were described in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society in February. The glaciation of the Andes of Bolivia and Peru was investigated by Dr. Rudolf Hauthal.

**Europe.**—Col. Maunsell collected much information with regard to the Rhodope Balkans. In the Steiner Alps, Dr. Romana Lucerne searched for traces of glaciers in the Ice Age. Prof. Garwood continued his bathymetrical survey of Alpine lakes in Ticino. The survey of the Scotch lochs made good progress under the direction of Sir John Murray. A marked feature of many of the lochs is their great depth, several exceeding 500 ft., and Loch Maree 1000 ft.

In the Arctic region the outstanding event was the completion of the North-west Passage by Captain Amundsen in the *Gjøa*, the first vessel to accomplish the voyage, for, although McClure discovered the Passage in 1851, he had to abandon his vessel. Captain Amundsen carried on continuous observations in the vicinity of the North Magnetic Pole, King William's Land, from Nov. 2nd, 1903, to June 1st, 1905. Magnetic deviation was found to range between  $10^{\circ}$  W. and  $10^{\circ}$  E. and even more, being most frequently about  $5^{\circ}$  W., the inclination being about  $80^{\circ} 20'$ . In June 1905 the vessel left Gjøa Harbour, wintered 1905-6 at King Point,  $137^{\circ} 45'$  W., and reached San Francisco on Oct. 19th. A group of islands (about a hundred) between King William's Land and Victoria Land, was surveyed, as also certain stretches of coast.

**Commander Peary** in the *Roosevelt* arrived at Hebron, Labrador, on Oct. 13th, and Sydney, Cape Breton, Nov. 23rd. On Sept. 5th, 1905, the vessel was ice-bound at Cape Sheridan. On Feb. 21st, 1906, Peary started in the direction of the Pole. He reached  $87^{\circ} 6'$  N. on April 21st, thus passing by about 30 miles the Duke of Abruzzi's farthest north, 1900. Supplies being almost exhausted, and communication with the relief parties cut off by the ice opening, he was obliged to return. The north coast of Grant Land was afterwards traced, and new land discovered in about  $100^{\circ}$  W. A Danish expedition led by Mr. Mylius Ericksen sailed from Copenhagen, June 24th. It is proposed to examine the coast between Cape Bismarck and Independence Bay, and to make a push for the Pole early in 1907. Another expedition, called the *Anglo-American*, led by Mr. Einar Mikkelsen, started for two or three years' work in the Arctic region on May 20th, in the *Duchess of Bedford*. Adverse conditions hindered progress, the vessel only reaching Port Barrow on Aug. 15th. Capt. Bernier in the *Arctic*, wintering at Pond's Inlet, Baffin Land, reports having discovered 65 miles of channel, and taken possession of 8 islands for the Dominion Government. Mr. Alfred H. Harrison, who left Athabasca Landing last year for the mouth of the Mackenzie in a boat, which he was obliged to abandon, made his way on foot to Herschel Island, and during the summer visited Banks Land. He hopes next year to explore Beaufort Sea. The Prince of Monaco sailed in the *Princess Alice* in June for Spitsbergen, on his third Arctic expedition, accompanied by Mr. W. S. Bruce. A balloon and kites were used in the investigation of the upper air. The Wellman Polar expedition reached Danes Island, and there established a station in  $79^{\circ} 40'$  W. The pro-

jected balloon voyage to the Pole was, however, postponed till 1907, owing to defects in the airship.

The Antarctic was not made the object of any important attempt in 1906, but one or two schemes are contemplated. Lieut. Barne, R.N., who took part in the British Antarctic Expedition, desires to organise a small party to supplement the work already done; while a more ambitious scheme is outlined by Dr. Charcot, who proposes an attempt to reach the South Pole "with the combined assistance of a ship, a balloon, and a motor sledge." The French Government has undertaken the publication of the results of Dr. Charcot's previous expedition. The Argentine Government is showing commendable enterprise in the establishment of Antarctic Meteorological Stations. It maintains that in the South Orkneys, founded by the Scottish Expedition, and has founded two others, one on Wandel Island, Graham's Land, in charge of Mr. A. Rankin, the other on South Georgia, in charge of Mr. R. H. MacDougall. At a conference held at Brussels in September it was agreed to form an International Commission for the study of the Polar Regions, the principal objects being to bring into closer association those engaged in polar exploration and to co-ordinate the methods of observation.

Oceanographical work has been actively prosecuted in different directions. In the Indian Ocean H.M.S. *Sealark*, Commander Somerville, with Mr. Percy Gardiner as leader of the scientific staff, continued the work begun in 1905, and the Chagos and other islands were carefully examined. In the North Pacific the U.S. *Nero*, surveying between Guam and the Midway Islands, found an extensive submarine plain at about 3000 fathoms, traversed by what seemed to be a mountain range with peaks rising to within 720 fathoms of the surface. Four soundings were taken below 5000 fathoms, one of 5269 fathoms being the deepest yet recorded, and only 65 ft. less than 6 statute miles. It was found in  $12^{\circ} 43' 15''$  N. and  $145^{\circ} 49'$  E. This abysmal tract has been named the "Nero Deep." The German *Planet* has also been surveying in the Pacific, and the magnetic survey of the same ocean has been continued by the *Galike*, under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution. Investigation of the tides and currents off the coast of British Columbia was undertaken by the Canadian Survey. The International Exploration of the North Sea continues to yield good results. An Oceanographical Institution is to be established in Paris by the munificence of the Prince of Monaco.

## GEOLOGY, 1906.

Geologists were much occupied with the discussion of questions bearing on the probable nature of the interior of the earth in relation to recent earthquakes and volcanic phenomena. The Hon. J. R. Strutt showed that radium exists in the rocks of the earth's crust, both igneous and stratified, in quantity which he estimated to be more than sufficient to account for all the internal heat of the earth. Major C. E. Dutton, of the Geological Survey of the United States, suggests that volcanic heat is due to radio-activity in limited underground tracts at depths less than four miles from the surface. The seat of the lava-supply is very



shallow—probably in most cases, according to him, only a mile or two in depth. By radio-activity the rocks are melted, and, if they rise in a molten state, may produce an eruption. After the reservoir is exhausted it closes for a time; but in due course more rocks may be fused and another supply of lava produced. The mass of the earth is, on this hypothesis, in a solid condition, as required by physicists.

Prof. T. C. Chamberlin and Dr. F. R. Moulton, of Chicago, elaborated their ingenious *Planetesimal Hypothesis of the Origin of the Earth*. This assumes that our planet was formed by the coalescence of innumerable minute cosmical bodies, or planetesimals, rotating in orbits around a common centre, and probably derived from a nuclear knot in a spiral nebula. The earth's internal heat, according to this view, is due chiefly to central compression by gravity, following the growth of the earth by accretion of planetesimals. The globe is consequently solid, with some of the rocks fused locally, and this molten matter rises as liquid tongues, bringing up occluded gases which are responsible for most of the explosive phenomena of volcanoes, only a small part being due to the access of surface water to the heated rocks. Sir Oliver Lodge suggested that a very profound boring should be put down, for the purpose of determining experimentally the nature of the interior of the earth at great depths.

Prof. J. Milne, in his Bakerian lecture at the Royal Society, expressed the opinion, based on seismological data, that the crust of the earth is about thirty miles thick, or at least down to that depth the materials of which the earth is composed possess physical characters similar to those at the surface. The Rev. O. Fisher pointed out that if the earth's internal heat be due to radium, the rate of outflow as measured by the rise of temperature in descending proves that the radium must be confined to a comparatively thin crust. Mr. R. D. Oldham, from a study of earthquake waves propagated through the earth, believes that beneath the outer crust there is no great change in the physical condition of the earth's interior until a depth of about 2,400 miles is reached, when a rather rapid passage occurs to a central core, having different physical and perhaps chemical characters.

In studying the distribution of earthquakes, the Comte de Montessus de Ballore maintains that he has traced the existence of two great circles of maximum seismic instability on the earth's surface, intersecting at an angle of about 69°, one being the Circum-Pacific and the other the Alpino-Himalayan zone, as described in his work on *Seismic Geography*. Mr. J. H. Jeans, who regards the figure of the earth as slightly pear-shaped, holds that the principal earthquakes have a tendency to proceed from points on a great circle which is the equator of the pear—this being a region of instability, since the earth is tending to pass from the pear-shape to a stable spherical form. Prof. Milne seeks to establish a relation between the occurrence of earthquakes and the secular movement of the earth's poles from their mean position.

The great Californian earthquake of April 18th was undoubtedly due to movement along a great line of fracture known as the Portala-Tomales fault, or the San Andreas fault, an axis of disturbance notoriously unstable, and

termed locally the "earthquake crack." The Coast Ranges of California are indeed traversed obliquely by a series of fractures, with much displacement of the rocks, both vertical and horizontal. The earthquake which destroyed San Francisco probably had its origin beneath the sea, and the rift entered the land above Point Arena, running along the axis of an old fault. According to Prof. D. S. Jordan, of San Francisco, the development of this crack may have been connected with the volcanic disturbance which produced a new island in Behring Sea. Here a volcanic island known as Bogosloff appeared after a submarine eruption in 1796; a second, termed New Bogosloff, was thrown up in 1883; and another, said to be larger than either of the others, made its appearance in 1906, and is known as Bogosloff No. 3.

The Valparaiso earthquake of Aug. 16th seems to have been of submarine origin, and extraordinary sea-waves appeared as far away as the Sandwich Islands. On the coast of Chile the earthquake produced disastrous effects, from Iquique in the north to Talca in the south, a distance of about 250 miles.

The earthquakes in Britain continue to be studied by Dr. C. Davison. The South Wales earthquake of June 27th was undoubtedly due to movement along those east-and-west lines of disturbance which are so marked in the structure of the coal-basin of South Wales, and belong to the Armorian system of crust folding. See *Earthquakes*, pp. 510-12.

The eruption of Vesuvius in April 1906 was studied by Prof. Giuseppe de Lorenzo, Dr. Johnston-Lavis, and other geologists. According to Lorenzo, it was greater than any recorded eruptions of the volcano, except those of 79 and 1631. The outburst was characterised by the enormous amount of ash that was ejected, thus burying Ottajano and San Giuseppe, whilst lava flowed as far as Torre Annunziata. Prof. Lacroix showed that the ash was of the same composition from beginning to end of the disturbance, and that the lava was a leucite-tephrite of the normal Vesuvian type. The great ash-slides on the sides of the volcanic cone were a feature of this eruption. Prof. Marcellin Boule suggests that the volcanoes of Central France, which were responsible for the prehistoric eruptions in Auvergne, may still be capable of recrudescence, so that France may once more become the theatre of igneous activity. It is notable that the West Indian volcanoes, so formidable in 1902, showed renewed activity in 1906.

Mrs. Maria Gordon, formerly Miss Ogilvie, has continued her researches on the structure of the Alps. Whilst it is generally known that this chain of mountains has been subject to enormous horizontal compression in a north-and-south direction, this geologist proves that they have also, suffered greatly from stresses acting in an east-and-west direction, giving rise to much cross deformation.

Among the works on geology published in 1906 special reference should be made to the two volumes on *Earth History* by Profs. Chamberlin and Salisbury, of Chicago, completing their important treatise on geology. Mr. A. W. Clayden has written a work on *Devonshire Scenery*, in which he traces the geological history of the county.

The centenary of the foundation of the Geological Society of London will be celebrated in the autumn of 1907.

## SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Below will be found particulars of the more important and active Societies and Institutions. The list does not pretend to be exhaustive.

**Analysts, Society of Public,** 8 Duke St., Aldgate, E.C. Hon. Secs., A. C. Chapman, P. A. Ellis Richards.

**Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.** The Institute publishes a monthly periodical entitled *Man*. Hon. Sec., T. A. Joyce, M.A.; Treasurer, J. Gray, B.Sc.; Assistant Sec., H. S. Kingsford, M.A. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W.

**Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.** Formed in '86. Elaborate and most valuable reports of its proceedings are published by the Association. The eleventh session will be held at Adelaide in Jan. 1907. Permanent Hon. Sec., Prof. A. Liveridge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; The Chemical Laboratory, The University, Sydney, N.S.W.

**Biologists, Association of Economic,** founded to promote and advance the economic side of biological science. Hon. Sec., W. E. Collinge, The University Department of Economic Zoology, 55, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

**British Astronomical Association,** founded Oct. '90. There are upwards of 1000 members, twelve "Observing Sections," and branches in Glasgow, Sydney, N.S.W., and Melbourne, Victoria. Subscription 10s. 6d. per annum; entrance fee 5s. President, Mr. F. W. Levander, F.R.A.S. Secs., Mr. J. G. Petrie, F.R.A.S., and Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, F.R.A.S. Assist. Sec., Mr. T. F. Maunders, F.S.A.A. Office, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

**British Numismatic Society.** President, Mr. P. Carlyn-Britton, F.S.A. Ordinary members limited to 500. Office, 43, Bedford Square, W.C.

**British Science Guild,** formed in 1904, to bring before the Government the scientific aspects of all matters affecting the national welfare; to promote the application of scientific principles to industrial and general purposes, and to promote scientific education. President, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P. Hon. Treasurer, Lord Avebury. Hon. Assistant Treasurer, Lady Lockyer, 16, Pen-y-Wern Road, S.W.

**Chemical Society,** Burlington House, W. President, Prof. Raphael Meldola, F.R.S.; Treasurer, Dr. Alexander Scott, F.R.S.; Hon. Secs., Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S., and Prof. A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., Ph.D.; Foreign Sec., Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S. Assist. Sec., Stanley E. Carr, F.C.I.S.; Librarian, F. W. Clifford.

**Chemical Industry, Society of.** Founded 1881. Membership 4500. The London section holds monthly meetings at Burlington House, W. Other sections exist at Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Birmingham, Canada, New England, New York, Scotland, Sydney, N.S.W., and Yorkshire. Meets at Birmingham in 1907. President, Eustace Carey; Secretary, C. G. Cresswell, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.

**Chemistry, Institute of, of Great Britain and Ireland,** 30, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. President, Prof. Percy F. Frankland, LL.D., F.R.S. Resident Registrar and Sec., R. B. Pilcher, F.C.I.S.

**Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society.** Established in 1859. Meetings are held in Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W., on the first Thursday in each month from October to May. President, Mr. W. B. Esson, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E.; Hon. Sec., Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann, B.Sc. (Engineering) Lond., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.I. Offices, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Tel. 244, Victoria.

**Civil Engineers, Institution of.** Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated '28, supplemental charters '87 and '96. Members 2287, associate members 4259, honorary members 20, associates 266, and students 1264: total 8096. Candidates for associate membership and studenthip are subject to examination, the subjects being general education and scientific knowledge befitting the profession of a civil engineer. It has a library of upwards of 50,000 volumes, including 750 of rare tracts, the number of which cannot be much less than 10,500. President, Sir Alexander B. W. Kennedy, LL.D., F.R.S. Secretary, Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbury. Offices, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Clinical Society,** 20, Hanover Square, E.C., W. G. Spencer, M.S., and A. E. Garrod, M.D.

**Entomological Society,** 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. Hon. Secs., H. Rowland Brown, M.A., and Commander J. J. Walker, R.N.

**Ethological Society.** The object is the study of human nature, in order to arrive at a knowledge of the intellect and character of man and the laws which govern their manifestation, and to apply it to the preservation of the mental health of the individual, to education, moral reform, and the solution of various sociological problems. President, Dr. B. Hollander; Hon. Sec., A. F. Brady, 35A, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.

**Geological Society of London.** Issues a quarterly journal. Secs., Prof. W. W. Watts and Prof. E. J. Garwood; Burlington House.

**Geologists' Association** meets at University College, Gower Street. President, R. S. Herries, M.A., F.G.S.; Secretary, G. W. Young, F.G.S., 34, Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith, W.

**Institution of Electrical Engineers,** 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, G. C. Lloyd; Assist. Sec., P. F. Rowell.

**Institution of Mechanical Engineers.** Instituted in 1847 to promote the science and practice of mechanical engineering. There are upwards of 4800 members. Monthly meetings are held, October to April. President, Edward P. Martin; Secretary, Edgar Worthington, B.Sc., Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.

**Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.** Founded 1892 to promote the general advancement of mining and metallurgical science. The constitution embraces members, associates, and students. Ordinary meetings are held monthly, October to May; the annual general meeting in March. The Institution's gold medal is awarded periodically. President, Arthur C. Claudet; Secretary, C. McDermid, Salisbury House, E.C.

**Iron and Steel Institute,** 28, Victoria Street, S.W. Secretary, Bennett H. Brough.

**Kew Observatory,** Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey. Now the Observatory Department of the National Physical Laboratory (*q.v.*), and as



such superintended by Mr. C. Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. It possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, many of which have been purchased by grants made by the Royal Society and the British Association. In addition to its observational work in magnetism, electricity and meteorology, the observatory has attained a high reputation at home and abroad for the trustworthiness of its verifications and for its many services to experimenters. It is subsidised as the central station of the Meteorological Office for self-recording observations; it serves as a place where instruments can be tested, and as a school where intending observers can be practically trained, and as an experimental laboratory where the efficiency of new designs of meteorological instruments may be thoroughly tried. A large number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic instruments, sextants, watches, chronometers, telescopes, and a variety of other forms of apparatus, are tested annually, suitable fees being charged to defray the cost of the examination.

**Linnean Society of London**, Burlington House, W. Gen. Sec., B. D. Jackson.

**Mining Engineers, Institution of**. Founded July 1st, 1889, for the advancement of the sciences of geology, mining, and metallurgy. The Institution now comprises seven affiliated societies. Hon. members, 57; members, 2344; associate members, 159; associates, 273; students, 146; subscribers, 55; total, 3034. President, Maurice Deacon; Sec., M. Walton Brown; Offices, Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**Museums Association**. Founded in 1890 under the auspices of the late Sir W. H. Flower to promote the educational and scientific work of museums. Annual congresses are held. Secretary, E. Howarth, Museum, Sheffield. Organ, *Museums Journal*.

**National Physical Laboratory**. Opened 1902 as a public institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the Laboratory is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. The Government provides £5500 a year towards the working expenses, and an additional sum of about £2500 a year is received in subscriptions from various institutions and individuals. The Laboratory also receives the proceeds of the Gassiot Endowment, amounting to £450 a year, and has an income of £5000 derived from standardising fees. The **Physics Department** of the Laboratory is located at Bushy House, Teddington; the **Engineering Department** is in an adjacent building, and a new building for electro-technical work was opened in 1906, while buildings for Metrology, Metallurgical Chemistry, and an extension of the Engineering Department are in course of erection. In the **Observatory Department** of the Laboratory at Richmond, previously known as Kew Observatory (*q.v.*), the work formerly carried out there is still continued. In the **Physics Department** at Bushy House are included sections for thermometry, electrical measurements, electrotechnics, verifications of electrical standards, photometry, optics, measurements of length, standardisation of glass vessels and weights, and metallurgy; with a chemical laboratory. Tidal predictions are also undertaken. The engineering laboratory is equipped

for carrying out mechanical and other tests. The results of research work are published in the "Collected Researches of the National Physical Laboratory." Director, R. T. Glazebrook, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S. Superintendent Observatory Department, Charles Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. Superintendent Engineering Department, T.E. Stanton, D.Sc. Address: National Physical Laboratory, Bushy House, Teddington.

**Palæontographical Society**, a publishing body established in 1847 for the issue of figures and descriptions of British fossils. President, Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. Secretary, Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W.

**Pathological Society**, 20, Hanover Square, W. Gen. Sec., S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S.

**Percy Sladen Memorial Fund**, to assist research in natural science, more especially in zoology, geology, and anthropology, will doubtless materially aid many departments of biology. Clerk, A. W. Kappel. Office, Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

**Royal Astronomical Society**, Burlington House. President, W. H. Maw; Secretaries, Thomas Lewis and S. A. Saunders, M.A.; Assist. Sec., W. H. Wesley; Foreign Secretary, Sir William Huggins, K.C.B.

**Royal Botanic Society**, incorporated 1839. The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent. The Society is composed of Fellows and members. A School of Practical Gardening has also been established, and is officially recognised by the Technical Education Boards of the London and Middlesex County Councils. The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades are held in the season on Wednesdays (admission 2s. 6d.). The public are now admitted, by payment, to the exhibitions and fêtes held in the spring and summer. President, H.S.H. The Duke of Teck; Secretary, J. B. Sowerby, F.L.S.; Library and Office, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

**Royal College of Science, London**. Is primarily intended for the instruction of teachers, and of students of the industrial classes selected by competition in the examinations of the Board of Education, but other students are admitted so far as there may be accommodation for them, on the payment of fees. The **Royal School of Mines** is incorporated with the **Royal College of Science**. Students entering for the Associateship of the **Royal School of Mines** obtain their general scientific training in the **Royal College of Science**. The course of instruction lasts for three years, and is the same for all the divisions during the first year, after which it is specialised according to the particular division in which the student is working for the Associateship. The Associateship of the **Royal College of Science** is given in one or more of the following divisions: mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, and geology; and the Associateship of the **Royal School of Mines** in metallurgy and mining. A student obtains the Associateship who passes in all the subjects of the first year, and in the second and third year those subjects prescribed as necessary for the division in which he seeks to obtain his Associateship. Occasional students in one or more special branches of science may be admitted, providing they possess some preliminary knowledge of the subject they propose studying, and so far as there is room. Application for

admission to the College must be made on a form obtainable from the Registrar, and be sent before the middle of June for admission in the following October. The fees of students entering for the Associateship course amount to a total of from £105 to £115 in the three years. A certain number of royal exhibitions, national scholarships, and free studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the examinations of the Board of Education. Particulars respecting these will be found in the Regulations of the Board of Education. Dean, Prof. W. A. Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S. Registrar and Superintendent of Discipline, Francis Fladgate, Royal College of Science, South Kensington, S.W. Clerk and Librarian, A. Tillott.

**Royal Dublin Society.** Founded in 1731 for the advancement of Agriculture and other branches of industry, and of Science and Art. The papers read at the Society's meetings are published in the Society's "Scientific Transactions and Proceedings" and "Economic Proceedings." Hon. Secs., J. Joly, F.R.S., J. L. Riall, D.L.; Editor and Librarian, A. H. Foord, Ph.D.; Registrar and Chemical Analyst, R. J. Moss, F.I.C. Office, Leinster House, Dublin.

**Royal Geographical Society.** (1, Savile Row, W.), was founded in 1830. It annually awards three medals and other honours to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among University extension students for proficiency in this science. It contributes to the maintenance of Schools of geography in Oxford and Cambridge. It subsidises exploring expeditions. It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. There is free admission for the public to the map room. In 1906 the Founder's medal was given to M. Alfred Grandidini, the Patron's medal to Dr. Robert Bell, and the Victoria Research medal to Prof. W. M. Ramsay. During the year 238 Fellows and 3 Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and in May 1906 there was a total of 4376 Fellows. The published *Journal* is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual report presented at the anniversary meeting (May 22nd) showed that the income of the Society during 1905 had been £11,692, and the expenditure £12,066, while the total assets amounted to £60,027. President, Rt. Hon. Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L.; Hon. Secretaries, Major L. Darwin and J. F. Hughes, Esq.; Secretary, J. Scott Keltie, LL.D.

**Royal Horticultural Society.** Gardens, Wisley, Surrey. Exhibition Hall and Offices, Vincent Square, Westminster. President, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart.; Sec., Rev. W. Wilks, M.A.

**Royal Institution of Great Britain.** Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. Chief objects: To prosecute scientific and literary research; to illustrate and diffuse the principles of inductive and experimental science; to promote social intercourse among lovers of science, and to afford to them opportunities for collective and individual study. The Institution includes Laboratories for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the Laboratories the researches of Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, and Lord Rayleigh have been conducted. It gives public lectures,

holds weekly meetings (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model-room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is £10 10s., which includes the first year's annual subscription of £5 5s.; or a life composition of 60 guineas may be paid. The library contains about 60,000 volumes. House, 21, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; President, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., Treasurer, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.; Hon. Secretary, Sir William Crookes, D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; Hon. Professor of Natural Philosophy, The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Professor of Natural Philosophy, Prof. J. J. Thomson, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, Sir James Dewar, M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Fullerian Professor of Physiology, William Stirling, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc.; Assistant Secretary and Librarian, Henry Young; Assistant Librarian, R. Cory.

**Royal Irish Academy.** A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities. President, Francis A. Trelle, LL.D., Sc.D.; Secretary, John A. McClelland, M.A.; Resident Secretary, R. Macalister, LL.D., 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

**Royal Meteorological Society,** 70, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., W. Marriott.

**Royal Microscopical Society,** 20, Hanover Square, W. President, Dukinfield H. Scott, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Secs., Rev. W. H. Dallinger, F.R.M.S., F.R.S.; R. G. Hebb, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

**Royal Numismatic Society,** 22, Albemarle Street, W. Secs., H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., and F. A. Walters, F.S.A.

**Royal Scottish Geographical Society.** Founded '84; 1900 members, including 170 ladies. Meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in Dundee and Aberdeen, and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* is published monthly. President, Prof. J. Geikie, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.S.L. & E.; Editor, Miss M. I. Newbigin, D.Sc.; Secretary, Major W. Lachlan Forbes (late R.F.); Chief Clerk, Geo. Walker. Headquarters, National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

**Royal Society, Burlington House.** A society, formed in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. Charles II. in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorporation. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, Buchanan, Sylvester and Hughes medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, the Sylvester, which is given triennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinquennially. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, but only goes to distinguished savants. There are upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. Fellows elected, 1906: Charles William Andrews, Geo. Thomas Beilby, Frederick Frost



Blackman, Thomas John I'Anson Bromwich, Philip Herbert Cowell, Walter Heape, James Hopwood Jeans, Charles Herbert Lees, Capt. R. E. Henry George Lyons, Archibald B. Macallum, James Ernest Marsh, Peter Chalmers Mitchell, James Swinburne, Harold A. Wilson, Almoth Edward Wright. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 60,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **President**, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., D.C.L. **Treasurer**, A. B. Kempe, M.A. **Secretaries**, Prof. J. Larmor, D.C.L., D.Sc., and Sir Archibald Geikie, D.C.L., Sc.D. **Foreign Sec.**, Francis Darwin, M.A. **Assist. Sec.**, Robert Harrison, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

**Selborne Society.** Formed in 1885 to perpetuate the memory of Gilbert White, and promote the study of natural history, etc. **President**, Lord Avebury; **Hon. Sec.**, Wilfred Mark Webb, F.L.S., 20, Hanover Square, W.

**South African Association for the Advancement of Science.** Founded 1902. Head quarters Cape Town. Membership (1906) 1302. There are 4 sections constituted. The 1907 meeting will be held in Natal. **Hon. Gen. Secs.**, J. D. F. Gilchrist, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Cape Town; W. Cullen, Johannesburg. **Assist. Gen. Secs.**, E. Hope Jones, S. African Museum Buildings, Cape Town; F. Rowland, Johannesburg.

**Victoria Institute.** Founded in 1869 to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons, in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed transactions of the Society. The number of members and associates is nearly 900, about one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. **President**, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; **Secretary**, Prof. Edward Hull, LL.D., F.R.S., 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**Zoological Society of London.** Founded 1826. The number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, 1906, was 3702. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the Offices and Library from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. Admission to the Gardens 6d. on Monday, 1s. the rest of the week, children 6d. all days. Reduced prices to parties of 50 and upwards. On Sundays the Gardens are only open to Fellows and their friends. **President**, The Duke of Bedford, K.G.; **Secretary**, P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. **Superintendent of Gardens**, R. I. Pocock. **Offices**, 3, Hanover Square, W.

### SCOTLAND.

Scotland has an area of 29,785 square miles, and a population, according to the 1901 Census, of 4,472,103. In July 1906 it was estimated to be 4,726,070. The proportion of males to females was 2,173,755 males to 2,298,348 females, giving an excess of 124,593 females, as against a similar excess in '91 of 140,213. The percentage rate of increase from '91 to 1901 was the highest recorded since '21-31, except the period '71-81, when it was 11.18. The increase was very

unequally distributed, 18 counties showing an increase and 15 a decrease. The highest rates of increase were Linlithgow 24.4 per cent., Lanark 21.1 per cent., Stirling 20.5 per cent.; and the greatest decreases were Caithness 8.9 per cent., Wigton 9.36 per cent., and Selkirk 15.78 per cent. The town districts with a population of 2000 and upwards showed an average increase of 18.58 per cent. over '91; the villages with a population of from 300 to 2000 showed an increase of .05 per cent., and the rural districts a decrease of 4.60 per cent. The number of inhabited houses was 926,914, as against 817,568 in '91. The number of families was 967,200 in 1901, as against 876,089 in '91. There were 28,106 inhabitants who spoke Gaelic only. Of the total population 1,982,812, or 44.56 per cent., were returned as following some occupation. Male workers numbered 1,391,188, or 64 per cent. of the total male population; female workers 591,624, or 25 per cent. of the total female population.

**Secretary for Scotland**, Rt. Hon. Marquis of Linlithgow, K.T.

**Permanent Under-Secretary**, Reginald MacLeod, C.B.

**Lord Advocate**, Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P.

**Solicitor-General**, Mr. James A. Clyde, K.C.

### The Scotch Police.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland (Major Arthur G. Ferguson), appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1905, the authorised strength of the force was 5363, of which 1903 belonged to county forces and 3460 to city and burgh forces. There are also 229 additional police who are privately employed. If these are added, the total in counties will be 1973 and in cities and burghs 3619, giving a grand total of 5592 policemen in Scotland, excluding the Orkney and Shetland Islands. There is a detective staff of 193 officers in 13 county and in 18 city and burgh forces. The staff in the former is 31 and in the latter 162. In addition to these detectives constables in plain clothes frequently assist them. The total amount expended for the last financial year for pay and clothing for the whole authorised force was £455,830 11s. 3d. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £571,587 11s., which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police.

### Local Government Board.

The Board consists of the following **ex-officio Members**: The Secretary for Scotland, **President**; The Solicitor-General for Scotland; and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland; and the following **Appointed Members**: Mr. James Patten MacDougall, C.B., M.A., **Vice-President**; Mr. E. F. Macpherson, **Legal Member**; and Mr. W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., **Medical Member**. The **Secretary** is Mr. G. Falconar Stewart; the **Medical Officer** under the Public Health Act is Prof. Sir Henry Littlejohn, M.D., LL.D. **Offices**, 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

The powers of the Board, though not so extensive, are somewhat similar to those of the English Local Government Board, and involve a complete control of poor law ad-

ministration and the poor law authorities, and a supervision of the local government and public health authorities; but the Secretary for Scotland exercises certain of the powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The poor law authorities are the Parish Councils, who also exercise many other powers. The other local authorities are the Burghal or Urban Authorities and the County Councils. See ed. 1906. The Local Government Board collects and publishes statistics as to sickness and mortality.

The Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1905, shows that on May 15th, 1905, there were 108,643 poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 72,148 were paupers and 36,495 their dependants. Of the paupers 14,616 were lunatics. Of the sane poor, 80,619 received outdoor and 13,255 indoor relief, and 153 were vagrants. Of the sane paupers about 39 per cent. were 65 years of age or upwards and 48 per cent. between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of relief amounted to 23 per 1000 of the population.

#### Local Taxation Statistics.

The receipts of the Parish Councils for the year ended May 15th, 1905, for poor law purposes amounted to £1,379,922, and the expenditure to £1,402,354. Of the receipts, £1,073,560 came from rates, £244,516 from Local Taxation contributions, and £61,846 from other sources. The average annual cost of maintenance of outdoor paupers was £6 13s. 10d. per head, and of indoor paupers £10 5s. 5d.

Taking all the local authorities together, their revenue for the year 1903-4, excluding receipts from loans, amounted to £13,652,872, made up as follows:—

Rates . . . . .	£5,790,788
Imperial subventions and payments . . . . .	2,269,774
Revenue-producing takings . . . . .	4,879,855
Other sources . . . . .	712,455
	<u>£13,652,872</u>

The total expenditure, not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £13,579,292. It was expended as follows:—

Revenue-producing takings . . . . .	£5,367,445
"Common Good" . . . . .	195,857
Poor relief . . . . .	1,452,982
Education . . . . .	2,654,536
Sanitation . . . . .	1,129,848
Roads . . . . .	1,029,590
Watching, etc. . . . .	652,299
Other services . . . . .	1,096,735
	<u>£13,579,292</u>

The total of the outstanding debts of local authorities amounted to £59,314,968, of which £54,779,983 was in respect of outstanding loans and £4,534,985 perpetual annuities. During the year there was an increase of £2,842,448 in the total debt. Of the outstanding loans, £11,120,545 had been incurred on account of harbours and ports, £12,348,269 for water supply, £6,096,639 for gas supply, and £5,474,225 for education. Burghal authorities were responsible for £50,112,822.

The amount paid into the Local Taxation

Account for Scotland during the year ended Lady Day, 1906, from Imperial sources was £1,133,911. It was made up as follows:—

Death Duty grant . . . . .	£315,401
Local Taxation License Duties . . . . .	383,934
Beer and Spirit Duties . . . . .	154,163
Agricultural and congested districts grant . . . . .	182,475
Additional grant from Consolidated Fund . . . . .	97,938
	<u>£1,133,911</u>

In the preceding year the amount paid into the Account was £1,119,786. During the year ended Lady Day 1905 £1,133,727 was distributed by the Secretary for Scotland in aid of local expenditure.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, issued in 1902 as regards Scotland ran on similar lines to that on England and Wales. It suggested that further relief should be given to the local rates from Imperial sources, and that grants should be given in aid of the following National services: viz., 1. Poor Relief, including lunatic asylums; 2. Police; 3. Education; 4. Main Roads; and 5. Sanitary Inspection. It is suggested that the amount of the grant should be about one-half of the expenditure on these National services.

Under the Agricultural Rates, etc., Scotland, Act, '96, occupiers of "agricultural lands and heritages" are liable to pay only three-eighths of the rate in the £ on rates levied by County Councils and Parish Councils. The deficiency in respect of the remaining five-eighths is met by grants paid by the Secretary for Scotland to those Councils out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. The moneys come from Estate Duty in Scotland and a grant from the Consolidated Fund. The grants amount to about £180,000. The total value of agricultural lands and heritages fell from £5,827,462 in '96 to £5,634,559 in 1900, while the total valuation of all property in Scotland increased from £25,161,668 in '96 to £27,748,562 in 1900. The Scottish Act was passed for a period of five years, and, like the English Act, has been continued till March 31st, 1910.

#### County Councils.

**Aberdeen.**—Convener, Alex. M. Gordon, of Newton; Clerk, William Murison; Office, County Buildings, Aberdeen; Chief Constable, Major D. F. Gordon; County Medical Officer, Dr. James P. Watt.

**Argyll.**—Convener, John Campbell of Kilberry, Tarbert; Clerk, M. Sinclair; Office, Lochgilphead; Chief Constable, James Fraser.

**Ayr.**—Convener, R. A. Oswald; Clerk, J. E. Shaw; Office, County Buildings, Ayr; Chief Constable, Capt. Hardy McHardy, R.N.

**Banff.**—Convener, James Campbell, LL.D., Old Cullen, Cullen; Clerk, Francis George, Solicitor, Banff; Chief Constable, William Hope, Banff; Medical Officer, Dr. Cameron, Nairn; Sanitary Inspector, James MacKintosh, Banff.

**Berwick.**—Convener, Sir George Houstoun Boswall, Bart.; Clerk, Joseph Wilson; Office, County Buildings, Newtown Street, Duns; Chief Constable, Alexander Porter.

**Bute.**—Convener, The Marquis of Bute; Clerk, Robert D. Whyte; Office, County Office, Rothesay; Chief Constable, Charles Harding; Surveyors, William McIntyre and Peter Jenkins,



**Caithness.**—Convener, D. P. Henderson; Clerk, James Young, Thurso; Chief Constable, Thomas Sinclair, Wick; Surveyor, J. Harrison, Wick.

**Clackmannan.**—Convener, George Younger; Clerk, James W. Moir; Office, County Buildings, Alloa; Chief Constable, John Scott, Alloa; Surveyor, Mr. J. C. Alford, Alloa. Medical Officer, Dr. T. G. Nasmith, Cupar Fife.

**Dumfries.**—Convener, A. Johnstone Douglas, Comlongon Castle, Ruthwell; Clerk, John Robson, County Buildings, Dumfries; Chief Constable, William Gordon; Medical Officer, Dr. J. Maxwell Ross; Sanitary Inspector, Christopher Osselson.

**Dunbarton.**—Convener, Lord Overtoun, of Overtoun, Dunbarton; Clerk, William Craig, County Buildings, Dunbarton; Chief Constable, Charles Andrew McHardy; Surveyor, Archibald Wilson.

**Elgin.**—Convener, Thomas Yool; Clerk, E. D. Jameson; Office, Elgin; Chief Constable, J. B. Mair; Surveyor, Alexander Hogg.

**Fife.**—Convener, Sir Ralph W. Anstruther, Bart., Balcaskie, Pittenweem; Clerk, William D. Patrick; Office, County Buildings, Cupar; Chief Constable, J. Tennent Gordon, Cupar.

**Forfar.**—Convener, The Right Hon. the Earl of Camperdown; Clerk, R. Freer Myles; Office, National Bank Buildings, Forfar; Chief Constable, R. T. Birnie; Assessor, D. J. Carnegie.

**Haddingtonshire.**—Convener, Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart.; Clerk, John D. Watson; Office, Haddington; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Borthwick; Surveyors, Thomas Callen and Peter Clarke, C.E.; Sanitary Inspector, G. Reid.

**Inverness.**—Convener, Donald Cameron of Lochiel; Clerks, Messrs. Anderson & Shaw, Solicitors, Inverness; Office, 15, High Street, Inverness; Chief Constable, Alexander McHardy, Castle, Inverness; Surveyors, Robert Black, C.E., and C. R. Manners, C.E., both of Inverness.

**Kincardine.**—Convener, Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., of Leys, Crathes Castle, Banchory, N.B.; Clerk, Arthur Wellesley Kinnear; Office of County Clerk, County Buildings, Stonehaven, N.B.; Chief Constable, Charles George, Stonehaven.

**Kinross.**—Convener, Sir Charles E. Adam, Bart.; Clerk, W. K. Falconer; Office, County Buildings, Kinross; Chief Constable, J. T. Gordon; Surveyor, James Edwards.

**Kirkcudbright.**—Convener, W. J. Herries Maxwell; Clerk and Treasurer, Adam Brown; Office, Kirkcudbright; Chief Constable, Alexander Davidson; Road Surveyors, J. D. Smith, Robert Grant, jun., and John Howie; Medical Officer, Dr. James Dawson, Newton-Stewart; Sanitary Inspector, George Wintrup.

**Lanarkshire.**—Convener, A. G. Barnes Graham, of Lymekilns; Clerks, W. Alston Dykes and Thomas Munro; Office, County Offices, Hamilton; Chief Constable, Captain Despard; County Medical Officer, Dr. John T. Wilson, M.D., D.P.H.

**Linlithgow.**—Convener, Thomas Hope of Bridgecastle; Clerk, John George Barron Henderson, Linlithgow; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. A. Borthwick; Surveyors, A. Forbes, Linlithgow, and T. Y. Ramsay, Bathgate.

**Mid-Lothian.**—Convener, Lieut.-Col. Robert Dundas, Younger of Arniston; Clerk, A. G. G. Asher, W.S.; Office, County Rooms, Edinburgh; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. A. Borthwick; County Road Surveyor, John Robb.

**Nairn.**—Convener, J. S. Robertson, Constabulary Gardens, Nairn; Clerk, H. T. Donaldson, British Linen Bank Buildings; Chief Constable, John Bruce; Surveyor, P. McFarlane Cram.

**Orkney.**—Convener, Colonel James William Balfour of Balfour and Trenabie; Clerk and Collector, Duncan J. Robertson, 50, Albert Street, Kirkwall; Chief Constable, Richard Atkin, Superintendent of Orkney Police Force; Surveyor, Malcolm Heddle; Treasurer, W. P. Drever, Albert Street, Kirkwall; Medical Officer, G. R. C. Russell, M.B., C.M.; Sanitary and Veterinary Inspector, George Stevenson, M.R.C.V.S.

**Peebles.**—Clerk, John Ramsay Smith, Solicitor, 37, High Street, Peebles; Chief Constable, Col. Alexander Borthwick; Surveyor, Robert S. Anderson, C.E.; Medical Officer, William J. Brock, D.Sc., Edinburgh; Veterinary Inspector, John C. Johnston, M.R.C.V.S.; Peebles.

**Perth.**—Convener, Col. Home Drummond of Blairdrummond; Clerk, David Marshall; Office of Clerk, County Buildings, Perth; Chief Constable, John Macpherson.

**Renfrew.**—Convener, Robert King of Leverholme; Clerk and Treasurer, James Caldwell; Office, County Buildings, Paisley; Chief Constable, Charles Harding; Road Surveyors, Robert Drummond, P. D. Alexander, and James Gibson. Medical Officer, Dr. A. Campbell Munro.

**Ross and Cromarty.**—County Convener, Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, Bart., Foulis Castle, Evanton; Vice-Convener, J. Douglas Fletcher, Esq., of Rosehaugh, Rosehaugh House, Avoch; Clerk, W. J. Duncan; Office, County Buildings, Dingwall; Lord-Lieutenant, Sir Hector Munro; Medical Officer of Health, W. Bruce, M.D., LL.D., Dingwall; Sanitary Inspector, W. Mackenzie, County Buildings, Dingwall; Chief Constable, Capt. Duncan Finlayson, Police Buildings, Dingwall.

**Roxburgh.**—Convener, Lord Polwarth, Merctoun House, St. Boswells; Joint County Clerks, J. P. Stormonth and J. Stormonth Darling, Kelso; Chief Constable, Alexander Porter; County Constabulary Office, Jedburgh.

**Selkirk.** No returns.

**Shetland.**—Convener, John Bruce of Sumburgh; Clerk, Archibald Sutherland, County Buildings, Lerwick; Chief Constable, Gifford Gray; Surveyor of Roads, John McDonald, Lerwick; Medical Officer, R. Mortimer Yule, M.D., Lerwick; Sanitary Inspector, Archibald Macfarlane, Lerwick; Assessor, J. J. Brown, Lerwick.

**Stirling.**—Convener, A. P. Waddell; Clerk, P. Welsh; Office, County Buildings, Stirling; Chief Constable, J. D. Sempill.

**Sutherland.**—Convener, Donald McLean, J.P., Bhives, Golspie; Clerk, Archibald Argo, Solicitor, Golspie; Office, Golspie; Chief Constable, M. Macdonald, Dornoch; Surveyor, John Baxter, C.E., Brora.

**Wigtown.**—Convener, James Drew, of Craigenallie; Clerk, C. A. McLean, Wigtown; Chief Constable, B. S. Cunliffe; Surveyors, W. K. Gibson, Stranraer; D. H. Robb, Wigtown.

### Royal Commission on Registration of Title.

In May 1906 the King, upon the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, appointed a Royal Commission to inquire and report upon the expediency of instituting in Scotland a system of registration of title. The Com-

mission is thus constituted: Lord Dunedin of Stenton, Lord President of the Court of Session (chairman); Sir Samuel Chisholm, Bart., C. Fortescue Brickdale, Esq., J. Smith Clark, Esq., S.S.C., W. J. Dundas, Esq., W.S., R. C. Munro Ferguson, Esq., M.P., J. Hope Finlay, Esq., W.S., Professor Neil Kennedy, Advocate, LL.D.

**Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd.**, Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society of England. Hon. Sec., Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

### SEA FISHERIES, UNITED KINGDOM.

The Sea Fisheries of England and Wales are under the control of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (see pp. 4-5). In Scotland the Fishery Board is the authority. Its offices are at Edinburgh. In Ireland the industry is controlled by inspectors under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

The Annual Report on Sea Fisheries in 1905, issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, gave the following figures as to the number of fishermen in the United Kingdom in 1905:

	Regular Fishermen employed.	Fishermen occasionally employed.	Total.
England and Wales	34,318	8,132	42,450
Scotland .. ..	20,064	10,487	39,551
Ireland .. ..	8,744	17,079	25,823
Isle of Man .. ..	637	240	877
Channel Islands ..	530	193	723
Total .. ..	73,293	36,131	109,424

These figures do not include the large number of persons engaged in secondary occupations connected with the fishing industry, such as coopers, packers, curers, net makers, etc.

The number and net tonnage of fishing boats in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1905, were:

	No.	Tonnage.
1st class .. ..	3,283	140,236
2nd „ .. ..	4,202	24,611
3rd „ .. ..	1,556	2,652
	<u>9,131</u>	<u>167,499</u>

In Scotland the figures for 1905 were:

	No.	Tonnage.
Steam Trawlers .. ..	266	11,715
„ Liners and Drifters	209	5,177
Sailing boats and vessels	10,106	119,493
	<u>10,581</u>	<u>136,385</u>

In Ireland the figures for 1904 (the tonnage is not given in the returns) were:

1st class .. ..	379
2nd „ .. ..	2,998
3rd „ .. ..	2,596
Unclassed .. ..	248
	<u>6,221</u>

### The Quantities and Value of Fish landed : England and Wales, 1905.

	cwt.	£
Fish, exclusive of shell fish	11,309,760	7,200,644
Shell fish .. ..	—	302,124
		<u>7,502,768</u>

These figures were thus made up:

	cwt.	£
East Coast .. ..	9,058,534	6,059,414
South „ .. ..	1,030,574	576,047
West „ .. ..	1,220,652	867,307

#### Scotland, 1905.

	cwt.	£
Fish, excluding shell fish ..	7,856,310	2,649,148
Shell fish .. ..	—	70,662
		<u>2,719,810</u>

These figures were thus made up:

	cwt.	£
East Coast .. ..	4,526,187	1,734,001
Orkney and Shetland	2,537,556	651,897
West Coast .. ..	792,567	263,160

#### Ireland, 1904.

	cwt.	£
North Coast .. ..	138,315	44,750
East „ .. ..	172,663	98,406
South „ .. ..	322,787	89,791
West „ .. ..	318,971	111,207

	951,836	344,154
Shell fish .. ..	—	49,476
		<u>393,630</u>

The following figures show the quantities and value of fish of all kinds imported into and exported from the United Kingdom.

Imports, 1905.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwt.	£
Herrings .. ..	602,422	205,530
Other Fresh Fish ..	279,502	416,120
Oysters for Food ..	73,390	64,380
Other Shell Fish ..	78,407	44,496
Cured, Salted, or Canned Fish .. ..	1,157,682	2,493,876
Total .. ..	<u>2,191,403</u>	<u>3,224,402</u>

Exports of British Fish, 1905.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwt.	£
Herrings .. Barrels	2,644,188	3,133,880
Salmon .. Cwts.	6,799	52,050
Pilchards .. Hhds.	31,244	88,165
Fish, unenumerated ..	—	890,765
Total .. ..	—	<u>4,164,869</u>

**Secretaries, Chartered Institute of.** Founded 1891. Royal charter granted 1902. Membership over 3300. Secretaries of public companies, societies, institutions, etc., are eligible as fellows, and assistant secretaries, registrars, or clerks as associates. Examinations for membership—preliminary (educational), intermediate (Associates), and final (Fellows)—are held in June and December. An Employment Register is kept. *Organ, The Secretary*, monthly. Sec., Mr. Russell Day, B.A., LL.M. Offices, 65, London Wall, E.C.



## SERVIA.

### Ruler.

King Peter Karageorgewitch I., who succeeded Alexander I. on the murder of the latter, June 11th, 1903, was b. in 1844, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Servian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obrens. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgewitch and Obrenowitch. On the death of Alexander I., together with his consort, Queen Draga, the officers who perpetrated the murder invited the present King to the throne. King Peter married in '83 a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, Princess Zorka, who died in '90. He has two sons (Prince George, born '87, Prince Alexander, born '88) and a daughter (Princess Helène, born '84), and a brother, Prince Arsenius.

### Government and Army.

The independence of Servia, which was formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, was established by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. The constitution, voted by the National Assembly of 1889, was abrogated by the King in May '94, and an older constitution of '69 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skuptschina and a State Council. The former consists of 130 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years; the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

The three political parties in the country are the Radicals, including the bulk of the peasants, who look to Russia for guidance; the Liberals, consisting chiefly of the town population, who are also Russophil; and the Progressives, who look to Austria for support. A general election took place in June 1906, and 84 Moderate Radicals, 40 Extreme Radicals, 14 Nationalists, 3 Progressives, and 1 Socialist were returned. For local purposes the country is divided into 16 departments and these into 1290 communes.

The military forces consist of the **National Army** and the **Militia** (Opoltschenié). The former is divided into three levies: 1st, men from 20 to 30 years of age, and containing permanent cadres and a reserve; 2nd, men from 31 to 37 years of age; and 3rd, men from 38 to 45 years, with no constituted cadres in peace time. The **Militia** consists of men from 17 to 50 years of age not in the National Army. No substitution or buying off is allowed. The annual contingent is usually about 20,500 conscripts, of whom 6000 are generally unfit for service. The peace effective is difficult to calculate, because, for economic reasons, it is usual to send men down before their proper date for release. The units are strongest in the spring, and from then gradually dwindle away until a company barely consists of more than 10 or 15 men. The army is a species of semi-militia. The strength probably varies between 12,000 and 24,000 men, though the maximum strength is said to be 27,000 officers and men. The war effective, according to official tables, the accuracy of which must be accepted with caution, amounts to 8110 officers, 331,900 men, 420 guns, and 39,070 horses. The number of actual com-

batants would be about 228,000, but a very large proportion are of the 2nd and 3rd levies, with little or no training.

### Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is animals, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals, and animal produce, fruits, etc. The chief imports are cotton, hemp, flax, wool, metals, hides and leather, machinery, haberdashery, etc. There are about 370 miles of railways. The capital is Belgrade, with about 70,000 inhabitants.

Area, 18,630 sq. m.; pop. 2,576,989. Revenue, 1902, £3,111,585; estimated 1906, £3,665,911; expenditure, 1902, £3,050,370; estimated 1906, £3,601,000; public debt, 1906, £18,439,613; imports, 1902, £1,792,830; 1903, £2,329,410; 1904, £2,437,056; exports, 1902, £2,884,946; 1903, £2,398,695; 1904, £2,486,242.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, M. Nikolas Pasitch.—*Public Instruction*, M. Nikolitch.—*War*, General Putnik.—*Public Works*, M. Staukovi.ch.—*Interior*, M. Protitch.—*Finance*, M. Patchu.—*Justice*, Dr. Vessnitch.—*Agriculture and Commerce*, M. Kosta Stojanowitch.

Minister in London, Dr. Militchetch, 17, Nevcrn Square, W.

Consul-General in London, Alexander Tucker, Esq., 17, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W.

British Minister at Belgrade, B. Whitehead, Esq.

British Vice-Consul at Belgrade, Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O.

### History, 1906.

One of the chief events of the year was the settlement of the regicides difficulty. The Gruitch Ministry tried to arrange the matter in April, and failing, resigned, M. Pasitch succeeding as Premier. On May 30th the King signed a decree placing the principal regicides on the retired list, and soon afterwards arrangements were made for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Great Britain. Mr. J. B. Whitehead, the new Minister, was received by the King on Aug. 20th.

The principal other feature of the year was the Convention with Bulgaria (see BULGARIA for details) and the dispute with Austria-Hungary to which it led. Austria-Hungary took umbrage at its terms, and threatened to break off the negotiations then pending for a commercial treaty with Servia, unless various stipulations were complied with. The Hungarian frontier was actually closed against Servian live stock in January. The existing commercial treaty lapsed on Feb. 28th, and negotiations went on until July 7th, when again the frontier was closed and a tariff was begun. Austria-Hungary aimed at getting her products into Servia on favourable terms, and particularly at securing an order for artillery which Servia had to place. The Stojanowitch Cabinet was overthrown on this question in March, and the Pasitch Ministry was not able to arrange it later in the year, when the relations with Austria-Hungary became very strained.

## THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1906.

[1] This article gives an outline of the principal business transacted and legislation accomplished during the first portion of the Parliamentary Session of 1906, from Feb. 13th to Aug. 4th, with the progress of the chief Bills in both Houses during the Autumn Session up to Nov. 30th.

As in previous editions, Military and Naval matters are dealt with under ARMIES and NAVIES in the body of the work, though some allusions to the Parliamentary proceedings regarding them will be found in Part I. of this article.

The Budget proposals are given in the article headed FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (p. 154). See also Finance Act (sect. 35).

Under PARLIAMENT (p. 329) will be found biographical lists of Lords (p. 336) and M.P.s (p. 377), and matters of party policy are referred to under the heading Political Parties (p. 427) in the same article.

For convenience of reference the subjoined article is broken up into numbered sections, and divided into two parts:—

- I., containing the King's Speech, and having reference to a number of miscellaneous matters of interest; and
- II., being devoted to proceedings on Bills and an analysis of some of the principal Acts passed.

### I. KING'S SPEECH AND MISCELLANEOUS.

[2] The 1st session of the 28th Parliament of the United Kingdom and the second of H.M. King Edward VII. was opened by commission on Feb. 13th. The Lord Chancellor read the commission for opening and holding Parliament, afterwards directing the Commons "to proceed to the choice of a Speaker." On Feb. 14th the Right Hon. James William Lowther was presented, and approved by the Lords Commissioners by command of His Majesty.

On Feb. 19th King Edward opened the new Parliament in person. The Message from the Throne, besides the usual references to foreign affairs, announced that responsible government would be established in the Transvaal; that directions had been given that no further licences should be issued for the importation of Chinese coolies; that a constitution granting responsible government would also be framed for the Orange River Colony; that the Colonial Conference had been postponed until the early part of 1907, with the concurrence of the Colonial Governments concerned; that plans were under consideration for improving and effecting economies in the system of government in Ireland, and for introducing into it means for associating the people with the conduct of Irish affairs; that it was His Majesty's wish that the government of the country, in reliance upon the ordinary law, should be carried on, so far as existing circumstances permitted, in a spirit regardful of the wishes and sentiments of the Irish people; that the social and economic conditions of the rural districts in Great Britain required careful consideration; and that inquiries were proceeding as to the means by which a larger number of the population might be attracted to and retained on the soil.

Bills were promised for amending the existing law with regard to Education in England and Wales; for dealing with the law regulating trade disputes, for amending the Workmen's Compensation Acts, for the further equalisation of rates in the Metropolis, and for amending the Unemployed Workmen Act. Attention would also be called to measures dealing with the merchant shipping law, for amending and extending the Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act, for amending the Labourers (Ireland) Act, for checking commercial corruption, for improving the law regarding certain colonial marriages, for abolishing the property qualification required

of county justices in England, and for the prevention of plural voting in Parliamentary elections.

The Address in answer to the Royal Message was moved and seconded in the House of Peers by the Marquis of Northampton and Lord Herschell, and in the Commons by Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Acland.

[3] Aliens Act.—Mr. Trevelyan (March 5th) drew attention to the administration of the Aliens Act, and referred to statements made in the press that the Immigration Boards had exhibited considerable prejudice, if they had not been guilty of actual illegality. Mr. Gladstone replied that hard cases no doubt had occurred, but he was quite sure the Immigration Boards were trying to do their duty. So far as the criminal side of the Act was concerned, the country had already got rid of many notorious pests. In a further reply (12th) Mr. Gladstone said that a communication had been forwarded to all immigration officers directing that immigrants alleging that they are flying from religious or political persecution shall, where any doubt exists as to the truth of the allegation, have the benefit of the doubt, and be allowed to land. Sir W. Evans-Gordon (14th) called attention to the instructions issued by the Home Secretary, and complained that they amounted to a repeal of the main provisions of the Act. In reply, Mr. Gladstone pointed out that he had endeavoured to remedy certain grievances and to prevent great hardships, not considerable in number, but at the same time such as the whole country would resent. Sir E. Carson said he could see no justification for the allegation that the orders and regulations as altered by the Home Secretary were contrary to the actual expressions of the Act.

### [4] Army Subjects.

Introducing the Army Estimates on March 8th, Mr. Haldane said that it had been impossible to effect a saving of more than £17,000 over the estimates of the previous year. He referred to the increase of expenditure in recent years, and attributed it mainly to the additional personnel. He did not profess to be able to put before the House any large or far-reaching plan to effect a reduction. Parliament asked for more efficiency for less money. Before this could be attained, it was necessary to form a clear idea of the purposes for which the Army existed. They accepted the view that the Navy



at its present strength was capable of defending these shores from invasion, and said that as the Army was wanted for oversea service it must be of necessity of high quality, and ought to be of strictly limited dimensions. The size of the force depended upon our foreign relations, which might either necessitate an increase or permit of a substantial reduction. He did not think the striking force could ever be satisfactorily reduced unless provision were made for some power of expansion behind it in this country. He would like to see far more men voluntarily taking upon themselves to acquire the elements of military training in time of peace. Anything like conscription would defeat its own purpose. He touched upon the position of the Volunteers and the Militia, and upon the relations of the War Office with labour, and favoured the university education of officers.

On July 12th Mr. Haldane expounded his scheme of Army reorganisation, which is described in the article on the ARMY, p. 19.

Mr. Arnold-Forster rejoiced at the economy foreshadowed, but regretted the way by which it was to be brought about. If the Government were going to create a new Auxiliary Army, they had better complete its organisation before reducing the Regular Forces. Mr. Balfour said that the chief fault he found with the scheme was that it disclosed no practical scheme for expansion. Surely they ought to supply effective machinery for the expansion of the Army in war, before they proceeded to reduce its regular units.

Lord Roberts (July 10th) called attention to the unpreparedness of the nation for war, and to the necessity for action being taken in accordance with the recommendation of the Elgin Commission, which declared that the true lesson of the Boer War was that no military system could be considered satisfactory which did not contain powers of expansion outside the limit of the regular forces of the Crown, whatever the limit might be. He declared that the military forces of the Crown must be constituted, organised, and trained in such a way as would ensure their being able to take their full share in the defence of the Empire. Our predominance at sea, he said, was chiefly the result of military events on the Continent, besides which we had never fought without allies. It seemed to him that, with few exceptions, not the slightest attention was given to the question whether our military forces were fit to carry out their duties. The lessons of the late war seemed to have been forgotten, and the danger of unpreparedness was not recognised. Seven years had passed since the war broke out, but the experience had borne no fruit. He impressed upon the House the necessity of being prepared for any great national emergency, and therefore advocated a strong reserve in readiness to give their services to that event. Lord Milner censured the policy of brushing aside the whole question by setting up the bogey of conscription. No proper definition of conscription had yet been afforded, but if it meant that it was one of the primary duties of citizenship to defend the Empire, and that it was a corollary of that duty that the citizen should be trained, then he was in favour of it. In conclusion Lord Milner depicted the great physical and other advantages which had resulted in Germany from universal compulsory military service.

[5] China and Tibet.—Lord Fitzmaurice

(May 1st) announced that China had given its adhesion to the Convention established with Tibet in 1904.

### [6] Chinese Labour.

See Transvaal, p. 63.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (Feb. 19th) replying to a question by Mr. Chamberlain as to the Government's intentions regarding Chinese Labour, said there was no doubt that the conditions imposed under the Ordinances were servile and either cruel or such as might lead to cruelty. The question of the employment of Chinese labour was to be decided by the Colony itself when it had received full responsible government. In the Debate on the Address, Mr. Forster (Feb. 22nd) moved an amendment: "But we humbly regret that your Majesty's Ministers should have brought the reputation of this country into contempt by describing the employment of Chinese indentured labour as slavery, whilst it is manifest from the tenour of your Majesty's gracious Speech that they are contemplating no effectual method for bringing it to an end." He complained of Ministers applying the expression "slavery" to the conditions under which the coolies worked, and denied that it was a correct description. If the Government really believed that the conditions amounted to slavery, they should deal with the matter at once. Mr. Churchill said that the indenture system could not, in the opinion of the Government, be classified as slavery, in the extreme acceptance of the word, without some risk of terminological inexactitude, but it should not be readily assumed that the contract was a proper one. The Government could not suddenly deport the coolies without bringing about a collapse in the Transvaal. Under the new system introduced by the Government any coolie who wished to leave would be provided with the necessary funds out of the British Exchequer. Lord R. Cecil asked how the Government could excuse themselves for not instantly withdrawing the Ordinance and repatriating the Chinese if the representations made throughout the country as to the effect of the Ordinance were justifiable. Mr. Birrell defended the literature issued by the Liberal Publication Department on the question of Chinese Labour. On the resumption of the debate, Mr. Asquith (Feb. 23rd) claimed that he had never called the system slavery, although he was unconquerably opposed to it. It was their intention that the Transvaal should have responsible government in the fullest sense of the term, and it would be left to that country to decide whether or not it would retain Chinese labour. The home Government would reserve the right to consider the conditions under which such labour should be continued, and any legislation corresponding with the present Ordinance and inconsistent with British traditions would unquestionably be vetoed. The amendment was negatived by 416 to 91, majority 325.

On the report of the vote on account of the Civil Service Estimates, Major Seely (Mar. 14th) called attention to the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1904, and complained that the British Consuls were assisting in the Chinese labour traffic. Mr. Churchill explained that the Consular officers had delegated their authority in the supervision of the contracts to the emigration agents of the Transvaal Government, and it

was intended to instruct these Consular officers to resume their authority in the matter, and not to further exercise it. Thus the whole Chinese Ordinance would be instantly put out of gear. Whether it would again be revived depended upon the Transvaal Assembly. **Sir Edward Grey** was of opinion that the only right and dignified position for the Imperial Government to assume was that the Imperial diplomatic machinery should not be allowed to be used in any part of the Empire for an improper purpose.

**Mr. Churchill** (June 9th), replying to criticisms from both sides of the House on the question of the Government's policy in regard to the Chinese, denied that there was any basis for the suggestion that the Government had departed from the policy which was accepted by Parliament with an overwhelming majority at the beginning of the Session. Regarding the question of repatriation, he was not prepared to admit that that policy was a failure because only twelve coolies had applied to be returned; but it was impossible to resist the conclusion that there was no general desire on the part of the coolies to leave their work and return to China. The Government would trust to a freely constituted Transvaal Legislature to deal with the matter, and if it could be shown by experiment that the mines could be worked by Kaffirs with a considerable proportion of white labour, he believed the Transvaal Legislature would put an end to Chinese indentured labour. For flogging of Chinese Coolies see under **Milner, Lord** [15].

[7] **Colonial Conference.** **Mr. Churchill** (May 7th), replying to **Mr. Lonsdale**, said that the next Colonial Conference would meet on April 15th, 1907.

[8] **Compulsory Vaccination.** **Mr. Lupton** (April 25th) moved, and **Mr. J. M. Robertson** seconded, "That, in the opinion of this House, vaccination ought no longer to be obligatory on those who regard it as useless or dangerous." **Mr. Burns** said that the difficulty with regard to the exemption from vaccination of the children of conscientious objectors was mainly administrative, there being a lack of uniformity in the administration of the law. He was considering what alteration should be made in existing procedure for securing certificates of exemption, and there would be an inquiry into the present statutory law. The motion was by leave withdrawn.

[9] **Female Suffrage.** **Mr. K. Hardie** (April 25th) moved, and **Mr. E. Wason** seconded, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that sex should cease to be a bar to the exercise of the Parliamentary franchise." **Mr. Long** was of opinion that no argument had been advanced to justify so great a change in the political system. **Mr. Gladstone** said he should vote for the motion. **Mr. Evans** was opposing the motion when a disturbance took place in the ladies' gallery, and the Speaker ordered the gallery to be cleared. On the resumption of the discussion, **Mr. Evans** was speaking when the debate stood adjourned.

See separate article, **WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.**

#### [10] **Fiscal Question.**

**Sir J. Kitson** (March 12th) moved, "That this House, recognising that in the recent General Election the people of the United Kingdom have demonstrated their unqualified fidelity to the principles and practice of free trade, deems it right to record its determination to resist

any proposal, whether by way of taxation upon foreign corn or of the creation of a general tariff upon foreign goods, to create in this country a system of protection." **Mr. Balfour** said the motion was a vote of censure on the Opposition, with which the Government had deliberately associated themselves. He reminded them that there were at the present time two import taxes not actually balanced by any excise—the tobacco and the cocoa duties. Did the Government intend to modify that system? He then referred to protection in its technical sense, and asked if the resolution was intended to cover the question of protection of labour, and to abolish the duties which were considered protective in India. **Mr. Chamberlain** endorsed the view that the resolution was intended as a vote of censure. Was it a declaration against protection in any form, or against a particular form of protection? He asked for an answer from the Government, and no answer being given he moved the adjournment of the debate. **Mr. Dalziel** having spoken, **Mr. Balfour** claimed that the House could not reasonably discuss the resolution without knowing the interpretation which the Government put upon it. **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** said the two principal courses of policy, the establishment of a general tariff and the taxation of foreign corn, had been selected because they were the main features of the policy urged during the General Election. He had no direct answer to give to the points raised: they were utterly futile, nonsensical, and misleading. The motion for the adjournment was negatived by 405 to 115. **Mr. Lloyd-George** charged the Opposition with not being prepared to suggest any definite and clear scheme. **Sir E. Clarke** said that the returns at the General Election constituted, in his opinion, an emphatic and final decision against a tax on corn and meat. **Mr. Stuart-Wortley** (March 13th) moved an amendment to omit the words "recognising that in the recent General Election the people of the United Kingdom have demonstrated their unqualified fidelity to the principles and practice of free trade," which was negatived by 445 votes to 118—majority 327. **Mr. Wyndham** then moved an amendment to omit all the words after the word "proposal," and to insert the words "involving artificial protection against legitimate competition, but, with that reservation, is prepared to consider any scheme framed to secure more equal terms of competition for British trade and closer commercial union with the colonies, or for purposes of revenue." **Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman** then moved the closure, which was carried by 471 to 123—majority 348; and on the main question being put it was carried by 474 to 98—majority 376.

#### [11] **Irish Affairs.**

In the debate on the Address, **Colonel Sanderson** moved the following amendment: "But we humbly represent to your Majesty that large numbers of your Majesty's loyal subjects in Ireland view with alarm the statement that your Majesty's Ministers have under consideration proposals to effect changes in the system of government in Ireland, believing that your Majesty's present advisers by their past declarations have committed themselves to a policy which will endanger the liberties and property of the loyalist minority, promote discord and civil strife, and impair the integrity of the United Kingdom." **Mr. Bryce** said there



wss nothing in the reference in the Speech to which loyalists in Ireland could take exception. The name of **Home Rule** had no terrors for him: he was a Home Ruler before 1886, and he had not departed in the smallest degree from the principles laid down by Mr. Gladstone in that year and in 1893. Therefore he approached the subject with a conviction that a material change was necessary in the government of Ireland. He believed the policy of the Government would be to the advantage of Great Britain no less than to Ireland. **Mr. Long** claimed that they were entitled to know whether the Government intended to adopt a policy of Home Rule by instalments. The amendment was negatived by 406 to 88, majority 318.

On the motion for the adjournment for Easter, **Mr. Long** (April 11th) raised the question of the determination of the engagement of five temporary assistant Land Commissioners and the appointment in their places of other commissioners, and claimed that the Irish Executive had acted arbitrarily, unjustly, and cruelly. **Mr. J. Redmond** also found fault with the action of the Executive because they had not taken advantage of the opportunity to remove from the Land Commission the adherents of the landlords with whom it was packed, and to appoint in their places men who would have acted fairly between landlord and tenant. **Mr. Bryce** justified the appointment, and said that among the new candidates there were some with considerably better qualifications than were possessed by their predecessors. **Mr. Redmond** (May 3rd) complained that when the Chief Secretary was appointed, twenty-seven officials of the Land Commission were nearing the end of their term of office and ought not to have been reappointed. He called upon the Government to make up now for the delay that had occurred. **Mr. Bryce** justified the reappointment on the ground of competency. Special inspectors had been selected to deal with the evicted tenants problem, and he believed that it would now be possible to accelerate matters with regard to land purchase. With respect to the relief of evicted tenants, the old regulations had been cancelled by the present Government, thereby accelerating the Estates Commissioners' work. The question of the restoration of evicted tenants would, he hoped, be settled satisfactorily shortly.

**Mr. Redmond** (May 1st) called attention to the question of taxation in Ireland, and reminded the Government that the findings of the Financial Relations Commission, which were to the effect that Ireland had been overtaxed, were accepted by the Liberal party generally, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in particular. He maintained that while Ireland still bore an excessive share of the burdens of the Empire, the relief it would get under the Budget would be almost inappreciable. **Mr. Asquith** promised that in educational matters particularly, where, he thought, Ireland had a real grievance, Irish funds should not be unduly encroached upon. The Government also meant to inquire how far it was possible to readjust, on a fairer basis, the unsatisfactory and inequitable financial relations between the two countries. **Mr. Dillon**, on behalf of the Nationalists, said they were perfectly willing to give the Chancellor of the Exchequer time to consider the matter.

[12] Local Option.—**Mr. Ieif Jones** (April 10th)

moved "That this House notes with satisfaction the successful working of the local option laws in the Colonies, and approves the principle on which these laws are based—namely, that the people ought to possess the power through a vote of the local electors to protect themselves against the admitted evils of the liquor traffic." **Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman** said he had always been a supporter of the principle that in regard to the creation of new licences or retaining old licences in a locality, the people in that locality ought to have the controlling power; but whether that power should be given to a simple majority on an open vote, or whether it should be given to an elected body, was a question which would have to be considered carefully. The motion was carried by 271 to 44—majority 227.

[13] Local Taxation.—**The Earl of Denbigh** (May 8th) called attention to the present system of local taxation, whereby the greater part of the accumulated wealth of the country contributes comparatively little to local charges, and to the system of compounding, whereby a large number of those who elect the local authorities are insufficiently informed as to their share in the growing burdens imposed upon ratepayers. **Lord Lansdowne** said that the Opposition regarded the question not as a party one, but as one concerning very closely the welfare of the people. **The Marquis of Ripon** said the whole question was under the consideration of the Government.

[14] Macedonia.—**Mr. Lynch** (May 23rd) moved: "That this House considers that further reforms are urgently required in Macedonia in the interest alike of the Christian and Mahomedan population, and is prepared to support His Majesty's Government in taking whatever steps are necessary to secure that end." **Sir Edward Grey** said it was not a matter in which this country could separate itself from the other Powers, however strong their views were as to larger reforms. The Government would, however, do what they could to get the Powers to join them in improving the state of affairs, and would carry on the policy of Lord Lansdowne as strenuously as they could. The motion was agreed to. **Lord Newton** (July 10th) asked whether any representations had been addressed to the Greek Government with reference to recent incursions of Greek bands into Macedonia. **Lord Fitzmaurice** said that the action of these bands was one of the greatest sources of difficulty with which the Powers had to deal. On July 3rd a joint verbal representation was made to the Greek Foreign Minister by the representatives of the six Powers at Athens, and it was hoped that the Greek Government would spare no efforts in putting an end to this dangerous condition of affairs.

[15] *Milner, Lord.*

**Mr. Byles** (March 21st) moved: "That this House expresses its disapproval of the conduct of Lord Milner as High Commissioner of South Africa and Governor of the Transvaal, in authorising the flogging of Chinese labourers in breach of the law, in violation of treaty obligations, and without the knowledge or sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies." **Mr. Chamberlain** claimed that to condemn the late High Commissioner for this error, which he had frankly acknowledged, and for which he had expressed regret,

would be most ungenerous. He ridiculed the notion that Lord Milner deserved censure. Mr. Churchill said that there was no dispute about the facts, but questioned the utility of placing a formal censure of Lord Milner on the journals of the House. The Government had reason to believe that the motion, if accepted, would aggravate social and racial animosity in the colony, and would not secure in return any substantial advantage. He moved, as an amendment, "That this House, while recording its condemnation of the flogging of Chinese coolies in breach of the law, desires, in the interests of peace and conciliation in South Africa, to refrain from passing censure upon individuals." The original motion was negatived without a division, and the amendment was carried by 355 to 135.

In the House of Lords, on March 29th, Viscount Halifax moved: "That this House desires to place on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by Lord Milner in South Africa to the Crown and the Empire." The Earl of Elgin, in moving "the previous question," said that it was impossible to discuss the motion without going into the question of the policy of the late Government." Earl Roberts said that Lord Milner had undergone an ordeal which would have broken down many men. The Marquis of Ripon said that the motion would render the duties of the Colonial Secretary more difficult than they were now. The "previous question" was negatived by 170 to 35, and the motion was agreed to without further division.

#### [16] Navy Matters.

The Estimates for 1906-7 amounted to £31,869,500, as compared with £33,389,500 for 1905-6. Mr. E. Robertson (March 1st) asked the House to recollect that these were Estimates prepared during the existence of the last Government, and that a new naval policy had already been initiated when the change of Government took place. The Sea Lords who were on the Board of Admiralty last year were still in the Department. His Majesty's Government had accepted the Estimates of their predecessors, but a few changes had been made in matters of detail. See p. 310.

On the vote for ship-building, etc. (July 27th) Mr. Robertson made a statement regarding the intentions of the Government. Under the new programme of the last Government, embodied in the 1906 Estimates, it was proposed to begin building 4 armoured vessels of the *Dreadnought* type, 5 ocean-going destroyers, 12 coastal destroyers, and 12 submarines. To this programme the Admiralty had given the most anxious consideration during the five months which had elapsed since the subject was first brought before the House, and it had decided unanimously that the programme could be modified with safety. Accordingly, 3 *Dreadnoughts* were to be laid down instead of 4, 2 ocean-going destroyers instead of 5, and 8 submarines instead of 12. The total pecuniary liability involved in the original new programme was about £9,300,000. Under the revised programme it would be £6,800,000. There would thus be a saving of £2,500,000. Referring to the coming International Conference at The Hague, and to the movement in favour of a reduction of armaments, he declared the prospect justified his lifting the veil to some extent, and disclosing the intentions of

the Admiralty in 1907-8. In the Estimates for that year the provision for new shipbuilding would be limited to two armoured ships, it being understood, however, that more armoured vessels could be laid down if the Hague proposals for reduction of armaments proved abortive. The amount taken for the armoured ships in 1907-8 would be limited to a small sum. This would prevent their being begun till late in the financial year, so the good faith of the British Government, and its desire to bring about a reduction of naval armaments, would be emphasised. He assured the Committee that the Board of Admiralty was satisfied that these modifications of the programme could be carried out without impairing the naval supremacy of the country. He laid stress on the fact that this revision of the original programme was recommended by his naval colleagues at the Admiralty, who were the authors of the original programme. He also said there was reason to believe that there had not been such progress with foreign naval programmes as the Admiralty expected when its first proposals were made.

[17] Old Age Pensions.—Replying to Mr. Bottomley (Feb. 26th) Mr. Asquith said that the number of persons above 65 years of age enumerated in the 1901 census was 2,018,716, and to provide them with a pension of 5s. a week, over £26,225,000 would be required. Mr. O'Grady (March 14th) moved: "That, in the opinion of this House, a measure is urgently needed in order that out of funds provided by taxation provision can be made for the payment of a pension to all the aged subjects of His Majesty in the United Kingdom." Mr. Asquith expressed his sympathy with the purport of the motion, and regretted that he was not at present in a position to provide the necessary funds. Mr. Burns was of opinion that the fairest scheme would be one of allowing every one 5s. a week at 60 years of age, but this would be the costliest. The cheaper plan would be to exclude those who already received Army, Navy, Civil Service and municipal pensions. The time for action had arrived, and it was the intention of the Government to do something in the matter if they had the means and the opportunity. The motion was agreed to.

[18] Payment of Members.—Mr. W. H. Lever moved (March 7th): "That, in the opinion of this House, the time has now arrived when it is urgently required, in order to give to every constituency an equal, free, and unhampered selection of Parliamentary representatives, that all Members of Parliament should be paid by the State a sum at the rate of £300 per annum." The Prime Minister said the Government was in accord with the principle of the motion, but it did not follow that it was on all occasions opportune to carry it into effect. He had neither the time nor the money to carry out the proposal, and the policy upon which the Government had taken office was that of retrenchment. The resolution was carried by 348 to 110.

#### [19] South African Affairs.

Mr. J. R. Macdonald (April 2nd) moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to the way in which martial law in Natal was being applied, and the imminent dangers to the native subjects of the Crown involved in its administration. He complained that the Court which had condemned the twelve Natal natives accused of murder (see NATAL, p. 62) was



composed exclusively of militiamen, and was therefore likely to be biased. The natives might have been tried in the civil courts. **Mr. Churchill** replied that the policy of the Government throughout the Natal troubles had been to trust and support the Colonial Governor. If they had been informed from day to day of the discussion which was in progress between **Sir H. McCallum** and his Ministers, they would never have reached the position they so abruptly reached on March 28th, when the telegram announcing the impending execution of the natives was received. The further communications from the colony having satisfied the Government that the trial was fair, they told the Governor of Natal that the matter would have to be settled locally. The resignation of the Natal Government had in it an element of precipitancy, and the policy of the British Government had not been affected by that resignation. The debate was adjourned at midnight.

**Sir G. Parker** (April 11th) raised the question of land settlement in South Africa, and suggested that the £3,000,000 already allocated to land settlement should be kept for that purpose in perpetuity. He also suggested the reserving of Crown land when constitutional government was given. **Mr. Churchill** could not agree with the suggestion for reserving Crown lands, and said the Government was fully alive to the importance of the question of land settlement generally. **Sir J. Dickson-Poynder** (June 8th) urged the Government to deal vigorously with the question of land settlement, and emphasised the importance of cultivating the large tracts of waste lands. In reply, **Mr. Churchill** said they would all like to see a large tenant-farmer proprietary in South Africa, and a population with interests based on more stable foundations than gold mines and speculative finance. Up to the present only 1300 persons had been settled in the new colonies since the war, at a cost of £2,400,000, or about £1800 per settler. The credit of the two colonies was behind the £3,000,000 set apart for land settlement, and therefore the subject could not altogether be removed from their purview. Any arbitrary action on the part of this country might easily provoke antagonism. He did not think that any advantage would be gained by committing the Government to a policy of land settlement which might be reversed by the action of the local authority. As to the Transvaal Constitution and War Contribution, see TRANSVAAL, p. 63.

[20] **Sugar Convention.**—**Mr. A. H. Scott** (March 27th) moved: "That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to withdraw from the Sugar Convention." **Mr. Mitchell-Thomson** appealed to the Government to entreat the hon. member not to persist in his motion at the present time, and not to place a bar against the prosperity and future hope of the West Indies. **Sir J. Dickson-Poynder** moved as an amendment: "That, inasmuch as the Brussels Convention is binding on the contracting parties for a period of five years, and as any notice on behalf of a contracting State to withdraw is subject to twelve months' notice, to be given in Sept. 1907, it is inexpedient for this House to announce any decision at this moment." **Mr. Lloyd-George** said that to announce now that we intended to withdraw from the Convention would needlessly embarrass our delegates under the Convention. The fluctuations in the price of sugar had been

considerable since the Convention was signed, and the price did not go down with good harvests. He denied that the West Indies had derived any advantage from the Convention. He appealed to the mover and seconder of the motion to be satisfied with having called attention to the subject. The motion and the amendment were withdrawn.

[21] **Unemployed Workmen.**—In Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, **Mr. Burns** (July 19th) explained the steps which the Government proposed taking to grapple with the problem of unemployment the following winter. They had decided to make a grant out of the Consolidated Fund not exceeding £200,000, which would be distributed among existing Distress Committees. He estimated that with this grant and other sums that might be raised by rates and voluntary contributions, there would be £300,000 or perhaps £400,000 available for the winter. The Government would, to a large extent, rely on legislation ameliorating the social condition of the poor for the final solution of the problem. The Government were considering legislation for the extension of small holdings and allotments. In the East of London the difficulty was always great on account of the casual nature of dock labour. The Government proposals were interim proposals, pending the social measures of reform which would be submitted to Parliament in the course of the next few years.

[22] **Yarmouth Election Petition.**—**Mr. MacNeill** (July 6th) moved: "That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to consider the report of the proceedings on the trial of the election petition for Yarmouth, and the complaints that have been made of the partisan and political character of the conduct during the trial of that petition of **Mr. Justice Grantham**." The Attorney-General opposed the motion. He questioned whether the charge of partiality had been established, and he did not believe that the utterances of the learned judge had affected the ultimate decision. He regarded the conduct of the judge as most unfortunate. **Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman** said that censure had now been passed on the judge's language and action, and he thought that that should suffice. The motion was withdrawn.

## II. ACTS AND BILLS.

[23] Subjoined is a list of the public Acts passed during the session of 1906, up to the end of November:—

- Alkali, etc., Works Regulation (ch. 14).
- Appropriation (ch. 26).
- Army (Annual) (ch. 2).
- Bills of Exchange (Crossed Cheques) (ch. 17).
- Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) (ch. 23).
- Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister) (ch. 30).
- Consolidation Fund (No. 1) (ch. 1).
- Crown Lands (ch. 28).
- Deanery of Manchester (ch. 19).
- Dogs (ch. 32).
- Education of Defective Children (Scotland) (ch. 10).
- Extradition (ch. 15).
- Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths Inquiry (Scotland) (ch. 35).
- Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (ch. 27).
- Finance (ch. 8).
- Ground Game (Amendment) (ch. 21).
- Indian Railways Act Amendment (ch. 9).

Isle of Man (Customs) (ch. 18).  
 Justices of the Peace (ch. 16).  
 Labourers (Ireland) (ch. 37).  
 Local Authorities (Treasury Powers) (ch. 33).  
 Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, Amendment (ch. 31).  
 Marriage with Foreigners.  
 Metropolitan Police Commission (ch. 6).  
 Municipal Corporations (Amendment) (ch. 12).  
 Musical Copyright (ch. 36).  
 Open Spaces (ch. 25).  
 Post Office (Literature for the Blind) (ch. 22).  
 Post Office (Money Orders) (ch. 4).  
 Police (Superannuation) (ch. 7).  
 Prevention of Corruption (ch. 34).  
 Public Works Loans (ch. 29).  
 Reserve Forces (ch. 11).  
 Revenue (ch. 20).  
 Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Act.  
 Seaman's and Soldier's False Characters (ch. 5).  
 Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) (ch. 3).  
 Solicitors (ch. 24).  
 Statute Law Revision (Scotland) (ch. 38).  
 Wireless Telegraphy (ch. 13).

The above list does not include the local acts passed.

The measures which were either introduced or afforded facilities by the Government have an asterisk prefixed to their titles (\*).

Where a bill was withdrawn or dropped it is so stated.

The date on which the royal assent was signified is accompanied by the letters r.a.; and the day on which the Act came or is to come into operation is also given, though in the absence of such intimation it must be understood to have commenced immediately after receiving royal assent.

The letter "A" signifies that the proceedings on a measure were adjourned to the Autumn Session, and that the measure had not again come before the House up to the end of November.

[24] **Aliens Bill**, to amend the Aliens Act, 1905, presented by Mr. O'Grady (March 21st), the object being to prevent foreign labour being brought into the United Kingdom under contract to take the place of workmen during a trade dispute. The bill passed through the Commons, and was read a third time May 8th. In the Lords, on second reading, Viscount Ridley moved the rejection of the measure, on the ground that they had a right to know the views of the Government concerning it. Earl Beauchamp said the Government did not propose to take part on the one side or on the other. The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that if the Government would make themselves responsible for the bill it might be allowed to pass this stage with a view to further consideration, but if not there was no other course than to reject it. The motion for the second reading was negatived by 96 to 24 (May 17th). In the Commons (May 17th) Mr. Keir Hardie asked what action, if any, the Government intended to take in connection with the rejection of the measure in another place. Mr. Whitely said it was a private member's bill, and it was not the business or the custom of the Government to take up such a bill as a Government measure in another place.

[25] \* **Army (Annual) Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 2—r.a. March 30th) makes the usual provision during twelve months for the discipline and regulation of the Army. On the motion for second reading, Mr. Haldane said that, with

the full assent of the Army Council, flogging would be abolished in the Army.

[26] \* **Census of Production Bill**.—Mr. Lloyd-George (May 16th), in asking leave to introduce the bill under the ten-minutes rule, said that no trustworthy statistics respecting the home trade of the country were in existence. Consequently those engaged in recent controversy had been considerably handicapped, and there had been random conjectures, more or less biassed, on both sides. If trade was going back, or was at a standstill, the sooner it was known the better. The census proposed would be taken in 1908, under the supervision of the Board of Trade. Particulars would be demanded in regard to output, materials used, the days and hours of employment, the wages of employes, the plant and machinery, and other matters. The census would be compulsory. The question as to whether the census should be quinquennial or biennial could be decided afterwards. The particulars divulged by manufacturers would be kept secret. Mr. Chamberlain said he would support the measure. Whatever their differences of opinion on the subject of fiscal reform might be, they all wanted correct statistics. Bill read second time Aug. 1st, committed to Standing Committee on Trade Aug. 2nd. Reported with amendments Nov. 8th.

[27] **Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister) Act**, 1906 (6 Edw. VII., ch. 30—r.a. Aug. 4th), presented by Lord Elgin, declares that where a man has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, married his deceased wife's sister, and at the date of the marriage each of the parties was domiciled in a part of the British possessions in which at that date such a marriage was legal, the marriage if legal in other respects shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been legal for all purposes, including the right of succession to real property and to honours and dignities, within the United Kingdom, unless either party to the marriage has subsequently, during the life of the other, but before the passing of this Act, lawfully married another.

[28] \* **Criminal Appeal Bill**, to amend the law respecting appeals in criminal cases. Presented by the Lord Chancellor (March 22nd). In moving the second reading (27th) the Lord Chancellor said that the effect of the bill would be to allow an unrestricted right of appeal on all points to a Court of Criminal Appeal, which would have authority to entertain appeals on all questions of law, of fact, and of sentence. On the motion to go into committee, the Lord Chancellor defended the provisions of the measure generally, but was prepared to accept the amendment of Viscount Cross that an appeal should be allowed only when the judge at the trial or the Court of Criminal Appeal thought there ought to be an appeal. The bill, with further amendments, was read a third time (July 12th) and sent to the Commons. Read a first time July 18th. (A.)

[29] \* **Dangerous Performances Bill**, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the employment of girls, boys, or women in dangerous performances. Presented by Mr. H. Samuel (June 25th). The order for second reading was read and discharged, and the bill was withdrawn, July 25th.

[30] \* **Dogs Act**, 1906 (6 Edw. VII., ch. 32—r.a. Aug. 4th) amends the law relating to dogs, making the owner of a dog liable in damages



for injury done to any cattle by that dog. It also gives power to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to make orders concerning the wearing of collars by dogs and preventing dogs from straying. Further, where a police officer has reason to believe that any dog is a stray, he may seize the dog and detain it until the owner has claimed it and paid all expenses incurred by its detention. Where the address of the owner of the dog is known, the chief officer of police shall serve on the owner a notice stating that the dog has been seized and will be liable to be sold or destroyed if not claimed within seven clear days after the service of notice. Any person taking possession of a stray dog shall either return the dog to its owner or give notice to the police. This Act comes into operation on Jan. 1st, 1907.

### [31] THE EDUCATION BILL.

#### I. THE BILL IN THE COMMONS.

\* Education (England and Wales) Bill, to make further provision with respect to education in England and Wales. Mr. Birrell (April 9th), in moving for leave to introduce this bill, said that Clause 1 provided that on and after Jan. 1st, 1908, no school would be recognised as a public elementary school unless it was a school provided by the local education authority; therefore no elementary school would receive a penny of public money, either from rates or taxes, unless it became a provided school within the meaning of the Education Act. Voluntary schools receiving rates and grants would at once become provided schools, and consequently would receive the same kind of religious instruction as was now given in the provided schools. No catechism or distinctive religious formularies would be taught, and they would be subject to the conscience clause. Simple religious exercises and simple biblical instruction would be given. The appointment of teachers would be in the hands of the local educational authorities, and religious tests would disappear. Clause 2 authorised local education authorities, for the purpose of continuing any existing voluntary school as a provided school, to make, with the consent of the Board of Education, any arrangement they thought fit with the owner of the schoolhouse for having such use of it as was required for carrying it on as a public elementary school. This, he explained, was subject to the condition that the educational authority must, during the continuance of the agreement, assume the whole responsibility of maintaining the fabric. There was to be no contracting out of public control or out of the obligation to maintain the fabric, and the owners were to have exclusive possession in the evenings and on Saturdays and Sundays. Clause 3 provided that if the affording of facilities under this section had been made a condition of any arrangement for the use by the local educational authority of the schoolhouse of a transferred voluntary school, that authority should afford those facilities by enabling children whose parents wished them to receive religious instruction of that special character to receive that instruction on not more than two mornings a week, and that no part of the expenses of giving religious instruction of a special character should be paid by the local educational authority. The bill also provided that no parent was to be under any obligation to cause his child to attend in the schoolhouse

except during the hours for exclusively secular instruction. The teachers on the regular staff would not give denominational teaching; it would be given by the teachers of the body desiring it. The local educational authority would in populous places have the power to grant extended opportunities for denominational teaching. With regard to facilities for religious instruction of a special character, these were to be supplied in any transferred voluntary school in an urban area, on condition that the parents of at least three-fourths of the children in the school wished for such instruction. As to the non provided schools which did not come to terms with the local authorities, he said that those which were privately owned and those which were held on trusts admitting of a non-educational use could either be kept open without assistance of public funds or could be closed. But schools which were dedicated in perpetuity to educational purposes and were under the law affecting charities would either be kept open or appropriated to such uses as the law might decide, for which purpose a commission of three persons would be appointed. There was a clause in the bill for exempting teachers from giving religious instruction, and another which ensured that when schools were transferred their occupation was to continue. With regard to finance, he said that in addition to the existing grants there would be a further annual grant of £1,000,000, which would be distributed in aid of the local education rate, and would probably be in excess of the additional charges thrown upon the local authorities. Other provisions of the bill dealt with educational endowments, various administrative reforms, including a power of devolution, and special provisions regarding a council for Wales. He also said that a consolidation measure had been prepared, and would, he hoped, be referred to a Select Committee. The bill was presented and read a first time (April 9th). On the second reading, Mr. Wyndham (May 7th) moved its rejection. Replying on the debate, Mr. Birrell justified the first clause, and said the Government expected that denominational teaching would be given in future in Church schools on two days a week. The strongest criticisms which had been levelled against the bill had been directed for the most part against the very clauses which were meant to prevent hardship. The bill neither sanctioned a new religion nor did the County Council syllabuses for religious instruction contain novel elements. Examining the alternatives to the Government scheme, he said that the people did not want and would not pay for pandenominationalism. He doubted whether a merely secular system was practicable. With regard to the four-fifths clause, it was to be real and not illusory, and was confined to urban areas because the bill was meant to be a charter of freedom for the village Nonconformist. The amendment was negatived by 410 to 204, and the bill read a second time (May 10th).

On the order for going into Committee, Mr. Stuart Wortley (May 21st) moved an instruction to the Committee to make a separate bill of Part IV. (Council for Wales), which was negatived by 388 to 102. Mr. S. Roberts moved an instruction to the Committee to divide the bill into two parts, one dealing with elementary education and the other with endowments and other educational purposes. The instruction was supported by Sir W. Anson, Lord R.

Cecil, Mr. Balfour and others, and was opposed by Mr. Birrell and Mr. Dillon. The instruction was rejected by 353 to 107. Ten other instructions were ruled out of order, and the House went into Committee.

#### In Committee in the Commons.

Sir H. Craik (May 22nd) moved an amendment the object of which was to provide that a school, although it might withdraw itself from the local education authority, dispensing at the same time with rate aid, might preserve its independence and yet be eligible for Parliamentary grants, so long as it was approved by the Board of Education, and shown to be doing efficient work and complying with the conditions attached to the Parliamentary grant. Mr. Birrell could not accept the proposal, which would have the effect of setting up two kinds of schools, and Mr. Balfour could not support it in the absence of suggested machinery to attain the object in view. The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. Maddison then moved an amendment to add to Clause I. ("On and after January 1st, 1908, a school shall not be recognised as a public elementary school unless it is a school provided by the local education authority")—"and unless provision is made that religious instruction shall not be given therein during school hours nor at the public expense." Mr. Lough said that the Government could not agree that the amendment was the only method of securing full public control and the absence of religious tests. Mr. Chamberlain moved an amendment to the amendment to omit the words "during school hours nor." If his amendment were carried he should vote for the original amendment as amended. If his amendment were rejected, he should vote against the amendment, on the ground that there would then be no security for religious education. Mr. Birrell considered that the amendment would deal a heavy blow at the religious instruction of the children, while the amendment to the amendment might have the effect of bringing children under sectarian influences of which their parents disapproved. The amendment to the amendment was negatived by 367 to 172, and the amendment was then rejected by 477 to 63.

An amendment moved by Sir W. Anson to add the following clause: "And unless provision is made, by by-law or otherwise, for the religious instruction during school hours of the children attending the school, in accordance, as far as possible, with the wishes of their parents, whether such instruction be or be not permitted under section 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870," was described by Mr. Birrell as pan-denominational, and he considered that the difficulties it would raise would be insuperable. The amendment was negatived by 367 to 176. After further discussion, Mr. Asquith moved the closure, which was carried by 358 to 109. Clause I. was then carried by 365 to 162. (May 28th).

On Clause II.—arrangements with respect to schoolhouses of existing voluntary schools—Major Seely (June 12th) moved an amendment to the effect that the owners of voluntary schools should have a right of appeal to the Board of Education against the decisions of local authorities who should, without good and sufficient reason, refuse to arrange for the

continuance of the schools. Dr. Macnamara said he was not prejudiced against denominational schools as such, but he objected to compelling any local authority to take over ill-adapted buildings. Mr. Birrell assured the Committee that he was prepared to consider the amendment, but if local authorities were to be compelled to acquire the voluntary schools, a corresponding obligation ought to be thrown on the owners to transfer them when that was thought desirable. He announced that a new clause or amendment bearing on the subject would be brought up at the report stage. After further discussion, the amendment was negatived by 330 to 104.

Mr. Lough (June 19th), on behalf of Mr. Birrell, moved a new subsection to Clause II.: "Nothing in this section shall prevent the granting or requiring of facilities for special religious instruction in accordance with this Act, or prevent a local education authority, as a condition of an arrangement made under this section with respect to the use of the school-house of an existing voluntary school, from giving an undertaking to give religious instruction which does not conflict with section 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in the school." This was agreed to, and Clause II. as amended was carried by 424 to 109 (June 19th).

On Clause III.—ordinary facilities for special religious instruction—Mr. Birrell (June 20th) stated that the Government would be willing, when Clause VI. was reached, to consider the proposal that the children should be required to attend the school during the hours for religious teaching. An amendment on the subject would probably be moved by the Government. Mr. Balfour welcomed the concession with regard to religious instruction in school hours, and asked whether Ministers had withdrawn from the promise that local authorities would be compelled to take over voluntary schools when the school buildings were structurally efficient. Mr. Birrell said he was perfectly ready to make it plain that if the authorities wished to take over a school, and the trustees should desire religious facilities, such facilities there should be. Clause III. was agreed to (June 20th).

On Clause IV. Mr. E. Cecil (June 25th) moved an amendment to make it mandatory. The clause, as drafted, proposed that a local authority might afford extended facilities for denominational instruction in any transferred school in an urban area when the parents of four-fifths of the children attending the school so desired. In support of his demand the hon. member argued that if the application of the clause were left optional, different denominations would not receive equal treatment, for some local authorities would be sure to refuse to grant the special facilities asked for. What, for example, was likely to occur in Wales if the clause were not made compulsory? Mr. Birrell (June 26th) said the Government were determined to adhere to the clause as it stood. The proposal to give a mandatory character to it would not work satisfactorily, and would render the grant of a mandamus practically impossible. The Government had decided that, in order to make the clause workable in as many cases as possible, the appeal to the Board of Education was much simpler, and in the last resort the Board could have recourse to a mandamus. The Board would always regard with dislike the necessity of depriving a denominational school of rate aid. Sir Henry



Campbell-Bannerman, after dealing with the case of the Roman Catholic schools, and declaring that they might fare worse than would be possible under the bill, said that it was an undenominational bill, and it was therefore unlikely that any denomination would regard it with favour. The Government thought that the common principles of Christianity should be taught in the schools, but they had nevertheless made provision for the teaching of special doctrines in order to meet the desires of the Church of England. Mr. Balfour doubted whether the Prime Minister realised the depth of opposition to the bill in the Church of England. The result of passing the bill in its present form would be to leave the Church of England, the Church of Rome, and the Jews with a grievance wholly undressed, and to leave the grievance of the passive resisters just where it was. The division on Mr. Cecil's amendment was taken, and it was negatived by 340 to 237. An amendment by Mr. Cave, that the benefits of the clause should not be confined to schools in urban areas having a population exceeding 5000, but should be extended to transferred voluntary schools in all rural districts where there were alternative schools, was negatived by 344 to 186.

Mr. Birrell (June 27th) moved the first of the Government's amendments to Clause IV. It provided that the wishes of the parents as to the continuance of denominational teaching should be ascertained by ballot, conducted in accordance with regulations made by the Board of Education. The amendment was agreed to. Additional subsections were then carried, having for their object—(1) the prevention of improper refusal of facilities by giving those interested a right of appeal to the Board of Education, and empowering the latter to make an order, if it think fit, requiring extended facilities to be afforded, or, if it think expedient, to allow the school to continue as a state-aided school. (2) to enable the parents of at least 20 children attending a transferred voluntary school, if aggrieved by the manner in which extended facilities are afforded by the local education authorities, to appeal to the Board of Education, and empowering the latter, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for appeal, to make an order continuing the school as a state-aided school; (3) to enable the Board of Education, when a school is continued as a state-aided school, to pay to the school, although not provided by the local educational authorities, the parliamentary grants which would be payable if it were a provided school; and (4) no child shall be reckoned as a child attending a school unless the child has attended with due regularity for at least six months, and the Board of Education shall decide any question arising as to whether a child is attending a school. Clause IV., as amended, was then added to the bill by 415 to 138 (June 27th).

Clause V.—application of provisions as to facilities to future elementary schools—was also agreed to (June 27th).

On Clause VI., which provided that the attendance of a child shall not be required during the time set apart for religious instruction in a public elementary school, Mr. Walters (July 2nd), moved an amendment having for its object to secure the attendance of the children during the whole time devoted to instruction, religious as well as secular, but for children whose

parents wished to withdraw them from religious observances, or instructions, secular teaching should be provided by the local education authority. Mr. Birrell, after renewing the intimation already made that the Government would not bring party pressure to bear on their supporters to induce them to vote for the clause as it stood, explained in detail the existing law as to the attendance of children during the time set apart for religious instruction. Under a by-law issued when Sir W. Anson was at the Board of Education, it rested with the local authority to decide whether attendance should be compulsory. Were Clause VI. deleted from the bill, matters would be left in that position. He proceeded to say that he was for passing the clause, which was the only effective means of making the conscience clause a reality. The amendment was negatived by 283 to 267, and Clause VI. was passed by 204 to 247.

Clause VII.—Provisions affecting teachers. Mr. Hicks Beach (July 3rd), moved to omit the subsection in which it was laid down that a teacher in an ordinary transferred voluntary school shall not be at liberty to give denominational instruction. Mr. Birrell described the amendment as one that would knock the bottom out of the bill, and said that if this change were made it would be difficult to show the people that they were getting any tangible return for the expenditure of a million a year. The object of the bill was to establish, at any rate in rural districts, an undenominational form of religious teaching. From the speeches that had been made, one would think that the teachers would never have opportunities for enforcing the great precepts of religion in the minds of their pupils. Cowper-Temple religion, as it was called, was to be given by the ordinary teacher. It was the canonical duty of the clergy to teach denominational religion. It was not a duty which should be imposed on State-paid elementary teachers. The Solicitor-General explained the purpose of the subsection to be to prohibit the teacher who had become a State servant from devoting his time to the interests of a particular denomination. The amendment was negatived by 318 to 191. Clause VII. was carried by 364 to 183 (July 3rd).

Clause VIII. proposed to give local education authorities power to obtain schemes for the transfer of voluntary school buildings held under trust, and proposed to set up a Commission to which the duty of framing such schemes should be entrusted. Mr. Birrell (July 4th) announced the names of the three Commissioners who were to be appointed to frame schemes under the clause. They were Sir Arthur Wilson, Sir Hugh Owen, and Mr. Worsley-Taylor, K.C. They would have to decide whether a school, in order that the trust might be carried out in the best way, ought to be transferred to the local authority. In the subsection providing that when the Commissioners were of opinion that the use of the schoolhouse by the local authority was the best mode of giving effect to the trusts, they might by their scheme make provision for the purpose, subject to conditions as to payment and other matters, Sir W. Anson (July 9th) moved to insert words directing the Commissioners to require the local authority to comply with such conditions as to rent as might be thought just. Mr. Birrell conceded the point, but suggested some modifications in the amendment which were not contested. After a number of other amendments had been moved and re-

jected, **Clause VIII.**, as amended, was passed by 311 to 145.

**Clause IX.**, dealing with the appointment of the three Commissioners, was passed without opposition (July 10th).

**Clause X.** gave local education authorities the right to use temporarily, without payment, voluntary school buildings held under trusts, during a period of 12 months from Jan. 1st, 1908, but at the suggestion of Mr. Clough the period was extended to 1910. In the discussion as to the position of teachers in these schools, which were to become for a time provided schools, Mr. Birrell (July 10th) stated that when vacancies occurred teachers would be appointed to fill them by the managers selected by the local authority. The appointments would be consistent with the terms of the trusts, and the head teachers would certainly be denominational. It would be the duty of managers representing the local authority to take care that the teachers chosen were qualified to give the specified religious instruction. He then moved an amendment giving effect to these views. The amendment was energetically opposed by Mr. Perks, who protested against the concessions to the representatives of sectarian schools. On a division the amendment was carried by 369 to 51. After further amendments had been rejected, **Clause X.**, as amended, was passed.

On **Clause XI.**—temporary restriction on closing of voluntary schools—Mr. Ashley (July 10th) moved an amendment to exclude privately owned schools from the operation of the clause, which would prevent owners from closing their schools before the local authorities had time to decide whether or not they should be taken over. The amendment was negatived by 390 to 107, and **Clause XI.** was agreed to.

**Clauses XII.**—providing for the Parliamentary grant of £1,000,000 mentioned by Mr. Birrell—and **XIII.**—definitions—were passed, and this ended Part I. Mr. Birrell's motion to leave out Part II. of the bill—dealing with educational endowments—was agreed to (July 10th).

### Part III. of the Bill.

Upon **Clause XXVI.** there was a long discussion upon the topic of delegation. The clause provided that if the council of any urban or rural district, or of any parish, were to require the county council to delegate to it powers for the management of elementary schools other than powers relating to the engagement, dismissal, and salaries of teachers, the demand might be acceded to. The discussion disclosed a very general agreement as to the expediency of some form of devolution in order to stimulate local interest in education, but there was not the same unanimity in regard to the bodies which should exercise the delegated powers, or in regard to the particular powers which should be conferred upon them. Mr. Adkins contended that there should be a system of devolution, under which every county council would be allowed to draw up a scheme suited to its own needs. Mr. Birrell said he assumed from the discussion that the Committee desired that there should be some delegation to bodies varying possibly in their character, but including an elective element. The county council, he held, should have the nomination of a fraction of the members on these bodies, in order to secure that women should be represented upon them. The conclusion to which he had come was not to proceed with the clause

in the bill. A provision based on the lines which he had indicated would be substituted for it.

**Clause XXVII.**, containing provisions as to the purchase and appropriation of land, was amended and passed without a division.

**Clause XXVIII.**, which extended to 60 years the period for the repayment of money borrowed for the purposes of education by a county council, was carried by 309 to 72.

**Clause XXIX.** proposed to abolish the rate-limit of 2d. for secondary education; and Mr. Harold Cox objected to the policy of sanctioning further local expenditure on the higher forms of education. He asked the Government to agree to an amendment providing that, before exceeding the limit of 2d., a county council should obtain the sanction of the ratepayers whose money was involved. The amendment was rejected by 389 to 90. The clause was then passed.

The special closure resolution then came into operation, and **Clauses XXX. to XXXIII.**—dealing with the apportionment of capital expenditure to the parishes served, audit of accounts of Joint Education Committees, borrowing from Public Works Loan Commissioners, and the reference of certain educational questions to the Board of Education—were passed with amendments moved by Mr. Birrell. **Clause XXXIV.** (power to require conditions from students entering training colleges) was withdrawn.

**Clause XXXVI.** proposed to confer powers on a local authority to provide vacation schools, classes, or means of recreation in schoolhouses in holiday time, and to make such arrangements as might be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children in elementary schools. An amendment, moved by Mr. Tennant, to secure the compulsory medical examination of children attending the schools, was withdrawn on Mr. Birrell stating that he would put down for the report stage an amendment making medical inspection obligatory for every child on its application for admission to a public elementary school, and on such other occasion as the Board of Education might direct or the local education authority might think fit. Mr. R. Macdonald moved an amendment to the effect that local authorities should have power to give scholarships or bursaries, in order to enable scholars to remain in elementary schools beyond the ordinary time. Mr. Birrell said he could not accept the amendment as it stood, but if modified he would agree to it. At Sir W. Anson's suggestion, it was resolved that the period during which the scholarships might be given should be between the ages of 12 and 15, and the amendment so altered was carried by 391 to 86. **Clause XXXVI.** was then passed.

### Central Council for Wales.

In introducing **Clause XXXVII.** or Part IV. of the measure, which provided for the establishment by Order in Council of a central education authority for Wales, Mr. Lloyd-George (July 17th) announced that the Government had decided to amend the clause, in order to render it more acceptable to the Opposition. He disclaimed on the part of those who had moved in the matter any intention of manufacturing a kind of infernal machine for the purpose of destroying the last vestiges of denominational education in the Principality. He was quite ready



to meet the demand that Parliament should have complete and substantial control over the acts of the new council, and accordingly he proposed to move for the appointment of a **Minister responsible to Parliament** for what the council did with its delegated powers. The control, he thought, should not be exercised by the Board of Education, but by a special Minister with a special staff. He was also prepared to accept the substance of an amendment standing in the name of Mr. Ashley, and to require the new Minister to lay before Parliament annually, a statement as to the sums to be distributed in grants. Appeals, when facilities for religious instruction were refused by local authorities, would be dealt with by the Board of Education, for the Government recognised that in matters of that kind the supporters of the voluntary schools would not be satisfied with the decisions of a council representing local opinion. Mr. Lloyd-George moved that the Order in Council establishing the Welsh Council should provide for the appointment of a Member of Parliament, whether holding office under the Crown or not, who should be responsible to Parliament for anything done by the council in the exercise of the powers delegated to it. He explained that the official responsible for the new department might either be a member holding office under the Crown, or he might be an ordinary member, who would represent the department in the same manner as the Charity Commission was represented. The amendment was carried by 279 to 50. Mr. Lloyd-George subsequently moved an amendment providing that the Board of Education should deal with appeals as to the interpretation of the provisions of the Act, and should have the regulation and control of State-aided schools. It also provided that the Board should retain all its powers and duties under the Charitable Trusts Act and the Endowed Schools Act. The amendment was carried by 387 to 105, and Clause XXXVII. as amended was passed by 395 to 107 (July 18th).

#### New Government Clauses.

Clauses XXXVIII, XXXIX, and XL, were passed, and the first of several new clauses which the Minister for Education had put down upon the paper was considered. The purpose of this new provision was to fill up "the gap" between the second clause and the clauses immediately following. It proposed to enact that where a local authority and the owners of a schoolhouse failed to come to an agreement as to the use of the premises, either party might appeal to the Board of Education. The Department, if it should consider that the school was required for the purpose of providing sufficient school accommodation, and if the schoolhouse were structurally suitable, was to have the power to step in and make an order for the use of the building. Mr. Birrell said he had consented to exercise compulsion on the county councils on the condition that a corresponding obligation to transfer their schools should be imposed on owners and trustees. There was to be a bilateral obligation. The clause which had been drawn up to carry out this undertaking was not one which he proposed to force upon the Opposition. If his proposal were not approved of by them, he should call "No" when the question was put from the chair that the clause be read a second time.

Mr. Balfour repudiated the responsibility

which the President of the Board of Education was seeking to cast on the Opposition. It was the business of the Government to make up their minds as to the course to be taken. On a division being taken, the figures were: for the clause, 78; against, 327.

Mr. Birrell then moved a new clause, imposing on county councils the duty of preparing, within two years after the passing of the Act, schemes for the delegation of some of their powers to representative bodies. The bodies to which powers were to be delegated might be specially elected, and women would be eligible to serve. They might, however, be constituted in other ways. After various criticisms, the clause was read a second time. On a division being taken that the clause stand part of the bill, the figures were: for, 365; against, 95.

Ministerial clauses giving local education authorities a power to require the use of schoolhouses for educational purposes out of school hours, and providing for allowances to teachers losing employment in consequence of the Act, were also passed after divisions.

#### Report Stage in the Commons.

Finally, the measure passed through Committee by 303 to 141 (July 18th). On the Report stage (July 23rd) Lord R. Cecil moved the recommitment of the bill in respect of Clauses 4 and 25, which was negatived by 279 to 146, after Mr. Birrell had announced the abandonment of the proposal to appoint a Minister of Education for Wales. Mr. Birrell then moved to add to the subsection of Clause 2 relating to the repair of a schoolhouse by the local authority, the words, "subject to the right of the owner of a schoolhouse which is not held under any charitable trust himself to carry out, if he wishes it, any alterations or improvements so required, and to recover from the local education authority any expenses which, in the opinion of the authority, or, in case of dispute, in the opinion of the Board of Education, are reasonably incurred for the purpose." This was agreed to. On Clause 2, Mr. Birrell's amendment was carried providing that the owner of a schoolhouse of any existing voluntary school may use the schoolhouse or permit it to be used, either in consideration of a payment or free of charge, for any purposes they think fit, subject to any statutory provisions under which the use of the schoolhouse may be required for public purposes. A further amendment was also carried providing that the schoolhouse is to be used for any purposes "of public or social utility." Mr. Birrell moved another amendment to the effect that the mornings on which religious instruction could be given in a school should be the same mornings in the week for all the children attending, unless the authority, on account of the accommodation in the building or the number of classes, considered that the instruction could not be given efficiently on the same mornings. This was carried by 318 to 54. Further amendments to Clause 4 proposed by Mr. Birrell were agreed to without a division. An amendment with regard to extended facilities, that the children to be reckoned as in attendance must have been so attending for at least six months, was carried.

The new financial provisions relating to the Council for Wales were agreed to, and an amendment providing that the stoppage of proceedings on any draft Order in Council against which an address was presented by

both Houses of Parliament should be without prejudice to the making of any new draft, was carried by 362 to 88.

A new subsection to Clause 26, enabling conditions to be attached to the award of allowances to teachers, was agreed to, and the bill was ordered for third reading (July 25th).

## II. THE BILL IN THE LORDS.

Lord Crewe (July 30th) moved the first reading of the bill, which was carried without debate; and the second reading, which was carried (Aug. 3rd) after a debate in which large and drastic amendment was foreshadowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other speakers.

### *In Committee in the Lords.*

[As the numbering of the clauses differed from the numbering when the Bill was before the Commons, the nature of each clause is indicated below.]

On Clause I., Lord Heneage (Oct. 29th) moved that as a condition of a school being recognised as a public elementary school, some portion of the school hours every day should be set apart for the purposes of religious instruction. The question before the Committee, he said, was whether the poorest children of the country were or were not to remain Christian. It was absolutely essential that the instruction should be given in school hours, and, in order that discipline might be maintained, that it should be taught by the teachers who, as a general rule, were popular with the children. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who had a somewhat similar amendment on the paper, said they had many assurances that there was nothing in the bill hostile to religious teaching, but he could not accept them, seeing that it was provided that religious teaching should not be given in school hours, that no teacher need give religious teaching unless he liked, and that no child need attend that teaching unless it liked. He wished to see placed in the forefront of the bill some declaration recognising the fact that there was to be religious teaching. The Earl of Crewe objected that there was nothing in the amendment to prevent the religion taught in elementary schools from being Mohammedan or Buddhist. What was the religious instruction going to be? There was no accepted definition of religious instruction. Was the Board of Education to decide on the subject, or were the Courts to be applied to for a *mandamus*? Lord Lansdowne contended that what they wanted was to keep the door open for religious instruction. If the Government refused to concede this, then they would know what confidence to repose in their declarations that religious instruction ought to be an essential part of the education of the country. After further discussion, a division was taken, and the amendment was carried by 256 to 56. Clause I. as amended was added to the Bill (Oct. 30th).

On Clause II. (arrangements as to the school-houses of existing voluntary schools), the Archbishop of Canterbury (Oct. 31st) moved an amendment to make it obligatory on the local education authority if required, under certain circumstances, by the owners of a voluntary school, to continue it as a provided school. This was carried by 200 to 47. Lord St. Aldwyn suggested as a proviso that words should be inserted in the clause declaring that where an

existing voluntary school was not to be continued it should be incumbent on the local authority, on the requisition of the owners of the schoolhouse, to afford facilities for special religious instruction, hitherto given in the discontinued school, in some other school accessible to the children. The noble lord had also a proviso to the effect that the local authority might appeal to the Board of Education for the closing of a school on the ground that the school was not required, as well as on the ground that it was structurally defective. The Bishop of Southwark impressed upon the Committee that the Board should have regard to the interests of secular education, to the wishes of the parents as to the religious education of their children, and to the economy of the rates. Lord Lansdowne approved of the words suggested by the Bishop of Southwark, and moved that they be added to the proviso. On a division, the amended proviso was carried by 197 to 52. The discussion on the larger proviso, affording facilities for religious instruction after a particular school was closed, was postponed until the third clause. Clause II. as amended was agreed to.

On Clause III. (ordinary facilities for special religious instruction), Lord Balfour (Oct. 31st) moved an amendment providing that in the case of any public elementary school in which extended facilities are not afforded, parents of not less than twenty children may demand facilities for religious education. Lord Reay held that the amendment would lead to endless disputes on the religious question, and that the privilege was not asked for by the parents. He ridiculed the idea of applying such a scheme in the large board schools, and argued that if it were applied the result would be disastrous. The Duke of Devonshire said he could not support the amendment, and Lord Portsmouth also opposed it. Lord Crewe argued that if the amendment passed, the effect would be in rural districts that the local authority would have to pay for denominational teaching given by a church teacher; and what, he asked, would be the use of facilities to a few Methodist children? Lord Ripon promised that the amendments on the paper would be carefully considered, and on that the amendment was withdrawn. An amendment by the Bishop of Hereford (Nov. 1st) providing that in any parish in a rural area where there was only one elementary school, and the parents of a reasonable number of children required special facilities for religious instruction, those facilities should be afforded, was passed, after an amendment to this amendment, by Lord Salisbury, substituting the word "district" for "rural area," was withdrawn. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Nov. 5th) moved a new subsection declaring in effect that when any question arose between persons supplying religious instruction and the local authority, it should be decided by the Board of Education. Lord Crewe deprecated continual appeals to the Board in matters of this kind, but he did not propose to divide the House. The amendment was agreed to. After further discussion Clause III. was agreed to.

On Clause IV. (extended facilities for special religious instruction), Lord Heneage (Nov. 5th) moved an amendment making the clause mandatory. Lord Salisbury said that hitherto the religious spirit remained alone in the voluntary schools, and it was of vast importance



to know what the future of those schools was to be when they were taken over by the local authority. Apart from all denominational considerations whatever, they must make sure that the teacher was penetrated by the religious spirit; and to the owners of the school and the parents it was of the utmost importance that they should ascertain that the teacher was a religious man. Lord St. Aldwyn pointed out that Clause III. was mandatory, and asked why this should not apply to Clause IV., which dealt not with ordinary but extended facilities. The Bishop of London also supported the amendment. Lord Crewe held that the permissive principle was necessary in this clause, but the special facilities would invariably be given when the conditions laid down were fulfilled. On a division, the amendment was carried by 157 to 46. An amendment was then moved by Lord Jersey, providing that the extended facilities should not be confined to "urban areas" as set out in the clause. He argued that the facilities were as necessary in rural as in urban areas—in fact, wherever the parents of the children resided. The Bishop of Hereford also supported the amendment, on the ground that the clause imposed an arbitrary distinction. Lord Crewe insisted that there was a great difference between the circumstances in urban and in rural districts, and observed that the minority in country districts were not so well able to defend themselves, when they differed on political and religious matters from the majority and the better-off classes, as the people in the towns. Lord Ripon having defended the clause as an essential part of the Government scheme, the amendment was carried by 180 to 44. In regard to the four-fifths majority, Lord Cadwor (Nov. 6th) moved an amendment leaving out the words "as the result of a ballot taken previously to the inquiry as to the wishes of the parents in accordance with this section," but the amendment was not pressed. Lord Jersey then moved an amendment providing that if a majority of the parents of the children attending the school desired extended facilities, they should be granted. On a division this was passed by 196 to 48. Lord Camperdown holding that the amendment was too sweeping, moved to insert words providing that it should be a majority of "two-thirds," as against a bare majority and against, as in the Bill, a majority of four-fifths. The two-thirds proposal was defeated by 133 to 83. A further amendment by Lord Cadwor, proposing to insert words providing that any child, whose parent declared his desire for some other form of religious instruction than that for which facilities were offered, should be provided for, was carried by 152 to 42. An amendment by Lord Cadogan providing for some form of religious instruction other than that for which extended facilities had been obtained being given to the minority in a school with the authority of the Board of Education, was opposed by Lord Crewe, the Bishop of Southwark, Lord Belper and others. After considerable discussion Lord Cadogan offered to withdraw his amendment, but Lord Crewe objected, and on a division it was rejected. The Bishop of Hereford (Nov. 7th) moved an amendment providing that where extended facilities were afforded the local education authority shall (instead of "may") if they think fit, permit the teachers employed in the school to give the instruction desired, but not at the

expense of the authority. The amendment was passed by 195 to 47. Lord Clifford of Chudleigh then moved two amendments. The first was to the effect that a prior right of admission to an extended facilities school should be secured to children residing within the area for which the school was available. This was passed. The second amendment provided that the parents of children attending a school should elect four persons to be known as "the parents' committee," who should be responsible for the religious instruction to be given, in accordance with the trust deed relating to the school. The part of the amendment regarding the appointment of the parents' committee was passed. Another part referring to the appointment of teachers in connection with the committee was allowed by general consent to stand over. After further debate, Clause IV. as amended was added to the bill.

On Clause V., which dealt with appeals to the Board of Education as respects extended facilities, Lord Ashbourne (Nov. 8th) moved an amendment providing that where the owners of a schoolhouse were dissatisfied with the action of the local education authority as to the mode in which extended facilities were afforded they might appeal to the Board of Education, who should have power to take such action in the matter as it thought right and proper, requiring extended facilities to be afforded. This amendment was agreed to.

After some discussion on Clause VI. (application of the provisions as to facilities to future elementary schools) Lord Salisbury moved that the clause be struck out, which was carried by 120 to 34. The Bishop of Oxford then moved to insert in its place a new clause providing that if it was considered that a new elementary school, with facilities for religious instruction of some special character not permitted under the Act of 1870, was required in a district, the persons concerned might give public notice of their intention to provide a schoolhouse; that when such notice had been given, the Board of Education should determine, after inquiry, whether the proposed school was required, and that, if it was determined that it was required, an arrangement should be made in respect of the schoolhouse as soon as it was ready for occupation, as though it were the schoolhouse of an existing voluntary school. This clause was agreed to without a division.

On Clause VII., which provided that attendance during the time of religious instruction shall not be required, Lord Amptill (Nov. 8th) moved its omission; which, he thought, was inevitable after the changes which had been made in the bill. Lord Lansdowne said the Opposition were entirely opposed to putting anything like compulsion on parents in respect to religious instruction, but this clause was not one putting on compulsion, but one which offered a distinct inducement to parents to withhold their children from religious instruction. On a division, the clause was struck out by 143 to 31. Lord Llandaff (Nov. 12th) moved to insert in place of Clause VII. words providing that a child shall be required, with certain reservations, to attend at the schoolhouse during the hours allotted to instruction in religious subjects. The Bishop of Hereford moved an amendment providing that in all schools in which extended facilities for special religious instruction had not been given, Biblical instruction, as provided by the Act of 1870, should be given to all children whose

parents did not make application for their withdrawal from such instruction. After a long discussion, Lord Llandaff's amendment was carried by 151 to 43. Lord Llandaff then moved an addition to the clause providing that the appointment of teachers shall be made by the local education authority upon the nomination of the parents' committee, who, he argued, should have a voice in the appointment of the teachers. This proposal, however, was challenged and postponed, and the new Clause VII. was added to the bill.

On Clause VIII., which provided that a teacher shall not give any religious instruction of a special character, not permitted under the Act of 1870, in any school in which facilities for that instruction are afforded under the bill, except where permitted to do so by the local education authority in cases where extended facilities are so afforded, Lord Monkswell (Nov. 12th) moved an amendment to the effect that the clause shall only apply to teachers appointed after the passing of the bill. Lord Crewe was of opinion that the great majority of teachers were in favour of the clause as it stood in the bill; he would not, however, divide the Committee on the amendment. Lord Cawdor then moved an amendment which proposed to establish the absolute right of the teacher to give religious instruction, explaining that the sole object of the amendment was to see that the teachers were not subjected to unreserved restrictions. The Committee ultimately divided on the amendment to strike out "not" from the clause, thus providing that the teacher shall be permitted by the local education authority to give religious instruction of a special character not allowed under the Act of 1870. This amendment was carried by 147 to 46. Several minor amendments were then withdrawn, after which the Archbishop of Canterbury moved one providing that it shall be the duty of the local education authority to satisfy themselves as to the qualification of any teacher to whom was assigned the giving of religious instruction, and that the selection committee shall consist of five persons, one to be selected by the persons supplying the instruction, three by the parents, and one by the local education authority. He held that the most careful inquiry ought to be made into the qualification of the teacher. While they rightly abolished tests, were they to be debarred from inquiry as to the personal qualifications of a teacher to give religious instruction? Lord Crewe expressed sympathy with the object of the Archbishop, and proposed alternative words, providing that nothing in the bill should prevent the local education authority from finding out the capacity of a teacher to give religious instruction in accordance with the Act of 1870. The words of Lord Crewe were then substituted for the first part of the amendment by the Primate. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Nov. 15th) moved the addition of a new subsection to clause 8, providing that in every elementary school in which extended facilities were afforded, the consent of the selection committee should be required to the appointment of teachers, but that consent should not be withheld except on grounds connected with the giving of religious instruction. Viscount St. Aldwyn thought it would be difficult to enforce the amendment as it stood, and suggested that some such proposal should be accepted by the Government as the following:

"That in every public elementary school in which extended facilities are afforded under the Act, the local education authority shall consult with the parents' committee as to the appointment of teachers, and shall satisfy themselves that the persons so appointed are competent and willing to give the religious instruction for which the extended facilities are afforded." These words were added to the Archbishop's amendment, which, as amended, was then added to the clause. After some further discussion, Clause VIII. as amended was added to the bill.

On Clause IX., which gave power to obtain schemes with respect to voluntary school buildings held under trust, Viscount Llandaff moved the omission of subsection 2, which directs that the Commission shall not treat a proposal to carry on an elementary school as a proper mode of giving effect to the trusts unless sufficient guarantee is given for the effective continuance of the school for at least five years. On a division the subsection was struck out by 91 to 30. After further discussion Clause IX was agreed to.

Clause X. (appointment of three Commissioners) was passed without alteration, Nov. 19th.

Clause XI. (temporary use of voluntary school buildings by the local education authority) was passed without amendment, as was Clause XII., which provides that existing voluntary schools should not be closed except with the sanction of the Board of Education. Clauses XII., XIII. and XIV. were added to the bill. On Clause XV., which stated that "the council of every county shall, subject to the provisions of this section, within two years after the passing of this Act, prepare a scheme for the purpose of delegating throughout their county to representative bodies, as defined by this section, some of their powers and duties with respect to elementary education," an amendment by Lord Belper to delete the words "representative bodies as defined by this section" and to insert "local education committees" was carried by 99 to 31. A motion to delete subsection 3, which states that the provisions of the scheme as to the powers and duties delegated and as to the charging of expenses should be uniform as respected all delegation areas in a county, was agreed to without division. Clause XV. as amended was added to the bill, and also Clause XVI. Clause XVII., which extended the period for the payment of money borrowed by county councils, was after some discussion passed, Nov. 21st. Clauses XVIII. to XXIII. were also added to the bill. On Clause XXIV., which gave the local authority power to provide for children attending public elementary schools means of recreation and amusement, the Earl of Jersey (Nov. 21st) moved an amendment enabling the authority to encourage and assist the continuance of voluntary agencies which devote themselves to work of this character, which was agreed to. The clause as amended was passed.

A new clause, moved by Lord Belper, was passed. It provides that "when a local education authority provides means of conveyance for a child between a reasonable distance of its home and a public elementary school, it shall not be a reasonable excuse, for the purposes of section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, that there is no public elementary school open which such child can attend within three miles of its residence."



A long debate took place on a motion by Earl Cawdor to omit Clause XXVI., which provided that power should be given by Order in Council to establish a central education authority for Wales to be called the Council for Wales. The motion was eventually carried by 109 to 44.

Clauses XXVII., XXVIII. and XXIX. having been passed, a new clause was added providing that section 16 of the Education Act 1902 shall apply to any failure of a local education authority to fulfil any of their duties under this Act.

The Committee stage was then finished (Nov. 22nd). By arrangement amendments to the schedule were deferred until after the completion of the report stage. The schedule was then agreed to, and the preamble and title being passed, the Earl of Onslow reported the bill as amended to the House. The Report stage began Nov. 20th.

[32] **Education of Defective Children (Scotland) Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 10—r.a. July 20th) makes it lawful for a school board in Scotland, if they think fit, to make special provision for the education, medical inspection, and, where required, for the conveyance to and from school of epileptic or crippled or defective children between the ages of 5 and 16, and to defray the cost out of the school fund.

[33] **\*Extradition Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 15—r.a. Aug. 4th), presented by the Lord Chancellor, is an Act to include bribery amongst extradition crimes. Owing to a convention between His Majesty and the President of the United States, which included in the list of crimes on account of which extradition may be granted certain offences, and amongst others bribery, it became necessary to add bribery to the list of crimes in the Extradition Act of 1870.

[35] **\*Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 27—r.a. Aug. 4th) states the law with respect to the sale of agricultural fertilisers and feeding stuffs, and repeals the act of 1893. It enacts that every person who sells for use as a fertiliser of the soil any article which has been subjected to any artificial process shall give to the purchaser an invoice stating the name of the article and the respective percentages of nitrogen, soluble and insoluble phosphates and potash contained in the article, and the invoice shall have effect as a warranty by the seller. The same thing applies to food intended for the use of cattle or poultry which has been artificially prepared: the invoice must state the percentage of oil and albuminoids, and it shall have effect as a warranty by the seller. Where fertilisers or feeding stuffs consist of ingredients mixed at the request of the purchaser, the invoice shall state this and give the percentage of the ingredients before mixture. The Act also gives power to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to appoint a chief agricultural analyst, and to county and borough councils to appoint an official agricultural analyst and one or more official samplers for their county or borough, subject to the approval of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Every purchaser of fertilisers or feeding stuffs, on payment of the required fee, may have a sample analysed, provided the sample has been taken within ten days after delivery of the article to him. Also, the Act fixes penalties for breach of duty by the seller, tampering with article or sample, and obstructing official sampler. To come into force Jan. 1st, 1907.

[35] **\*Finance Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 8—r.a. June 22nd) gives effect to the Budget, enacting a Tea Duty at 5d. per pound from May 14th, 1906, until May 14th, 1907, substituting 1d. per pound for 3d. per pound as the increase of duty in the case of stripped tobacco, abolishing the duty on coal from Nov. 1st, 1906, and continuing the additional customs duties on tobacco, beer and spirits, and the additional excise duties on beer and spirits imposed in 1900. Income tax remains at 1s. The amount of the permanent annual charge for the National Debt is raised from £28,000,000 to £28,500,000. In Committee, Mr. Courthope moved to reduce the tea duty to 4d. The Chancellor of the Exchequer urged in reply that if he had granted a remission of 2d, it would have been impossible to make anything like adequate provision for the reduction of the Debt and at the same time to abolish the coal duty. The amendment was negatived by 255 to 150. In a discussion on the coal duty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the abolition of the duty on the grounds, amongst others, that it was the solitary export duty in our fiscal system, and its incidence was harsh and exceptional. The third reading was carried (June 13th), and the bill was returned by the Lords (June 21st) without amendment.

[36] **\*Irish Education (Afflicted Children Bill)**, to make better provision for the elementary education of afflicted children in Ireland; presented by Mr. Bryce (May 17th) and supported by the Attorney-General for Ireland. The bill was read a second time May 21st. (A).

[37] **\*Judicature (Ireland) Bill**, to provide for the abolition of two judgeships of the High Court of Ireland, and to reduce the salary of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; presented by Mr. Bryce (May 28th) and supported by the Attorney-General for Ireland. (A).

[38] **\*Justices of the Peace Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 16—r.a. Aug. 4th), presented by the Solicitor-General, abolishes the qualification by estate required in the case of a justice of the peace, and allows of his appointment as justice of the peace for any county notwithstanding that he does not reside in the county, if he resides within seven miles of it. The Act also contains clauses dealing with the appointment of solicitors as justices of the peace, and with *ex-officio* justices.

[39] **\*Land Tax Commissioners Bill**, to appoint additional commissioners for executing the Acts granting a land tax and other rates and taxes, and to remove the qualification by estate required in the case of all such commissioners, whether appointed under this or any previous Act; presented by Mr. McKenna (May 23rd). The bill was read a second time July 20th. (A).

#### [40] **\*Land Tenure Bill.**

This bill to amend the law relating to the tenure of land was presented by Mr. Agar-Robartes (Feb. 22nd), and read a first time. In moving the second reading, Mr. Agar-Robartes (March 9th) explained that the bill was based on the principle that the capital of a tenant-farmer should not be liable to confiscation. The measure extended, cheapened and simplified the law of compensation for tenants' improvements. It gave a tenant, on the determination of his tenancy, a right to claim compensation for additions to the agricultural value of the holding, and abolished the condition requiring that the landlord's consent should be obtained

before buildings were repaired, permanent pastures laid down, or orchards planted. A claim to compensation for damage to crops by game which the tenants had not the lawful right to kill; and unreasonable disturbance was also to be ground for claiming compensation. This would give tenants reasonable security against arbitrary dismissals on account of political or religious disputes with their landlords. It would also deter landlords from raising rents on their tenants' improvements. The bill proposed to effect other amendments of the Agricultural Holdings Acts, and was directed, not against good landlords, but against the bad.

After considerable discussion the bill was read a second time by 334 to 81, and committed to the Standing Committee on Trade (March 9th), reported with amendments May 14th.

On consideration as amended, Col. Kenyon-Slaney (June 22nd), moved a new clause safeguarding existing arrangements between landlord and tenant as to the ordinary repairs to premises, gates, fences, drains or ditches, which was added to the bill. Another amendment providing that the bill should not come into operation until Jan. 1st, 1908, was agreed to.

When the House resumed in the autumn the bill was taken up by the Government, and the Solicitor-General (Nov. 7th) moved an amendment to Clause II. providing that where the tenant had sustained any damage from game which "neither he nor any one claiming under him has" the lawful right to kill, he should be entitled to compensation from his landlord for the damage caused. This was afterwards amended by inserting after the word "him" the words "other than the landlord," and agreed to. The Solicitor-General further moved to omit the words "at any time during the tenancy" from the provision that a tenant who has sustained damage should, at any time during the tenancy, be entitled to compensation from his landlord, which was agreed to. Sir E. Strachey, who took charge of the bill for the Government, moved to provide that a tenant should be entitled to compensation for damage "if it exceeds in amount 1s. per acre of the area over which the damage extends," and this was carried by 301 to 76. On Clause II. the Solicitor-General (Nov. 8th) moved a new subsection providing, where the landlord proves that under a contract of tenancy made before the commencement of this Act any compensation for damage by game is payable, or that in fixing the rent to be paid under such contract allowance in respect of such damage to an agreed amount was expressly made, the arbitrator shall, in assessing the compensation under this section, make such deduction from the compensation which would otherwise be payable as may appear just. The amendment was agreed to without a division. An amendment by Mr. Cochrane (Nov. 12th) to exclude Scotland from the operation of the second clause (compensation for damage by game) was rejected. An amendment moved by Mr. E. Dunn to include under game deer, pheasants, partridges and black game, was carried by 309 to 81. On the motion of Sir E. Strachey, the third clause (right of killing hares and rabbits by firearms) was struck out of the bill. Sir J. Banbury moved to discard Clause 4, which proposes to confer on the tenant full right to cultivate, crop, or dispose of the produce of his holding as he

thinks fit, as long as adequate provision is made by him to protect the holding from injury or deterioration. The proposal was subsequently negatived by 236 to 65. On the fifth clause (compensation for unreasonable disturbance) the Solicitor-General (Nov. 13th), said the Government was prepared to make certain modifications in the clause. As it stood, compensation was to be given when the landlord "unreasonably and without good and sufficient cause" terminated or refused to grant a renewal of the tenancy. For these words he was prepared to substitute "without good and sufficient cause, and for reasons inconsistent with good estate management." He was prepared further to accept the substance of an amendment standing in the name of Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, who desired that a tenant who left his holding because the rent was raised should be entitled to compensation only when it could be shown that the increase of rent was demanded in respect of improvements which had been effected at the tenant's cost, and for which he had received no equivalent from the landlord. A further amendment proposed by the Solicitor-General, and passed without division, provided that a tenant evicted without good and sufficient cause, and for reasons inconsistent with good estate management, should, in addition to compensation for improvements, be entitled to compensation for the loss or expense which he sustained in connection with the sale or removal of his goods, implements, produce, or stock. When Clause VII. was reached, Sir E. Strachey announced that the Government had decided to make large concessions. The clause proposed that without the consent of the landlord a tenant should be at liberty to lay down permanent pasture, repair buildings, roads, etc., plant orchards, and effect other enumerated improvements. By amendments which he would move, the clause would practically disappear, and in its place would be substituted a provision merely giving the tenant a right to execute without consent building repairs when they were necessary for the proper cultivation of the holding; but the tenant would have to give notice to the landlord in order that the latter might have a prior opportunity of doing the work. The amendments giving effect to the Ministerial concessions were then agreed to in succession. The bill was read a third time (Nov. 23rd) by 260 to 27, the official leaders of the Opposition not challenging a division.

[41] \*Marriage with Foreigners Act (r.a. Nov. 29th), presented by Mr. H. Samuel and supported by Sir E. Grey. Clause 1 makes good the defect that in certain foreign countries British subjects cannot marry subjects of the countries in question without the production of a declaration from some British authority to the effect that no obstacle is known to exist which would render the marriage invalid according to British law. Under the present system the protection afforded to their subjects by the countries in question through the requirement of a declaration of that character is not given by British law to British subjects who marry foreigners in the United Kingdom. Neither need steps be taken to ascertain whether a marriage valid here would be valid in the foreigner's country. Clause 2 proposes a remedy for this evil. Its application is left to Order in Council, so that it may be made operative only in the case of nationalities whose Governments make satis-



factory arrangements to supply their subjects with the necessary certificates at a low cost. It is understood that several Governments are prepared to do this. Third reading (July 19th), and sent to the Lords. Returned to the Commons as amended (Aug. 1st); returned from the Commons with the amendments agreed to (Aug. 4th).

[42] \***Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill**, to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894, to 1901. Mr. Lloyd-George (March 20th), in moving for leave to introduce this bill, said that it dealt with a few of the admitted grievances from which British shipowners and seamen suffered. The Government had decided to make the regulations as to overloading and unseaworthiness applicable to foreign ships arriving in British ports and sailing from them, and foreign shipowners, after a period of two or three years to make their arrangements, would be required to use the same disc as British vessels, in order to ascertain whether a ship was overloaded or not. With regard to the storage of grain and life-saving appliances, the same rules as applied to British ships would be imposed on foreign ships trading in our ports. Our regulations as to emigrant ships would be applied to foreign emigrant ships calling in England for passengers. It was proposed to provide that no foreign sailor should be allowed to serve on British vessels unless he was capable of understanding the words of command in English. Mr. Wyndham referred to the number of foreign pilots who, he said, were already too well acquainted with our coasts. Mr. Lloyd-George said that he was not in favour of pilotage certificates being issued to foreigners, and that if, without causing any international difficulty, an amendment of the law could be made, he should be glad. Bill read the second time and committed to the Standing Committee on Trade (March 27th). Reported with amendments June 18th.

\*Mr. A. Williamson (Oct. 23rd) moved an amendment limiting the liability of charterers in certain contingencies. After discussion of a technical character, it was agreed that the liability of charterers to whom "a ship is demised" should be the same when accidental damage was done by the ship as the liability of a permanent owner. Mr. Lloyd George then asked the House to reverse a decision arrived at in Grand Committee, providing that if a foreign vessel was overloaded in a foreign port, the British load-line regulation should apply on her arrival here, although she might then not be overloaded. The amendment was carried by 319 to 90. An amendment by Mr. J. H. Wilson, imposing a fine not exceeding £5, or twenty-one days' imprisonment, on a seaman who, having been engaged, and having received under his agreement an advance-note, after negotiating his advance-note, wilfully or through neglect fails to join his ship, or deserts before the note becomes payable. He estimated that no less than £200,000 a year was lost in the ports of the United Kingdom through such men entering into engagements as sailors and obtaining and cashing advance-notes, although they had no intention of fulfilling their engagements. The proposal was agreed to without discussion.

The bill was re-committed to Committee of the whole House in respect of new clauses on Nov. 16th. A new clause, moved by Mr. Lloyd George, requiring masters of vessels to enter in their log-books the records of boat drill and the

practice with life-saving apparatus, was agreed to. Mr. Havelock Wilson objected to a proviso under which deck loads of timber may be carried to a height of 7 ft. where the bulwarks are of that height, and moved the rejection of the clause. Mr. Lloyd George said he was satisfied that the proposals in the clause involved no special danger to the lives or limbs of the seamen. On the whole it had been found that deck loads of timber were a protection rather than a source of danger. Mr. Austin Taylor moved an amendment which would permit heavy wood cargoes to be carried in such turret spaces as were not included in the net register tonnage of the vessel, provided that the class of wood so carried was approved by the Board of Trade and the loading registered by the Board of Trade. Mr. Lloyd George suggested the acceptance of the amendment, and if this were done, he himself would move the insertion of a proviso in these terms: "Provided that regulations may be made by the Board of Trade for the protection of seamen from any risk arising from the carriage of goods to such a height, and these regulations must be complied with on the ship." The amendment and the proviso were agreed to, and the clause as amended was added to the Bill. Another clause was agreed to without discussion for the punishment of persons who fraudulently induce others to engage passages on board ship. Mr. Lloyd George moved a clause providing that all superintendents, deputies, clerks, and servants in mercantile marine offices shall be appointed and removable by the Board of Trade. After considerable discussion this clause was read a second time and added to the Bill, as was a further new clause under which managing owners are to make annual returns as to the earnings of ships. Some slight further amendments having been made, the Bill as amended was reported to the House.

The Bill was read a third time (Nov. 22nd) and sent to the Lords, where it was read a first time and (Nov. 27th) a second time.

[43] \***Musical Copyright Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII. ch. 36—r.a. Aug. 4th), presented by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, declares that every person who prints, reproduces, or sells, or exposes, offers, or has in his possession for sale any pirated copies of any musical work, or has in his possession any plates for the purpose of reproducing pirated copies, shall, unless he proves that he acted innocently, be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds. Also, any constable may take into custody without warrant any person who in any street or public place has in his possession for sale any pirated copies of a musical work. In cases where there is reasonable ground for suspecting an offence against this Act, a court of summary jurisdiction may grant a search-warrant authorising a constable to enter the premises, if necessary by force, and to seize suspected copies or plates.

[44] \***National Galleries of Scotland Bill**, to establish a board of trustees to manage the national galleries of Scotland, and for other purposes; presented by Mr. Sinclair, April 14th. Second reading July 28th. (A).

[45] \***Naval Lands (Volunteers) Bill**, presented by Mr. E. Robertson (May 14th), to extend the Military Lands Act to Naval and Marine Volunteers. (A).

[46] \***Naval Prize Bill**, to consolidate, with

amendments, the enactments relating to naval prize of war; presented by the Lord Chancellor. Passed through the Lords, and sent to the Commons March 19th. Read a first time March 23rd. Second reading April 10th. (A).

[47] \***Notice of Accidents Bill**, to amend the law relating to returns and notifications of accidents in mines, quarries, factories and workshops, and under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894. Presented by Mr. H. Samuel. In moving the second reading, Mr. Samuel pointed out that the object of the bill was to more clearly define the nature of the accidents in mines, quarries, factories and workshops, required to be returned. The bill was read a second time and committed to the Standing Committee on Trade (March 6th), reported with amendments (March 28th), and read a third time April 24th. It was read the first time in the Lords (April 30th). (A).

[48] \***Plural Voting Bill**, to impose a penalty on a Parliamentary elector registered in more than one constituency, who votes in any constituency except that selected for the purpose. Mr. Harcourt (May 2nd), in asking leave to introduce the bill under the ten minutes' rule, said it was a measure to limit the abuse and anomaly of certain classes of plural voting by imposing a penalty on a Parliamentary elector registered in more than one constituency who votes in any constituency except that selected for the purpose. The bill abolished that multiplication of electoral power which came from the geographical distribution of real estate, and sometimes from the vagaries of boundaries commissioners, and proposed that a plural voter should select once a year which of his several votes he would exercise during the ensuing calendar year, and, unless it were subsequently cancelled by the voter himself, the selection would hold good after that period. He believed that the bill would remedy the over-representation of certain classes. On the motion for second reading, Mr. Forster moved an amendment declaring that the House declined to consider a change in the franchise unaccompanied by a scheme to remove the serious anomalies existing in the distribution of electoral power. He said the bill was founded on the supposition that it was unfair that one man should have a much larger share of electoral power than his neighbour. That objection denoted an imperfect appreciation of the principle on which our electoral system was based—the representation of localities rather than of individuals. Mr. Harcourt, replying to various criticisms, said he believed that the bill would make the suffrage residential, for the plural voter was human, and would generally decide to vote where his home was. With regard to the question of Universities, the graduate with more than one vote could still vote for his University if he chose. The amendment was negatived by 403 to 95, and the motion for the second reading was agreed to.

In Committee the question of University representation was raised (Oct. 24th), and Mr. Cave moved to insert words limiting the operation of the clause to electors in constituencies other than University constituencies. The amendment was negatived by 347 to 92. An amendment by Viscount Helmsley to amend the clause by permitting a plural vote in a constituency in which a voter had a direct interest by ownership or occupation of business premises, or by resi-

dence for a specified period, was negatived by 348 to 83. During the discussion on another amendment the point was raised that an elector qualified to vote in more than one constituency might lose his right to vote in the selected constituency through the opposition of political agents, of whose action he was ignorant. Mr. Asquith promised that words should be inserted to prevent this. Mr. A. Chamberlain (Oct. 25th) moved to provide that when a voter having more than one qualification failed to make a choice, he should be registered automatically as a voter in respect of his place of abode. This was negatived by 326 to 81. A number of amendments dealing with penalties for contravention of the provisions of the bill were then discussed and negatived. Sir E. Carson moved to insert a provision enabling a voter who had innocently contravened the subsection to apply to the High Court for relief, and this was agreed to after modification by Mr. Harcourt. Sir C. Dilke (Oct. 25th) proposed that a plural voter should vote in the constituency where he was qualified by residence, but that if he had residences in more than one constituency, he should be required to make a selection. It was his opinion that unless the machinery of the bill was simplified, it would be impossible to enforce the new law. Mr. Harcourt, while avowing that he would like to found the franchise on residence, said it was impossible to incorporate the amendment in the bill. After considerable discussion the amendment was finally negatived without a division. Mr. Shackleton called attention to the fact that the name of a working man who had moved from one place to another might be on two registers without his knowing it, and that he might be disqualified for not having made a selection. Mr. Harcourt assured him that the point had engaged the attention of the Government, and that it would be dealt with. The first clause was carried on Oct. 30th. Clauses 2 to 4 were rapidly passed, and a discussion rose on Clause 5, empowering the Secretary for Scotland to issue instructions affecting the application of the bill to the country north of the Tweed. The clause was carried (Oct. 31st) by 364 to 86. A new clause by Mr. H. Marks, who desired that no proceedings should be taken under the Act except on the fiat of the Attorney-General, was accepted in principle by Mr. Harcourt. An amendment by Mr. Ashley, providing that no person registered as an elector in a constituency, but debarred by the new legislation from voting in it, should be held to be an elector within the meaning of the Corrupt Practices Act, 1883, was in an amended form added to the bill by 294 to 58, and the bill was reported (Oct. 31st). On the report stage (Nov. 26th) the Government carried a closure by compartment resolution, allotting two days to it, and Mr. Harcourt carried a new clause which he had undertaken to move, providing the procedure in cases where electors had failed to select a constituency, and it was agreed (27th) that no prosecution under the Act should be instituted except by or with the consent of a law officer of the Crown. The report stage was concluded (Nov. 28th).

[49] **Post Office (Literature for the Blind) Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 22—r.a. Aug. 4th), authorises the fixing of special rates for postal packets consisting of books and papers for the use of the blind.

[50] \***Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1906**



(6 Edw. VII., ch 4—r.a. May 20th), extends certain provisions of the Post Office (Money Orders) Act of 1883 to money orders transmitted between the United Kingdom and foreign states or British protectorates.

[51] **Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 34—r.a. Aug. 4th).—The object of this Act is to make punishable all corrupt transactions with agents. It deals with: (1) Any agent who corruptly accepts or obtains any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do any act in relation to his principal's affairs or business; (2) Any person who corruptly gives or offers any gift or consideration to any agent as an inducement or reward for any act in relation to his principal's affairs or business; (3) Any person who knowingly gives to any agent, or, the agent who knowingly uses with intent to deceive his principal, any document in respect of which the principal is interested and which contains any statement which is false and intended to mislead the principal. The penalty for misdemeanour on conviction or on indictment is imprisonment not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding £500, or both imprisonment and fine. On summary conviction, imprisonment not exceeding four months or a fine not exceeding £50, or both. This Act comes into operation on Jan. 1st, 1907.

[52] **\*Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Bill**, to enable regulations to be made for the prevention of danger arising from the importation, preparation, storage or distribution of articles of food; presented by Mr. John Burns (July 11th), and supported by Mr. Runciman. (A.)

[53] **\*Public Trustee Bill**, to provide for the appointment of a public trustee, to amend the Judicial Trustees Act, 1896, and otherwise to amend the law relating to the administration of trusts. Presented by the Lord Chancellor (March 22nd). In moving the second reading (March 27th) the Lord Chancellor said the object of the bill was to safeguard estates, especially among the poorer classes, by the establishment of a public trustee, with special facilities for the administration of small estates. In the case of other trusts, the public trustee might be appointed as custodian trustee. The bill, with certain amendments, was read a third time (May 11th), and sent to the Commons. In moving the second reading (June 15th) the Attorney-General explained that the object of the measure was to secure the appointment of a public trustee who would be officially responsible for trust funds committed to his charge, and who would be supported by a guarantee upon the Consolidated Fund to make good all losses. The motion for second reading was agreed to. (A.)

[54] **\*Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill**, to amend the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in Ireland on Saturdays and Sundays, and for other purposes connected therewith. Presented by Mr. Sloan (Feb. 22nd). In moving the second reading (May 25th) Mr. Sloan explained that the bill provided for the Sunday closing of licensed premises for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the exempted cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, as in other districts of Ireland, and for fixing 9 o'clock as the hour for closing on Saturday nights throughout the country. Mr. Bryce welcomed the bill, for which he claimed there was urgent need in Ireland. The motion

for second reading was carried by 244 to 50. Bill committed to Standing Committee on Trade (June 27th). An amendment to make the *bonâ-fide* traveller limit five miles instead of six in the large towns was agreed to, and the bill read a third time (July 30th). First reading in the Lords, July 31st.

Lord Mayo (Oct. 23rd) moved the second reading of the bill, which, after a brief discussion, was passed. The bill passed through Committee on Oct. 24th, after an amendment to limit the existing regulations as to the *bonâ-fide* traveller was withdrawn, and was read a third time and passed on Nov. 1st.

[55] **\*Sea Fisheries (Scotland) (Application of Penalties) Bill**, to provide for the payment to the Fishery Board for Scotland of the penalties or other moneys recovered in respect of illegal sea-fishing in Scotland; presented by Mr. Sinclair, July 31st. (A.)

[56] **\*Seaman's and Soldier's False Characters Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 5—r.a. June 22nd), to amend the law relating to the falsification of seamen's and soldiers' certificates of service or discharge, and to false statements made, used, or given in connection with entry or enlistment into His Majesty's naval, military, or marine forces; presented by Mr. Haldane. Clause 1 states the penalty for (1) forgery of service or discharge certificates of a seaman or soldier; (2) use of certificate to obtain employment; (3) personation of holder of certificate. Clause 2 imposes a fine not exceeding £20 on any man who when enlisting makes use of a forged statement as to his character or previous employment, which to his knowledge is false in any material particular; also, any person making a written statement as to the character or employment of a man which he knows to be false, and which he allows to be used for purposes of enlistment, shall be liable to the like fine.

[57] **\*Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 3—r.a. May 29th), makes provision with respect to loans and sales for the purpose of the supply of seed potatoes to occupiers and cultivators of the land in Ireland. It legalises any loans made between Dec. 1st, 1904, and Sept. 1st, 1905, by the Board of Works to the guardians of any union, for the purpose of providing seed potatoes; the loan to be repayable in two equal instalments, the first on Feb. 1st, 1907, and the second on Feb. 1st, 1908. Also, any sales of seed potatoes made between Dec. 1st, 1904, and Sept. 1st, 1905, by the guardians to any occupier or cultivator of land shall be considered legal—payment to be made in two instalments to be obtained by a special rate levied by the county council or urban district council. No electoral disability or loss of Parliamentary franchise is incurred by the purchase of seed potatoes under this Act.

[58] **\*Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill**, to encourage the formation of small agricultural holdings and to amend the law relating to such holdings (including crofters' holdings) in Scotland, and for other purposes connected therewith. Mr. Sinclair, in asking leave to introduce this bill, said that its object was to remove restrictions upon the enlargement of holdings, to enlarge the purposes for which the holdings could be used, to admit leaseholds to the benefit of the Crofters' Act, to raise the limit of the qualifying rental from £30 to £50, and to give power for the creation of crofter tenants by

agreement or by compulsory order. The definitions in the Crofters' Act of 1886 would be abandoned, and the Act would permit all small landholders in Scotland paying a rent of £50 or under to have a fair rent fixed and to come within its provisions. The Crofters' Commission and the Congested District Boards would be merged into one body, to be called the Scottish Land Commission, and a Commissioner of Agriculture for Scotland was to be appointed, with general powers of supervision, to whom the powers now exercised by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in Scotland would eventually be transferred. Read the first time July 28th. (A.)

[59] *\*Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill*, to improve the position of tenants in towns in Ireland, presented by Mr. McKillop, and read a first time Feb. 22nd. Mr. McKillop (May 18th), in moving the second reading, said that its object was to bring to an end a tenure in the cities and towns of Ireland which enabled one class to confiscate the property of another class; and to encourage improvements in these towns by guaranteeing to the improver that at the end of his lease his improvements should not be "grabbed" by those who had no title to them without paying adequate compensation. At present it was the custom of the landlord to seize the improvements of his tenant at the expiry of the lease. **PART II.** of the bill provided a moderate amount of compensation to be paid for disturbance to the tenant on quitting his holding where such disturbance was caused by the landlord. The Bill did not prevent the landlord making a demand for increase of rent and notice to quit unless the increase was paid; but it enabled the tenant to apply to the county court to fix the capital value of the landlord's interest, and on paying such a capital sum to become owner of his holding. In the event of his not being prepared to buy he must either pay the increased rent or quit. Mr. Bryce said that the bill contained some provisions with which they were all in accord, and others of which some of them disapproved. Clause 5, which dealt with the method of taking compensation for disturbance, appeared to him entirely unworkable. The provisions for leasehold enfranchisement went a good deal beyond what was needed or desirable. He would vote in favour of the bill, and would do so in the hope that when it went to Committee it might be put in a form in which the objections taken might be removed, and a long standing grievance terminated. On a division the second reading was passed by 244 to 54. The Bill was committed to the Standing Committee on Trade on July 6th.

On the motion that the House consider the bill as amended, Mr. Balfour (Nov. 10th) moved the adjournment as a protest against the action of the Government in adopting the measure as their own (as they had done in the meantime) after it had obtained a second reading, and had been piloted through Standing Committee as a private member's bill. Mr. Bryce, in reply, pointed out that the bill had been drafted in a form entirely different from what it was at present, except with regard to the first four clauses. The leasehold enfranchisement clause had been struck out, and the bill as it now stood was practically redrafted by the Government, so that it was really a Government measure. The motion for adjournment was defeated by 278 to 75. A number of amend-

ments to Clause 1 were then successively negatived, and the clause was carried by 316 to 66. On the consideration of Clause 2, the Attorney-General for Ireland moved a new subsection providing that a tenant shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of any improvement made, whether before or after the passing of this Act, in pursuance of a contract entered into for valuable consideration. The amendment was agreed to. An amendment by Mr. Campbell was also accepted, providing that a tenant should not be entitled to claim compensation for any improvement made before the passing of the Act, except permanent dwellings, unless such improvement was made within twenty years before the date of the claim. On Clause 3, which deals with the landlord's right to object to a tenant making improvements on his holding, Mr. C. Craig moved an amendment that the Court should consider the reasonableness of any proposed improvement as well as its suitability when sanctioning any improvement put forward by the tenant. This was agreed to, as was a further amendment to the effect that the Court should consider that any proposed improvement would not diminish the letting value of any other property of the same landlord. A lengthy discussion arose on an amendment by Mr. Campbell to omit Clause 5, which provides for payment to the tenant of compensation for disturbance. The clause was eventually passed by 308 to 74. A number of amendments to Clause 5 and subsequent clauses were accepted without discussion, and the bill was ordered for third reading (Nov. 21st).

#### [60] *Trades Disputes Bill.*

The Attorney-General, in moving for leave to introduce this bill, said that under legal decisions a construction had been put upon the law of conspiracy so loose and so wide that it was impossible to tell beforehand what was the legal quality of an action which a trade union might take; the right of peaceful persuasion had been impaired, and provident funds had been made liable for claims founded on the acts of unauthorised agents. All this had created a feeling of insecurity and injustice, which the Government had received a mandate to redress. The law of conspiracy as interpreted by the courts operated unfairly against combinations of workmen. This the Government proposed to remedy by considering the act of a trades union as right or wrong, lawful or unlawful, assuming it to have been committed by an individual and not in combination. Dealing with the law as to picketing, he said the bill would enact in express terms the right to persuade peacefully, thereby reviving a law dating from 1859. Approaching the most difficult part of the subject, the problem of agency, he said that in the opinion of the Government trade unions had been the victims of a too rigorous administration of the law. A union having hundreds of branches might, through the rash or imprudent act of some official or committee of one branch, be sued for damages, and this might involve in liability numbers of innocent people. The bill proposed that the union should appoint an executive committee with the right to conduct operations in all disputes, and the union was not to be bound for any act except the act of the executive committee formally passed. The executive committee when appointing an agent might



prescribe the acts which he was not to commit, and if the conduct impugned should be a violation of his instructions, the union funds would not be liable. Representatives of labour, he was aware, would prefer a general declaration that no action could ever be brought; but though these views would receive friendly consideration, he asked the House to hesitate before adopting a proposal of this kind.

Mr. Shackleton regretted that the Government had not seen fit to render trade union funds immune. Sir E. Carson thought trade unionists were given very special privileges by the bill. Mr. Bell maintained that workmen ought not to be hampered in their fight, as they had been since the decision in the Taff Vale case. After discussion the motion was agreed to. Read the first time March 28th. The Solicitor-General (in absence of the Attorney-General) moved the second reading of the bill, and dealt at length with the legal position of trade unions, which he described as essential safeguards against sweating. He thought the bill was one for consideration in committee, and hoped that stage would be reached with the least possible delay. Bill read second time April 25th. In Committee Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were added to the bill without amendment. The Attorney-General moved to postpone the consideration of Clause 4 in order to bring up a substituted clause prohibiting actions of tort against trade unions except in certain circumstances. Mr. Balfour charged the Government with having surrendered to the Labour members, and said the new clause was deliberately designed to prevent trade union funds being responsible for injuries which trade unions, through their officials, had deliberately intended to inflict. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would not have consented to exempt the funds from liability except on the understanding that the immunity would be extended to masters as to men, and he would support the clause because it was bilateral. The motion was agreed to. Clause 5 was then agreed to. The Attorney-General brought up the new clause, and it was read a first time. "An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union for the recovery of damages in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court, provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of such unions to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871." The clause was read the second time, and amendments amplifying its provisions were then agreed to. The bill was reported as amended, Aug. 3rd.

On consideration as amended (Nov. 1st), Clause 1 was passed without further amendment. On Clause 2 Mr. F. E. Smith (Nov. 2nd) moved an amendment conferring the right recognised by the clause upon an individual employer, as well as on combinations of employers. The Attorney-General, while questioning whether this addition was really necessary, consented to it, with an enlargement making it clear that the right would be enjoyed not only by individuals but by firms. The Attorney-General moved a further amendment to strike out the direction that the protection accorded to trade unions was to be

confined to protection against actions for the recovery of damages. The unions, he contended, should be protected against injunctions as well. The amendment was carried by 312 to 45. Upon the motion of Mr. Rufus Isaacs an addition was made, and it was resolved that nothing in the clause should affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by Section 9 of 1871, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of a union in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute. The bill was then ordered for third reading. After some discussion the bill was read a third time without division on Nov. 9th.

[61] Wireless Telegraphy Act 1906, 6 Edw. VII, ch. 13,—r.a. July 20th] presented by the Postmaster General, continues the Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1904 until December 1st, 1909.

### [62] Workmen's Compensation Bill.

To consolidate and amend the law with respect to compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. Mr. Gladstone said that the time had now arrived for an extension of the Act of 1897 to every class of labour. Whilst under that Act all classes of workmen who were not expressly mentioned were excluded from its operations, the present bill proposed to include all who were not expressly excluded. The term "workman" was to include any person not a police-constable, clerk, outworker, domestic servant, or a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house. Workmen employed in workshops, in transport service, fishermen, postmen, seamen, were not to be brought within the operation of the Act. Small employers whose workmen did not exceed five in number should come under the Act, with the exception that where the accident was attributable to the use by employer of machinery driven by steam, water or other mechanical power, or if the workman at the time of the accident was employed in the care of horses, in mining, quarrying, building operations, or in laying or repairing any electric line or works, the limit of five should not apply in the case of such workmen. It was also proposed to extend the workmen's compensation to cases of industrial diseases—anthrax, lead poisoning and others enumerated in the schedule. With regard to the payment of compensation, he said that whereas an application could not be made under the existing law until two weeks had elapsed from the time of the accident, it was proposed now to reduce the period to one week. In the case of casual labour, if a workman had been with an employer for two weeks continuously or more, his compensation, if he were injured, would be founded on the wages which he had received; and that if he had not worked continuously for two weeks the Court was to have regard to the earnings which such a workman would receive in the district. With respect to persons who had reached 60 years of age, a maximum sum of £25 would be payable in case of death, and a maximum of 10s. weekly in case of injury and incapacity. The bill also dealt with the cases of incapacitated minors, widows and dependants, and with the appointment of medical men to act as referees. The bill was ordered to be brought in by Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. H. Samuel, and read a first time (May 26th).

On the motion for the second reading, Mr. C.

Dilke moved an amendment "That this House desires such recognition and guarantee of insurance as to prevent the defeat of legal expectation of compensation created under the law." Mr. McArthur supported the amendment, and Mr. Bell said that a system of compulsory insurance under Government supervision would get rid of many difficulties. Mr. Gladstone said that the Government regarded the principle as right, but that it was not not practicable to deal with the subject at the present moment. The amendment was negatived. Bill read the second time and committed to Standing Committee on Law April 10th. Reported with amendments June 26th.

**Sewage Disposal of.** A Royal Commission was appointed during '98 to inquire and report on the best method or methods of treating and disposing of sewage (including any liquid from any factory, or manufacturing process) consistently with due regard for the requirements of the existing law, for the protection of the public health, and for the economical and efficient discharge of the duties of local authorities. The members of the Commission are: Lord Idlesleigh, Major-General C. Phipps Carey, R.E., Sir Michael Foster, M.P., Col. T. W. Harding, Sir W. Ramsay, Dr. J. B. Russell, Mr. W. H. Power, and Mr. T. J. Stafford, with Mr. Frederick J. Willis, as Secretary. Interim reports were issued in 1901, 1903, and 1904, for which see 1906 ed.

**Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.,** Hon. LL.D. Camb., was b. in 1840, and is a son of the late Rev. Richard Seymour. He was ed. at Radley, and entered the Navy in '52. He served through the Crimean War in the Black Sea, the China War '57-60, operations against Chinese rebels, and the Egyptian War '82, taking part in most of the naval fighting in connection with those wars. As Commander was badly wounded in action on the river Congo. He became Captain '73, Rear-Admiral '89, and Vice-Admiral '95, and was Commander-in-Chief of the China station '98-1901. From '94 to '97 he served in the Admiralty as Superintendent of Naval Reserves. He commanded the Naval Brigade of the Allied forces near Tientsin in 1900, and was promoted to G.C.B. He was, in Oct. 1902, appointed H.M.'s First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp. Commander-in-Chief Devonport 1903. Admiral of the Fleet 1905. Accompanied Prince Arthur in his mission to Japan, 1906. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; United Service Club; Travelers', Wellington and Royal Societies.

**Shakespeare Memorial.** A public meeting was held at the Mansion House on Feb. 28th, 1905, in support of a proposed Shakespeare memorial in London. An influential general committee was appointed for the purpose of organising the movement. A "world's tribute" to Shakespeare is contemplated. The report of a special committee, approved at a meeting of the general committee at the Mansion House on July 6th, was in favour of an architectural memorial, competition for the design to be thrown open to artists throughout the world. The London County Council has expressed its willingness to provide a suitable site for an adequate memorial. The question of the site and the terms of the proposed world-wide competition for the design were referred

to an advisory committee, appointed by the executive committee. **Treasurer,** Lord Avebury. **Hon. Secretary,** Prof. I. Gollancz. Offices, 32, George Street, Hanover Square, W.

**Shorthand.** The Incorporated Phonographic Society, established '90, of which Mr. Alfred Pitman is president, has established districts in many large towns, and has examined and granted diplomas to more than 1000 shorthand teachers. The Society also conducts examinations in typewriting. The secretary is Mr. H. W. Harris, 100, Mattison Road, Finsbury Park, N. The Incorporated Society of Shorthand Teachers was established '94, for promoting the interests of teachers. The secretary is Mr. W. H. Jones, A.C.I.S., 3, Birch Grove, Rusholme, Manchester. The Institute of Shorthand Writers practising in the Supreme Court of Judicature (registered), established '82, has for its object the promotion of efficiency in note-taking in connection with legal proceedings, and admits members by examination. **Hon. Secretary,** Mr. A. T. Wright; office, 118, Chancery Lane, W.C.

### SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years, through the action of France.

A treaty with France signed at Paris Feb. 13th, 1904, and ratified Dec. 7th, 1904, defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation, transferring to French government an area of about 8000 sq. miles, while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the right bank of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France. Siam was placed under strict stipulations as to the troops it should keep in the Siamese basin of the Mekong, France requiring that the troops and officers must be Siamese and not foreigners, except with the consent of the French Government.

By the Anglo-French Agreement (April 8th, 1904) the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam and of the Gulf of Siam were recognised as being in the British sphere, and the territories situated to the east of the same region as being in the French sphere.

The states of Kedah, Patani, Kelantan, and Tringgannu in the Malay Peninsula acknowledge the sovereignty of Siam, but retain a certain amount of independence. The King appointed Mr. Graham as adviser to Kelantan in 1903.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn I., b. Sept. 21st, 1853, succeeded Oct. 1st, '68. The heir to the throne is Prince Chowsa Maha Vajiravudh, b. Jan. 1st, '80. The executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, most of whom are relatives of the King. The Legislative Council consists of 51 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 6 princes of the royal house. There are 41 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. The standing army is only about 5000, but there is a general training of males as militia. A new law regulating military service was passed in 1905. The rifle in use



is of Japanese make. A small but effective navy is being built up, with a strong force of marine infantry. Buddhism is the State religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading rapidly, and many Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense. Several of the Royal Princes, like the Crown Prince, have received, or are receiving, a European education. Moreover, Europeans are now very largely employed in the administration.

### **Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.**

The country is very inadequately developed, partly because of the condition of the inhabitants, who formerly, at least, were virtually serfs, owing to a system of debt-slavery which obtained. The King, however, has issued decrees putting an end to slavery for the future. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. There are State railways from Bangkok to Korat, with a branch running north, which reached Paknampho in 1905, and is being extended to Pitsanulok and Utaradit. Another State line runs from Bangkok to Petchaburi. Lines worked by private companies run from Bangkok to Paknam, near the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin, on the coast to the west of the Menam. There is also a tramway connecting the Bangkok-Paknampho line with Phrabad. Bangkok has a well-equipped system of street electric tramways, and a new line by a Siamese company was opened by the King in Oct. 1905. Chief exports: rice, teak-wood, pepper, and fish.

Area about 220,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated in 1905 at 6,686,000, including Siamese 1,750,000, and Chinese and Malays about 2,000,000. Capital, Bangkok, pop. about 500,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. Revenue, 1901, £1,874,300; estimated 1905-6, £2,953,645; expenditure, 1901, £1,676,000; estimated 1905-6, £2,946,572. Imports, 1902, £3,393,674; 1903, £3,475,315; 1904, £4,363,966; 1905, £3,993,635; exports, 1902, £4,533,972; 1903, £3,955,881; 1904, £5,650,175; 1905, £5,989,100. Of the imports in 1905 about 79 per cent. were sent from British ports.

General Adviser to the Siamese Government, Prof. E. H. Strobel; Legislative Adviser, M. Padoux; Judicial Adviser, Mr. Stewart Black; Financial Adviser, Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, F.C.S.; Minister of the Interior, H.R.H. Prince Damrong; Minister of Justice, H.R.H. Prince Rajaburi; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Devawongse.

Minister in London, Phya Visutr Kosà, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Councillor of Legation*, F. W. Verney, 12, Connaught Place, W.—*Financial Agent in London*, C. Rivett Carnac.—*Consul-General*, (vacant).

British Minister and Consul-General, Ralph Paget, C.M.G.—*Consul*, W. R. D. Beckett.—*Consul at Chiangmai*, C. E. W. Stringer.—*Judge of H.M. Court for Siam*, Skinner Turner.—*Assistant Judge*, A. R. Vincent.—*Travelling District Judge*, W. A. R. Wood.—*Consul at Kedah, etc.*, Meadows Frost (at Penang).

**Silk.** According to a report of the British Consul at Lyons the world's production of raw silk in 1904 and 1905 was as follows:—

	1904, lbs.	1905, lbs.
China . . . . .	13,967,000	12,936,000
Japan . . . . .	12,819,400	10,230,000
Italy . . . . .	10,780,000	9,350,000
Turkey . . . . .	2,690,600	3,157,000
France . . . . .	1,375,000	1,390,400
Persia and Turkestan	937,200	1,012,000
Caucasus . . . . .	792,000	638,000
Austria-Hungary . .	693,000	759,000
India . . . . .	396,800	616,000
Balkan States . . .	336,600	396,000
Spain . . . . .	169,400	171,600
Greece and Crete . .	143,000	154,000
	<u>45,100,000</u>	<u>40,810,000</u>

**Sion College**, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Librarian, Rev. W. H. Milman, M.A.

**Smith, Goldwin, D.C.L.**, was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Ed. at Eton and Oxford, graduating first class in classics '45; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford '46. He was Assistant Sec. of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the University of Oxford '50, Secretary to a subsequent Commission, under which important University reforms were introduced, and a member of the Education Commission in '58. Regius Professor of History ('58 to '66) at Oxford, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality. He championed the cause of the North in the American Civil War, at the conclusion of which he visited the United States on a tour. In '68 he accepted an honorary Professorship of History at Cornell Univ., New York, of which University he is now an Emeritus Professor. Since '71 he has resided at Toronto, where he has led an active literary life. During '91 he published "Canada and the Canadian Question," "A Trip to England" in '92, a "History of the United States" in '93, "Oxford and her Colleges," "Bay Leaves: Translations from Latin Poets," "Specimens of Greek Tragedy," "Essays on Questions of the Day," in '94, and "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" ('96).

**Soap Manufacturers' Combination, 1906.** The following announcement, published on Nov. 24th, tells briefly the story of an incident which evoked great popular interest in the autumn of 1906: "The working arrangement entered into between the leading soapmakers of the United Kingdom has been received with so great disfavour by the trade and the public as to make it unworkable; and as it is clearly the first consideration to endeavour to satisfy the trade and the public, it has been decided to terminate the working arrangement from to-day, Nov. 23rd. Each firm will, therefore, continue to conduct from this day its own business as was done prior to the negotiations being entered upon, and entirely separate from each other. The working arrangement between the leading soapmakers is now, therefore, absolutely and finally dissolved."

**Social and Political Education League.** Founded 1877 by the late Sir John Seeley for the gratuitous delivery of lectures on social and political topics from a strictly non-partisan standpoint. Hon. Sec., Mr. Holford Knight, 5, Pump Court, Temple. Organizing Sec., Mr. A. H. Reed, 23, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

## SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

Socialism, primarily and broadly, is the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—*i.e.*, of a complete readjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving radical changes in their present forms. In the following article the Socialist organisations in England and abroad are briefly reviewed.

The English societies are: the **Social Democratic Federation**, which has about 170 branches and affiliated societies, with a membership of 10,500—Secretary, H. W. Lee, 3, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.; the **Fabian Society**—Secretary, E. R. Pease, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.; and the **Independent Labour Party**, which has for its object the establishment of an "Industrial Commonwealth founded upon the socialisation of land and capital." It was formed at a conference held in Bradford early in '93, and has about 500 branches and 30,000 members. Over 450 members have been elected to various local bodies. The Party owns a weekly paper, the *Labour Leader*, and has an extensive publishing department, from which it issues books and tracts on political and labour questions. At the General Election in 1906 the I.L.P. nominated ten candidates, seven of whom were elected. **Chairman**, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Mr. T. D. Benson; **Sec.**, Mr. Francis Johnson. Office, 10, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Socialists of Germany are known as the Social Democrats, and are led by Herren Bebel, Vollmar, and Singer. They form the strongest political party in the empire, polled 3,010,771 votes at the 1903 election, and secured the return of 82 members to the Reichstag. The number of party organs is 76, 22 of which are dailies. An anti-dogmatic party, led by E. Bernstein, long resident in England, has recently made much headway, and advocates co-operation with the ordinary political parties. See **GERMANY, Political Parties**.

In France Socialists are divided into two main groups: the Government Socialists, led by M. Jaurès and M. Millerand, an ex-Minister, who served under M. Waldeck-Rousseau; and the Revolutionary Socialists, led by M. Jules Guesde, who declare that Socialism is inconsistent with the opportunism required by participation in the work of government under existing conditions. A motion to expel M. Millerand was brought forward and hotly debated in 1903. Finally a resolution supporting M. Millerand, proposed by M. Jaurès, was carried by 100 votes to 89. In 1904, however, the Socialist Federation of the Department of the Seine resolved to exclude M. Millerand from the Socialist party. A split amongst the Radical Socialist group in Parliament followed, 65 members of the group forming a new party, which they called the Radical Socialist Left. M. Jaurès and others conduct the journal called *L'Humanité*, to-

wards which the German Social Democrats in October contributed £1000 to aid in keeping it in existence.

In Austria the Socialist party is strongly organised, a powerful propaganda is carried on through the Press, and the influence of the party is very marked in the elections. In Bohemia and Silesia the movement has made great way, but not so much in the Alpine districts, though an anti-clerical and socialistic body, called the Styrian Peasants' League, has 10,000 members. Socialism in Austria is a political force, rather than a theoretical adherence to communistic principles, and in 1905 it took up with irresistible force the demand for universal suffrage. The party organ is the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which is ably conducted.

In Italy there are three sections making up the Socialist party. The Moderate party is led by Signori Bissolati and Turati, the Revolutionary party by Signor Labriola, and a third group follows Signor Ferri. The Moderate or Reform party is in favour of co-operating in legislation for the advancement of the working classes whenever possible, and of supporting such Government measures as it can approve. The Revolutionary party are frankly anarchical in theory, in order to bring about a social revolution. Signor Ferri and his group, who control the *Avanti*, the chief Socialist organ, occupy a middle position between the two extremes, and advocate unity.

In Russia there is a strong and active Social Democratic party, which aims at the establishment of a democratic republic. It likewise advocates the rights and claims of the workmen and the abolition of all survivals of the condition of serfdom. There is also a Socialist Revolutionary party, which believes in striking for freedom, and has specially endeavoured to stir up the peasantry. See **RUSSIA, History 1906**.

There is a Socialist party in Spain, led by Señor Iglesias, which in 1903 joined hands with the Republicans, and has since conducted a vigorous revolutionary propaganda.

The grant of universal suffrage in Belgium brought the Socialists of that country into great prominence, and 34 Socialist candidates were returned at the 1902 election. Socialism in Denmark is of the Marxist order; but here again, as in Austria, political discontent has driven many to join the Social Democratic Federation. These form the moderate section, and tend to join the Radicals, the extreme revolutionary section being very small in numbers. The Socialist party in Norway numbers about 56 unions, with a total membership of 6000. Its avowed aims are to abolish the private ownership of land and of the instruments of production. A tacit alliance exists between the Socialists and the Radicals. In the towns of Sweden the movement has made some little headway. In the Netherlands, by a decree of the Cour de Cassation, the Socialist League was dissolved in '94 as an illegal association; but 52 branches of it united to form a new body, and it has recently been agitating vigorously for universal suffrage.

**Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children.** The Rescue Society was established in 1853, and incorporated in '86 for the reformation of openly immoral women and the guardianship and training of young girls exposed to danger. Maternity and Lock Hospital cases are also admitted. Six Homes are



maintained, accommodating 175 inmates. The industrial earnings were £1362 in 1905, or nearly one-third of the total cost. Funds are greatly needed. **Chairman of Committee**, Mr. Edmund Ives; **Secretary**, Mr. C. Stuart Thorpe. **Offices**, 205, Great Portland Street, W.

**Society of British Composers**, founded June 1905, to promote the publication and performance of high-class works by British composers, and to protect their interests. Subscription for members and associates, £1 rs. per annum. **Hon. Sec.**, J. B. McEwen, The Doon, Pinner, Middlesex.

### SOCIOLOGY.

Sociology is the science of the origin, organisation and development of human society. The **Paris** and the **Edinburgh Schools** were fully described in the '94 ed., and the **American School** at Hartford in the '95 ed.

The **International Institute of Sociology** is an association founded, under the presidency of Lord Avebury, by the most eminent sociologists of different countries in '93. The **General Secretary** is Dr. René Worms, 115, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. The sixth international congress of Sociology was held in 1906 in London, in the hall of London University, and the subject was "Social Conflicts." A bibliography of contemporary productions in sociologic study and research is given each month in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (price 20 fr. per annum), published in Paris (16, Rue Soufflot), and in the *American Journal of Sociology* (price 2s. 6d.), published by the University of Chicago Press. Since '06 there have been published (at 16, Rue Soufflot, Paris) 34 vols. of the *Bibliothèque Sociologique Internationale*, written by sociologists of all countries.

The **Sociological Society** was formed in 1903. The subscription is £1 rs. per annum, while the payment of £10 10s. qualifies for life membership. **Secretary**, Dr. J. W. Slaughter, Ph.D., 24, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The **British Institute of Social Service** was established in 1904 to collect, classify, register, and disseminate information relating to all forms of social service and industrial betterment adaptable to the needs of the United Kingdom, and to promote the initiation and development in this country of the most beneficial and successful forms of social service. **President**, Earl of Meath; **Hon. Director**, James Dangerfield. **Offices and Library**, 11, Southampton Row, W.C.

**Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association**. Founded 1885 by Col. Sir James Gildea, C.V.O., C.B. The object of the Association is to aid the wives and families, without distinction, of men of all branches of the land and sea forces of the United Kingdom serving with the colours. The work is entirely voluntary. **Secretary**, Capt. Wickham Legg. **Office**, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

**Sonnino**, Baron Sidney, Italian statesman, was b. at Florence March 11th, 1847, and ed. at the Univ. of Pisa, where he took his law degree in '65. He afterwards entered the Diplomatic service, and was attached to the Legations at Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and Paris. He then turned to a study of the agrarian and social problems of Southern Italy, published "I Contadini in Sicilia" and "La Mezzadria in Toscana," and established the paper *Rassegna*. He was elected Deputy for San Casciano '80,

and has sat for it ever since, attaching himself to the Left Centre in the Chamber. In '87 he joined the Crispi administration as Under Sec. for the Treasury, and first as Finance Minister, '93, and then as Minister of the Treasury, he worked a great reform in the country's finances. After Crispi's fall in '96, he became one of the Opposition leaders, and from Feb. to May 1906 was Premier, but fell over the railway question. See ITALY.

### SPAIN.

#### Ruler.

**Alfonso XIII.** is the son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Queen Maria Christina, a daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. He was b. after his father's death, on May 17th, 1886, and his childhood was spent at Madrid and the Palace of Miramar, in San Sebastian. In Spain the sovereign comes of age at sixteen, and during the King's minority his mother reigned as Queen Regent. On May 17th, 1902, the regency ceased, and Alfonso XIII. assumed his full powers. He has received a liberal education, and speaks English exceedingly well. On May 31st, 1906, he was married to H.R.H. Princess Ena of Battenberg, and as the King and Queen were returning to the Palace they narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown by an Anarchist (see **History**, 1906, below). Their Majesties visited this country in August. Of his two sisters, the Princess of the Asturias, Maria-de-las-Mercedes, b. Sept. 11th, 1880, was married, Feb. 14th, 1901, to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta (offspring Alfonso, b. Nov. 30th, 1901, and another son b. Feb. 28th, 1903), and died in 1904. Her eldest son was proclaimed as successor to the throne (Oct. 20th, 1904). The other sister of the King is the Princess Maria Teresa, b. Nov. 12th, 1882, and married Jan. 12th, 1906, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, her first cousin. The King is a K.G., G.C.V.O., a General in the British Army, and received the Royal Victorian Chain in June 1905. He has a Civil List of about £280,000.

#### Government.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The **Cortes** consist of Senate and Congress. The **Senate** is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The **Congress** contains 431 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. There is some provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

### The Army.

Under the terms of an order of Jan. 29th, 1903, the Army was reorganised on the basis of an effective of 80,000 men; the second battalions of the infantry regiments and the fourth squadrons of the cavalry being reduced to skeleton formations. There are in all about 23,000 officers, provided for the old establishment, but the supernumeraries are on half-pay, and their places are not being filled. There are eight captain-generalcies, but the eight army corps are replaced by divisions, and further reductions are being introduced. The headquarters are respectively: 1st, Madrid; 2nd, Seville; 3rd, Valencia; 4th, Barcelona; 5th, Saragossa; 6th, Burgos; 7th, Valladolid; 8th, Corunna. The constitution, by units, of the army is: Infantry, 56 regiments, 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 4 African regiments, 2 regiments in the Balearic Isles, 2 regiments in the Canaries, recruiting cadres, etc. The Cavalry, 28 regiments, and 3 squadrons for foreign possessions. Artillery, 13 field, 1 siege and 3 mountain regiments (all with four 6-gun batteries), 14 fortress battalions, 1 Central Gunnery School, 1 Central Remount Committee, and 4 companies of artificers. The Minister of War in Nov. 1905 introduced a bill authorising the purchase from the Creusot factories of 200 quick-firing guns with the necessary material, at a cost of £840,000, spread over four financial years. The Engineer Corps consists of 4 regiments of sappers and miners, 1 pontoon regiment, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 railway battalion, 1 topographical brigade, 1 company of artificers, and 8 reserve depots, with 5 separate companies of sappers and miners for the Balearic Islands, etc. For recruiting purposes the Peninsula has 116 districts, the Canaries and Balearics have 2, and Ceuta and Melilla have 2. The total armed strength is estimated to be 500,000.

### The Navy.

There are 16,700 of all ranks in the Spanish Navy, and 9000 marines. All these are conscripts. The officers are divided as follows: 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 22 captains, 47 commanders, 94 lieutenant-commanders, 131 lieutenants, 340 sub-lieutenants, 165 midshipmen, and 100 cadets.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 30th was:—

	Built.	Building.
Battleship . . . . .	1	—
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	2	1
Protected cruisers . . . . .	5	2
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	6	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . . . .	4	—

A bill came before the Cortes during 1905 for a new shipbuilding programme. The vessels projected were 8 battleships of 14,000 tons, 5 armoured cruisers, and attendant small craft; the total cost to be £15,840,000 (396,000,000 pesetas), and to be spread over 6 years. On Oct. 18th, 1906, the Minister of Marine announced that 5,000,000 pesetas granted to his department for new construction would be devoted to the building of three coast defence vessels and a training ship.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—Cadiz: three docks take cruisers. Cartagena: one floating dock takes large cruisers. Bilbao: one dock takes any Spanish ship; two smaller.

### Local Government, Education, etc.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State Religion is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed is forbidden. There were in 1902 3115 religious communities in the country, with 50,933 members, of whom 40,188 were women and 10,745 men. Of these 2611 obtained registration, 150 were held over, and the greater part of the remaining 354 were exempt from registration under the Concordat of 1851. Education is free, but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There were 25,340 public schools in 1901. A decree for the regulation of non-official schools, numbering about 6180, came into force Sept. 25th, 1902, providing for their registration and inspection, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked. Over 8500 miles of railway, all belonging to private companies, are open and worked. A new Customs tariff came into force on July 1st, 1906.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, and the small possessions on the north coast of Africa, 106,173 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1900, 18,618,086. The population of Madrid is about 540,000, and of Barcelona 533,000. The Canary Islands, off the N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products. Area 2808 sq. m.; pop. 358,564. The population of Tenerife is 95,000, of Grand Canary 75,000, and of Palma 32,000.

Revenue, 1904, £32,287,947; estimated 1906, £36,740,000; expenditure, 1904, £30,593,391; estimated 1906, £35,230,000; public debt, £417,296,000, including over £12,000,000 of Cuban debt. Imports, 1905, £30,915,000; exports, £27,792,000. Great Britain and her Colonies have the largest individual share of the trade. In 1904 British imports into Spain were £6,931,685; French, £5,737,203; American, £4,090,752; German, £3,744,210.

Ministry: Premier, Señor Moret.—Foreign Affairs, Señor Perez Caballero.—Interior, Señor Quiroga Ballisteros.—Justice, Señor Barroso.—War, General Luque.—Marine, Señor Alba.—Public Works, Señor Gasset.—Public Instruction, Señor Borbolla.—Finance, Señor Eleuterio Delgado.

Ambassador in London, Señor de Villaurrutia, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—First Secretary, The Marquis of Villalobar, 18, Victoria Square, S.W.—Consul-General in London, Don Ernesto Merle, 20, Mark Lane, E.C.

British Ambassador in Madrid, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.—Councillor of Embassy, E. M. Grant Duff, Esq.—Commercial Attaché, S. Pepys Cockerell, Esq.

British Consuls: Consul-General at Barcelona,



J. F. Roberts.—*Consuls*: A. Maclean (Bilbao), A. L. Keyser (Cadiz), C. M. Trayner (Corunna), J. G. Haggard (Malaga), J. E. Croker (Teneriffe).

### Colonies.

By the war with the United States in '98 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone Islands were sold to Germany in '99.

**Fernando Po** is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony Area 780 sq. m.; pop. 24,000. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, **Clarence Cove**, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, **Aniyo** or "**Boobies**," stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports**: indiarubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders.

**British Consular Agent**, J. Cottrell.

The **Muni River Settlements** consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. Area estimated at about 9000 sq. m.; pop. 140,000.

**British Consul**, A. Nightingale (resides at Boma).

**Rio de Oro** is a Spanish possession on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running east from Cape Blanco, and, with **Adrar**, is placed under the Governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Rio de Oro. Area estimated at 70,000 sq. m.; pop. 130,000.

### Political Parties.

The chief parties are the **Liberals**, who are much divided into sections; the **Conservatives**, also broken up to some extent, and, until his retirement in 1903, led by **Señor Silveira**; the **Republicans**, and the **Carlists**.

**Don Carlos** (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidore Josef Francisco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael, Duke of Madrid), head of the **Carlist** faction, and cousin of King Alfonso XII., was b. March 30th, 1848. He is a son of Prince Juan and the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria. He was educated in Austria, and on Feb. 4th, '67, married Princess Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. By her he had a son, **Don Jaime**, b. June 27th, '70, who is an officer in the Russian army, and four daughters, before she died on Jan. 29th, '93. On April 28th, '94, he married Marie Berthe, Princess de Rohan. When Amadeo was chosen King of Spain in 1870 Don Carlos protested, and in '73 he entered Spain, and remained in the north of the country despite all the efforts to dislodge him during the Republic, and after the accession of Alfonso XII. until '76, when he fled to France. Afterwards he took up his abode at Venice, where he still lives.

The **Conservatives** were in power '95-'7, '99-1901, and 1902-5. The **Liberals** held office in '93-5, '97-9, and 1901-2. Madrid was swept by the **Republicans** at the 1903 election, and the Republican movement made considerable headway during the year under the leadership of **Señor Salmeron**, who said they intended to deliver themselves from the Jesuits and the Vatican. In Dec. 1903 a new party, the **Democratic Liberal** party, was formed.

The **General Election** of Sept. 10th, 1905, resulted in the return of 240 **Dynastic Liberals** (including about 100 personal friends of **Señor Moret**, 120 followers of the Prime Minister, **Señor Montero Rios**, and 20 **Democratic Liberals** who follow **Señor Canalejas**), and 167 members of the **Opposition** groups (including 3 **Carlists**, 2 **Ultramontanes**, 7 **Catalan Regionalists**, 8 **Independents**, 19 **dissident Conservatives**, 97 **orthodox Conservatives**, followers of **Señor Maura**, and 30 **Republicans**). The **Senatorial** election on Sept. 24th, 1905, resulted in the return of 109 **Liberals** and 71 members of the **Opposition** (52 **Conservatives**, 9 **Prelates**, 4 **Independents**, 2 **Catalan Regionalists**, 2 **Republicans**, and 2 **Carlists**). The Government were thus able, with the existing life Senators, to command the support of over 180 Senators, which gave them a small majority over the **Opposition**. In Dec. 1905, however, **Señor Moret** succeeded **Señor Montero Rios** as Premier.

### History, 1906.

The Conference on the **Morocco** question met at **Algeiras** (Jan. 16th), and the Spanish delegate, the Duke of **Almodovar**, was elected President. See **Morocco**.

A delicate situation arose within the Cabinet owing to the demand made by the **Army** and the **Navy**, backed by the Ministers of War and Marine, that offences against the army and national unity should be tried, not by the Civil Courts, but by Military Courts. The majority of the Ministry proposed to retain the civil jurisdiction in regard to such cases, but to increase the penalties in regard to that class of offences. A bill was afterwards introduced transferring from the civil to the military jurisdiction the prosecution and trial of all persons accused of attacks against the national unity and the army. This was generally regarded, except by the military, as an infringement of the constitutional principle of civil supremacy, but the **Conservatives** assisted the Premier, **Señor Moret**, to carry it. Then **Señor Moret** resigned, but the King declined to accept the resignation (March 21st).

In the Chapel at **Miramar Palace** **Princess Ena of Battenberg** abjured the Protestant faith and was received into the Roman Church (March 7th), the members of the Spanish Royal Family and the Premier, **Señor Moret**, being present. The betrothal of the King and the Princess was then formally announced, and King Edward met them, with **Princess Henry of Battenberg**, at **Biarritz** (9th), the two Kings frequently meeting at **San Sebastian** or at **Biarritz** on the following days. The Premier formally announced the marriage to the Cortes (12th), and a bill was passed providing an annual allowance of £18,000 for the future Queen, and £10,000 in the event of her surviving the King and not re-marrying. **Princess Ena** arrived at the **Pardo Palace, Madrid** (May 25th), having met with an enthusiastic reception all along the line from **Irun**, where she was met by King Alfonso. The marriage contract was signed, and the official betrothal took place (30th). The wedding was solemnised at the Church of **San Jeronimo** (31st); and on the return journey to the Palace a bomb was thrown at the Royal carriage, killing 23 and injuring 99 among the soldiery and spectators. Their Majesties were uninjured, and the next day drove through the city in a motor car without

escort, and received a tremendous ovation. The assassin, a Spanish anarchist named Morral, on being challenged at Torrejon, shot a policeman dead and then shot himself (June 3rd).

The Premier and Ministry tendered their resignations (7th), but the King said the Premier and the Liberal Party enjoyed his full confidence, and asked Señor Moret to form a new administration; a task which he accomplished (10th). The Ministry, however, resigned because the King declined to grant a dissolution, which Señor Moret considered necessary before introducing their measures as to lay education and the religious orders (July 5th), and Marshal Lopez Dominguez then undertook to form a concentration Cabinet consisting of Liberals with the support of the Conservatives. In October the Minister of Justice, Count Romanones, issued an order reminding the ecclesiastical and other authorities that the law did not require any declaration of faith from those wishing to contract a civil marriage; and the bishops at once denounced civil marriages as mere legal concubinage. Count Romanones afterwards announced that the Government would bring in a measure directed against the power of the religious orders, and a project for the revision of the Concordat. The Committee of the House of Deputies accordingly drew up the text of a Law on Religious Associations in November, but the resignation of the Cabinet was announced (29th). It appeared that there was considerable division amongst the Liberal party, not only on personal grounds, but over the question of the relations with the Vatican and the Church raised by the Associations law. Señor Montero Rios and Señor Moret did not go to the same lengths in an anti clerical direction as Marshal Dominguez, and consequently the Cabinet resigned, and was reconstructed under Señor Moret as Premier (30th).

A revised tariff was put in force (July 1st), and commercial negotiations were in progress during the year with most of the Continental Powers.

**Spiritualism.** The London Spiritualist Alliance, Ltd., was founded in 1884, in succession to other societies of the same nature, which had preceded it; and was incorporated in '96. The chief work of the society has been to maintain and expound the principles of Spiritualism—viz., a belief in the existence and life of the spirit apart from, and independent of, the material organism, and in the reality and value of intelligent intercourse between spirits embodied and spirits disembodied. Offices, 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.; organ, *Light*, founded '81. The first President of the London Spiritualist Alliance and editor of *Light* was, until his decease, Mr. W. Stainton-Moses, M.A. (Oxon.), whose writings, "Psychography," "Spirit Identity," "Spirit Teachings," etc., etc., are well known. The present President of the Alliance, and editor of *Light*, is Mr. E. Dawson Rogers. A valuable library of works on psychic science is available at the offices at St. Martin's Lane. Meetings are held for the discussion of matters of interest to students of psychology, and information can always be obtained by inquirers. It is impossible to say how many Spiritualists there are in Great Britain, but there are local organisations in almost all towns of any importance.

## SPORT IN 1906.

Below we give a summary of the chief events and results in the various departments of sport and athletics for the year under review, arranged alphabetically.

### Athletics.

The principal competitions resulted as follows:—

**Northern Counties Cross-country Championship.** Won by Crewe Harriers, C. J. Straw, of Sutton Harriers, finishing first in 61 min. 7 sec.

**Midland Counties Cross-country Championship.** Won by Birchfield Harriers, W. G. Dunkley, of the Alpine Harriers, finishing first in 58 min. 1 sec.

**Southern Counties Cross-country Championship.** Won by Highgate Harriers, G. Pearce, of the Highgate Harriers, finishing first in 61 min. 9 sec.

**National Cross-country Championship.** Won by the Sutton Harriers, C. J. Straw finishing first in 61 min. 12 sec.

**Cross-country Championship of Scotland.** Won by the Clydesdale Harriers, S. Stevenson finishing first in 65 min. 55 sec.

**International Cross-country Championship.** Won by England, C. J. Straw finishing first in 57 min. 32 sec.

The Sports between Scotland and Ireland at Belfast were won by Scotland by 7 events to 4. Oxford and Cambridge University Sports ended in a victory for Oxford by 7 events to 3. The results were as follows:—

100 Yards: K. G. Macleod, Cambridge, 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> sec.

Quarter-mile: K. Cornwallis, Oxford, 51 sec.

Half-mile: K. Cornwallis, Oxford, 1 min. 56<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> sec.

One Mile: A. R. Welsh, Cambridge, 4 min. 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: E. R. J. Hussey, Oxford, 16<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> sec.

Hammer: A. H. Fyfe, Oxford, 136 ft. 3 in.

Weight: Hon. G. W. Lyttleton, Cambridge, 38 ft. 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in.

High Jump: P. M. Young, Oxford, 5 ft. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in.

Long Jump: P. M. Young, Oxford, 22 ft. 3 in.

Three Miles: N. F. Hallows, Oxford, 15 min. 14 sec.

**Annual Sandhurst and Woolwich Sports.**—Resulted in a win for Sandhurst by 6 events to 4.

**Seven Miles Walking Amateur Championship.**—Won by F. J. Carter in 53 min. 20<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> sec.

**Ten Miles Running Amateur Championship.**—Won by A. Aldridge in 54 min. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> sec.

The Amateur Athletic Association Championships resulted thus:—

100 Yards: J. W. Morton (holder), 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> sec.

220 Yards: C. H. Jupp, 22<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> sec.

Quarter-mile: W. Halswell (holder), 45<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> sec.

Half-mile: A. Astley, 1 min. 57<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> sec.

One Mile: G. Butterfield (holder), 4 min. 18<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> sec.

Weight: T. Kirkwood, 45 ft. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in.

Hammer: H. A. Leeke, 123 ft. 1 in.

120 Yards Hurdles: R. S. Stronach (holder), 16<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> sec.

Long Jump: P. O'Connor (holder), 23 ft. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in.

High Jump: Con. Leahy (holder), 6 ft. 1 in.

Two Miles Walking Race: A. T. Yeomans, 14 min. 20<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> sec.

Two Miles Steeplechase: A. Russell (holder), 11 min. 14<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> sec.

Pole Jump: A. E. A. Harragin, 10 ft. 4 in., w.o.



**Cricket.**

The season was remarkable for absence of rain. Hayward (who beat the previous record aggregate by over 200 runs), Hirst, Hayes, Denton, and Tyldesley all made upwards of 2000 runs; Hirst, Fielder, Dennett, Haigh, and Lees were the most successful bowlers. Hirst was undoubtedly the finest all-round player.

The positions of the Counties at the close of the 1906 season were as follows:—

County.	Pl.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per-centage.
1 Kent . . .	22	16	2	4	14	77'77
2 Yorkshire . .	28	17	3	8	14	70'00
3 Surrey . . .	28	18	4	6	14	63'63
4 Lancashire . .	26	15	6	5	9	42'85
5 Notts . . .	20	9	4	7	5	38'46
6 Warwickshire .	20	7	4	9	3	27'27
7 Essex . . .	22	9	6	7	3	20'00
8 Hampshire . .	20	7	9	4	—2	—12'50
9 Gloucestershire	20	6	10	4	—4	—25'00
10 Sussex . . .	24	6	12	6	—6	—33'33
11 { Middlesex . . .	18	4	10	4	—6	—42'85
{ Northants . . .	16	4	10	2	—6	—42'85
{ Somerset . . .	18	4	10	4	—6	—42'85
14 Worcestershire	20	2	8	10	—6	—60'00
15 Leicestershire .	22	3	14	5	—11	—64'70
16 Derbyshire . .	20	2	7	1	—15	—78'94

Cambridge beat Oxford by 94 runs. Eton beat Harrow by 4 wickets. The Gentlemen beat the Players by 45 runs at Lord's, but were beaten by the Players at the Oval by 165 runs. North beat South by an innings and 71 runs. Kent (Champion County) suffered defeat from Rest of England by 251 runs. Oxford University beat Gentlemen of England by 4 wickets. Gentlemen beat Cambridge University by 7 wickets. M.C.C. and Ground beat Cambridge University by 4 wickets. M.C.C. and Ground beat Oxford University by 4 wickets and 18 runs.

Among the second-class counties, Staffordshire finished first.

The chief Batting averages for 1906 were:—

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest.	Not out.	Average.
Burnup, C. J. . .	21	1207	179	3	67'05
Hayward . . .	61	3518	219	8	66'37
Hutchings, K. L. .	34	1597	176	4	53'23
Bosanquet, B. J. T. .	8	415	101	0	51'87
Arnold . . .	39	1767	166	4	50'48
Iremonger . . .	43	1794	200*	6	48'48
Perrin, P. . .	43	1893	150	3	47'32
Tyldesley . . .	52	2270	295*	3	46'32
Hirst . . .	58	2385	169	6	45'86
Sewell, C. O. H. . .	9	409	107	0	45'44
Hayes . . .	56	2309	218	5	45'27
Gillingham, F. H. .	17	679	102	2	45'26
Jones, A. O. . .	39	1560	105	3	43'33
Dillon, E. W. . .	15	562	85	2	43'23
Burns, W. B. . .	32	1206	105	4	43'07
Warner, P. F. . .	33	1299	137	2	41'90
Fishwick, T. S. . .	23	919	135	1	41'77
Devey . . .	34	1237	110*	4	41'23
Denton . . .	60	2287	157*	4	40'83
Hobbs . . .	53	1913	162*	6	40'70
Mason, J. R. . .	18	649	88	2	40'56
Baker (C. S.) . .	25	848	144	4	40'38

\* Signifies not out.

The chief Bowling averages for 1906 were:—

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Huddleston . . .	234'1	65	613	50	12'26
Cuttell . . .	442'1	170	909	67	13'56
Udal, N. R. . .	146'1	53	434	29	14'96
Haigh . . .	971'3	209	2540	174	14'59
Hallam . . .	832'2	288	1723	104	16'56
Hirst . . .	1306'1	271	3434	208	16'50
Dennett . . .	1145'5	256	3096	175	17'69
Gregson . . .	151'1	27	428	24	17'83
Bestwick . . .	776'1	186	2123	115	18'46
Wass . . .	609'2	130	1888	100	18'88
Morcom, A. F. . .	235'4	57	700	37	18'91
Goodwin, H. J. . .	78'2	12	286	15	19'06
Tarrant . . .	626	135	1740	91	19'12
Blythe . . .	886'5	243	2209	111	19'90
Kermode . . .	592'2	149	1724	89	19'37
Brearley, W. . .	253'4	36	878	45	19'51
Vogler . . .	374'1	67	1234	63	19'58
Harry . . .	648'1	200	1708	87	19'63
Knox, N. A. . .	754'5	107	2828	144	19'63
Fielder . . .	1159'3	234	3756	186	20'19
Mead (W.) . . .	1079'1	317	2685	133	20'18
Lees . . .	1258'5	321	3402	168	20'25
Crawford, J. N. . .	887'3	237	2394	118	20'28
Hargreave . . .	1834	315	2117	112	21'58
Gunn (J.) . . .	876'4	185	2427	112	21'66
Thompson (G. J.) .	922'1	161	3020	136	22'20
Relf (A. E.) . . .	1100'4	338	2464	106	23'24

**Cricket.**

The following were the results of the chief events:—

All-England Open Championship.—C. Corbally beat Leslie O'Callaghan.

Ladies' Championship.—Mrs. Preston beat Mrs. Whitaker.

Mixed Doubles Championship.—R. C. J. Beaton and Mrs. Beaton beat C. Corbally and Miss Coote.

Association Challenge Cup was won by G. H. Woolston with 14 wins and 4 losses. C. Corbally coming next with 13 wins and 5 losses, and C. L. O'Callaghan finishing third with 12 wins and 6 losses.

Association Gold Medal.—M. Barry beat R. C. J. Beaton.

Ladies' Gold Medal.—Miss Gatehouse beat Miss Bramwell.

Brighton Tournament.—Gentlemen: C. L. O'Callaghan beat J. E. Currey. Ladies: Miss B. Willis beat Miss Gatehouse.

Eastbourne Open Meeting.—R. C. J. Beaton Silver Cup was won by C. L. O'Callaghan.

Epsom Tournament.—E. Fawcett won Gentlemen's Singles, and Miss Wood Ladies' Singles.

Ranelagh Tournament.—Gentlemen: C. L. O'Callaghan beat G. Turner. Ladies: Miss N. Coote beat Mrs. Cullen.

Rochampton Challenge Cup Meeting.—A Division: C. D. Locock beat R. J. C. Beaton. B Division: G. Ashmore beat Mrs. Tariff. C Division: S. J. L. Gilchrist beat Miss Cutbell.

**Football.**

1. Association.—The International matches resulted as follows:—

England beat Ireland 5 goals to 0. England has now won 22, Ireland 1, drawn 2.

England beat Wales 1 goal to 0. England has now won 22, Wales 2, drawn 4.

Scotland beat England 2 goals to 1. England has now won 12, Scotland 16, drawn 8.





Royal Liverpool G.C. Gold Medal: J. Ball. Dun Silver Cross: A. J. Graham. Duke of Connaught's Star: T. Graham, 76.

Manchester Open Tournament: Amateurs—H. H. Barker, 79+75=154; Professionals—G. Duncan, 71+73=144.

The English professionals beat the Scottish professionals by 6 points.

Cambridge beat Oxford by 30 holes to 7.

The Bar Tournament was won by J. F. Tindall Atkinson beating G. R. Venables by 3 and 2.

The Parliamentary Handicap was won by F. H. Newnes beating H. J. F. Badeley by 5 up and 3 to play.

The Calcutta Cup was won at St. Andrews by Captain MacAllan beating Mr. Norman Hunter by 1 up.

Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase: M. C. Boevey beat P. Murray by 4 and 2 to play.

H.R.H. Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup: H. O. Jones beat Major Legh by 5 and 4.

"News of the World" Tournament at Hollinwell: A. Herd beat C. H. Mayo in the final by 8 and 7.

Bar beat Press 6 points to 5.

Medical Tournament at Watford: A. W. Soper.

The Lamb Memorial Medal: C. K. Hutchinson beat A. H. Read.

St. Andrews Gold Cross at Hoylake: J. Ball, 79.

Hon. Company of Edinburgh Golfers Gold Medal, North Berwick: J. E. Laidlay, 75.

### Hockey.

In the International matches—

England	beat Scotland	. 3 goals to 0
England	" Ireland	. 2 " 1
England	" Wales	. 12 " 2
Ireland	" Scotland	. 7 " 1
Scotland	" Wales	. 3 " 1
Ireland	" Wales	. 8 " 0

Other matches resulted thus:

Cambridge	beat Oxford	. 4 " 1
South	" North	. 7 " 2
South	" West	. 3 " 0
Midlands	" North	. 4 " 1
Kent	" Essex	. 4 " 2
Surrey	" Kent	. 8 " 1
Surrey	" Essex	. 8 " 1
Essex	" Herts	. 5 " 2
Northants	" Leicestershire	. 3 " 0
Middlesex	" Lancashire	. 2 " 0
Kent	" Middlesex	. 5 " 0
South	" Midlands	. 5 " 1
Middlesex v. Essex	drawn.	
Middlesex	beat Surrey	. 2 " 1
Somerset	" Devon	. 2 " 1
Cornwall	" Devon	. 4 " 1
Devon	" Gloucestershire	. 3 " 2
Hampshire	" Surrey	. 6 " 2
Leicestershire	" Lincolnshire	. 1 goal to 0
Wilts	" Oxfordshire	. 1 " 0
Somerset	" Gloucester	. 5 goals to 1
Middlesex	" Sussex	. 4 " 1

### Hunting.

According to figures given by the *Field* there were in the United Kingdom in the 1906-7 season:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Staghounds	. 16	—	4
Foxhounds	. 171	11	24
Harriers	. 98	2	39
Beagles	. 58	1	9

### La Crosse.

The principal matches resulted as follows:—

Northern Flag Competition.—Final: South Manchester beat Stockport 3 goals to 2.

Southern Flag Competition.—Final: Surbiton beat Catford 14 goals to 1.

Club Championship of England (Iroquois Cup).

—South Manchester (Northern Flag holders) beat Surbiton (Southern Flag holders) 10 goals to 6.

North beat South 9 goals to 5.

Cambridge beat Oxford 10 goals to 3.

Catford beat Woodford 5 goals to 1.

Lancashire beat Kent 11 goals to 2.

Essex beat Surrey 11 goals to 9.

Kent beat Surrey 2 goals to 1.

Lancashire beat Cheshire 14 goals to 9.

Middlesex v. Kent drawn.

### Lawn Tennis.

The results of the principal matches were as follows:—

Covered Courts Championship.—H. L. Doherty (holder) beat A. W. Gore 3 sets to 0. Ladies: Miss D. K. Douglass beat Miss H. Lane (holder). The Doubles were won by R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty, who beat A. W. Gore and G. A. Cardia 3 sets to 0. Mixed Doubles: A. F. Wilding and Miss D. K. Douglass beat R. F. Doherty and Miss G. Eastlake Smith (holders).

In the Championships the All Comers was won by F. L. Riseley who beat A. W. Gore 3 sets to 0, but was beaten in the championship round by H. L. Doherty (the holder) 3 sets to 1. In the Ladies' Championship Miss D. K. Douglass beat Miss M. Sutton 4 sets to 0. The Doubles were won by S. H. Smith and F. L. Riseley, who beat R. F. and H. L. Doherty (holders) 3 sets to 2. Ladies' Doubles: Miss Hillyard and Miss Sutton beat Mrs. Sterry and Miss Morton. Mixed Doubles were won by A. F. Wilding and Miss Douglass, who beat A. W. Gore and Miss Thompson.

The International Davis Cup. America beat Australasia 3 matches to 2. S. H. Smith (British Isles) beat R. D. Little (America) 3 sets to 0, and H. Ward (America) 3 sets to 0. H. L. Doherty (British Isles) beat H. Ward (America) 3 sets to 0, and R. D. Little (America) 4 sets to 1. R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty (British Isles) beat H. Ward and R. D. Little (America) 3 sets to 1, and England won by 5 matches to 0.

Surrey Championships.—S. H. Smith. Ladies': Miss T. Lowther. Doubles: R. J. McNair and A. D. Prebble. Ladies Doubles: Mrs. Sterry and Miss A. M. Morton.

Middlesex Championships.—M. J. G. Ritchie. Ladies: Miss D. K. Douglass. Doubles: M. J. G. Ritchie and G. M. Simond. Mixed Doubles: G. M. Simond and Miss "Shirley."

Northern Championships.—F. L. Riseley beat S. H. Smith (holder) 3 sets to 1. Ladies': Miss D. K. Douglass beat Miss M. Sutton (holder). Doubles: S. H. Smith and F. L. Riseley. Ladies' Doubles: Miss D. K. Douglass and Miss Thompson.

All-England Mixed Doubles.—F. L. Riseley and Miss D. K. Douglass.

Irish Championships.—F. L. Riseley. Ladies': Miss W. A. Longhurst (holder). Doubles: F. L. Riseley and A. H. Porter. Mixed Doubles: A. H. Riseley and Mrs. Barker.

Oxford v. Cambridge.—Oxford won Singles 6 matches to 3, and Doubles 5 matches to 1.

**London Championships** (Queen's Club).—M. J. G. Ritchie beat J. M. Flavell. Ladies: Miss E. W. Thomson beat Miss M. Coles.

**Welsh Championships**.—S. H. Smith. Ladies: Miss Sutton. Mixed Doubles: Divided between S. H. Smith and Mrs. Sterry, and J. M. Boucher and Miss Boucher.

**Kent County Championship**.—A. W. Gore beat A. L. Bentley (N. E. Brookes, holder, retired). Ladies: Miss D. K. Douglass beat Miss Lowther (Miss C. W. Wilson, holder, retired).

**Inter-County Challenge Cup**.—Gentlemen: Gloucester (holders) beat Middlesex. Ladies: Middlesex beat Durham.

**Suffolk Championships**.—H. Roper Barrett (holder). Ladies: Miss A. M. Morton beat Miss Tootell (holder).

**Essex Championships**.—H. Roper Barrett beat Capt. A. W. Davies. Ladies: Miss A. M. Morton (holder) beat Miss Tootell.

**Yorkshire Championships**.—E. Middleton beat E. Watson. Ladies: Miss B. Holder beat Mrs. P. N. Morton. Doubles: E. and S. Watson beat E. Middleton and S. B. Learoyd.

**Scottish Championships**.—A. M. Mackay beat R. Welsh. Ladies: Miss A. M. Fergusson beat Mrs. Curtis Whyte. Doubles: A. M. Mackay and A. W. McGregor beat K. Sanderson and R. Welsh. Mixed Doubles: Miss A. M. Fergusson and A. M. Mackay beat Miss M. E. Morton and D. T. Harbison.

**Leicester Open Tournament** (Championship of Europe).—F. L. Riseley beat G. C. Ball Greene. Ladies: Miss M. Sutton beat Miss Pinckney.

**Covered Court Championships of London**.—A. F. Wilding beat G. A. Caridia. Doubles: R. F. Doherty and G. M. Simond beat R. B. Hough and L. H. Escombe. Ladies: Miss Eastlake Smith beat Miss M. Coles. Mixed Doubles: R. F. Doherty and Miss Eastlake Smith beat J. B. Ward and Miss M. Coles.

**South of England (Eastbourne) Tournament**.—A. F. Wilding beat R. J. McNair. Ladies: Miss D. K. Douglass beat Miss A. M. Morton. Doubles: H. N. Marrett and A. F. Wilding beat E. K. and C. G. Allen. Mixed Doubles: G. W. Hillyard and Miss Douglass.

**Gipsy Open Tournament** (North London Championship).—A. W. Gore beat H. Roper Barrett (holder). Ladies: Miss A. M. Morton beat Miss B. Tulloch.

**Duke of Devonshire's Cup for Ladies' Singles** was won by Mrs. Hillyard at Buxton.

### Olympic Games.

These games were opened in the Stadium at Athens by the King of the Hellenes on April 22nd. The opening ceremony was honoured by Queen Olga, their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and a number of other royal personages:—

The following are the results of the principal events:—

**Bicycling**—1000 mètres: Verri (Italy), 1st, beating H. C. Bouffler (Polytechnic C.C.) by two lengths.

**Five kilomètres**: Was won by Verri (Italy), H. Crowther (Leeds) finishing 2nd.

**20 kilomètres**: Was won easily by W. J. Pett (Putney) in 29 minutes.

**Discus Throwing**—P. J. Sheridan (America) won with a throw of 135 ft. 8 in. N. Georgantas (the Greek champion) was second, and Jaevinen (Finland) third.

**Fencing**—The English beat the German team by 7 points and the Belgian team by 5 points,

but in the final they were beaten by the French team by 9 points to 6.

**Hurdles**—In the final, Levitt (America) finished 1st, H. Healey (England) 2nd, and Dunker (Germany) 3rd. Time 16½ sec.

**High Jump**—R. Ewry (America), 6 ft. 2 in.

**Long Jump**—M. Prinstein (America) 1st, with 23 ft. 7½ in.; P. O'Connor (England), 2nd, with 23 ft. 0½ in.; and Friend (America) 3rd, with 22 ft. 10 in.

**Polo Jump**—Gondor (France), 11 ft. 4 in.

**Running**—100 mètres: A. Halin 1st, Moulton 2nd, Barter 3rd. Time, 11½ sec.

**400 mètres**: Pilgrim (America) 1st, W. Halswell (Scotland) 2nd, and N. Barker (Australia) 3rd. Time, 53½ sec.

**800 mètres**: Pilgrim (America) 1st, J. D. Lightbody (America) 2nd, and W. Halswell (Scotland) 3rd. Time, 2 min. 1½ sec.

**1500 mètres**: Was won by J. D. Lightbody (America) by 6 yds., J. McGough (Scotland) finishing 2nd, and K. Hellström (Sweden) 3rd. Time, 4 min. 12 sec.

**Five miles**: Was won by Lieut. H. C. Hawtrey (L.A.C.), J. Svanberg (Sweden) finishing 2nd (50 yards behind the winner), E. Dahl (Sweden) 3rd, and J. J. Daly (Galway Harriers) 4th. Time, 26 min. 1½ sec.

**Swimming**—100 mètres: C. M. Daniels (America) 1st, Z. Halmay (Hungary) 2nd, M. Healy (Australia) 3rd, J. H. Derbyshire (England) 4th. Time, 1 min. 13 sec.

**400 mètres**: Was won by Scheff (Austria), H. Taylor (England) finishing 2nd, and J. A. Jarvis (England) 3rd. Time, 6 min. 23½ sec.

**One mile**: H. Taylor (England) 1st, J. A. Jarvis (England) 2nd, and Scheff (Austria) 3rd. Time, 28 min. 28 sec.

**Weight-lifting**—Contest was won by Tophalos (Greece) with a record lift of 314 lb. 14 oz.

**The Marathon Foot-race** (42 kilomètres) was won by W. J. Sherring (Canada) in 2 hrs. 51 min. 23 sec. (beating the record), J. Svanberg (Sweden) finishing 2nd, in 2 hrs. 58 min. 20 sec., and W. G. Frank (America) 3rd, in 3 hrs. 46 sec.; J. N. Cormack (Britain) finished 14th, in 3 hrs. 35 min.

**The Athletic Pentathlon** was won by H. Melander, a Swede residing in Liverpool.

### Racing Retrospect, 1906.

The season was characterised by an amount of unrest and agitation somewhat unusual in the racing world. It is an almost universal opinion that reforms are imperatively needed. The administrative methods now in operation are not, it is felt, equal to present-day exigencies. Prominent amongst the demands put forward are the appointment of paid stewards for each important meeting, with enlarged powers of dealing with the questions of entries, forfeits, stable accommodation, in addition to a complete control and supervision of the general conduct of the racing. The "Racehorse Owners' Association," announced in our last year's issue, has played a useful part, although, unfortunately, it became involved in a controversy with the Jockey Club and with the executive of a leading race meeting on the subject of free stabling for horses, which was not adjusted without some trouble. A far-reaching scheme, involving a complete alteration of the lines on which the sport has been conducted, has been formulated by a leading London "daily," and has received considerable support in various quarters. Among the main points of the "Turf



Revolution," as it is styled by its author, are: That horse-racing should be converted into a healthy pastime—just as are cricket and football—for the people; that races should be run later in the day, so as not to interfere with business; that club enclosures be abolished; that the present system of entries be revised; with the institution of special county racecourses for the benefit and encouragement of locally bred horses.

With regard to the racing itself, interest was well sustained, despite the great drawback of hard ground—the result of the summer's prolonged drought—and an epidemic of influenza which attacked many of the stables. In the great classic races and Ten Thousand Pounders, honours were very equally apportioned. The Derby fell to the share of Major Loder by the aid of Spearmint; the St. Leger to the Duke of Westminster with Troutbeck; the Oaks to the Earl of Derby with Keystone II.; the "Two Thousand Guineas" to Mr. A. James with Gorgos; the "One Thousand Guineas" to Mr. D. Cooper with Flair; the Prince of Wales' Stakes to Mr. Reid-Walker's Dinneford; the Eclipse Stakes to Mr. Neumann with Llangibby; and the Jockey Club Stakes to Mr. J. E. Rothschild's Beppo. In the chief long-distance "cup" race—the Ascot Gold Cup—Mr. Sol Joel's Bachelor's Button, although it was his sixth season, ran the best race of his life by defeating Pretty Polly and Cicero, the Derby winner of 1905. The veteran also won the Manchester Cup handicap, carrying the top weight of 9 st.

As the champion three-year-old, the claim of Spearmint is undisputed; for in addition to the great Epsom race, he crossed the Channel and secured the premier French race, the Grand Prix de Paris. Troutbeck proved himself a remarkably game and honest horse by winning nine out of ten of his races, his only failure being when, in the Derby, he succumbed to Spearmint. The only important race which fell to a French owner was the Lincolnshire Handicap, which was won by Ob, the property of M. Ephrussi. Of the other chief handicaps, the City and Suburban at Epsom was won by Mr. Joel's Dean Swift; the Metropolitan by Mr. Wood's Whinbloom; the Chester Cup by Mr. Clarke's Feather Bed; the Manchester Cup by Mr. S. Joel's Bachelor's Button; the Ascot Stakes by Mr. Singer's Pradella; the Royal Hunt Cup by Mr. R. Walker's Dinneford; the Northumberland Plate by Mr. Stevenson's Outbreak; the Ebor Handicap by Mr. Buchanan's Golden Measure; the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire at Newmarket respectively by Mr. Buchanan's Mintagon and Mr. Joel's Polymelus.

Of the two-year-olds the chief prize-winners, and, apparently, most formidable candidates for future honours, were Polar Star, Galvani, Slieve Gallion, Saxham, Traquair, Prince of Orange, Olympian, and Bezonian. The four first-named were all bred in Ireland.

The leading position among trainers was taken by the Hon. G. Lambton, manager of the stables of Lords Derby and Farquhar and Rear-Admiral Lambton, with a total of £34,069, won chiefly by the aid of Keystone II. (Oaks), Chaucer (Liverpool Summer Cup), and Bridge of Canny, winner of nine consecutive races. Of the other Newmarket trainers, the most successful have been Mr. P. F. Gilpin, who had charge of such champions as Spearmint, Pretty Polly, Galvani, and Llangibby, in addition to Flair and other first-class animals. R. Marsh also

materially improved his position, with £19,298, of which the largest share was due to Mr. A. James's Gorgos and Prince of Orange, and His Majesty the King's Victoria, Osella, and Cheverel. W. Waugh, who succeeded Porter as trainer to the Dukes of Westminster and Portland, and Lords Falmouth and Coventry, stood well, with £16,274, but the bulk of this came by the instrumentality of Troutbeck, for a numerous string of highly bred two-year-olds, of whom great things were anticipated, turned out very indifferently. C. Peck (£13,461) had for his chief winner Mr. Sol Joel's old champion Bachelor's Button; F. Peck (£11,224), Lord Rosebery's Traquair; and J. E. Brewer (£10,345), Mr. L. Robinson's Roseate Dawn, Gingal, Challenger, and Linacre.

Of the provincial trainers, Robinson, of Lyddington, Wilts, once again stood first, with £17,040, to which the chief contributors were Polar Star, Witch Elm, and Black Arrow. W. E. Elsey, of Baumber, Lincs, if only second as regards cash value, was an easy first in the number of races won, which reached the remarkable total of 110, in respect of which he, so far, holds the record. F. C. Pratt, Wantage, Berks, although training only a very limited number of horses for Mr. J. A. de Rothschild, did very well, with £9700, his chief winner being Beppo, one of the best of his year. The season also brought about a marked revival in the prestige of the North-country stables, one of which, that of W. T'Anson at Malton, supplied the winner of Newmarket's premier handicap, the Cesarewitch, in Mintagon.

As regards the amounts won in stakes by the principal owners, the figures are as follows: The Earl of Derby, £32,927; Major Loder, £17,849; Mr. Hall Walker, £14,355; Mr. Sol Joel, £13,852; Mr. Reid Walker, £12,018; Duke of Westminster, £11,271; Earl of Rosebery, £10,773; Mr. Neumann, £10,360; Mr. J. A. de Rothschild, £9324; Sir E. Vincent, £9097; Mr. W. Bass, £8415; Mr. A. James, £8369.

The chief stud honours for 1906 went to Persimmon, sire of Keystone II., Plum Tree, Plum Centre, etc., who headed the list with £21,737. Next to him came Ladas, sire of Troutbeck and Gorgos, with £19,850; Gallinule, sire of Pretty Polly, Slieve Gallion, Hammerkop, and Rocketter, with £16,212; the imported Australian horse Carbine, sire of Spearmint, Gingal, Ramrod, and Tui, with £16,048; Ayrshire, sire of Traquair and King Duncan, with £14,620; Love Wisely, sire of Bridge of Canny and Earliston, £14,450; Isinglass, sire of Wombwell, Buckminster, and Shilla, £13,521; Marco, sire of Beppo and Malua, £13,486; Dinna Forget, sire of Dinneford, £12,346; Cyllene, sire of Polymelus, Cicero, and Bellavista, £12,118 10s.; Florizel II., sire of Prince of Orange, £11,050; and Wildfowler, sire of Llangibby, £10,000.

There was a very fair demand for blood stock, and high prices were in many instances realised. The highest price obtained for an individual animal was by His Majesty the King, who disposed of his "triple crown" winner of 1899, Diamond Jubilee, for 30,000 guineas. The sale of Mr. Musker's stud at the Newmarket Summer Meeting totalled £84,250, two animals—Flying Lemur and Baroness la Fleche—each fetching 7500 guineas. At the Newmarket and Doncaster sales, too, a very large number of animals were disposed of at prices quite up to the average; for in addition to home buyers there was a keen competition

with purchasers from the Continent and South America.

As regards jockeys, the list of successful horsemen is headed by W. Higgs, who advanced from fourth on the list in 1905 to first, with a total of 149 winning mounts. Next to him come the following: O. Madden, 104; D. Maher, 103; Wheatley, 93; G. McCall, 76; H. Randall, 68; Trigg, 63; Lynham, 61; Halsey, 59; Griggs, 59; Templeman, 55; H. Jones, 54; B. Dillon, 51; Priestman, 46; J. H. Martin, 41; Howard, 38; Saxby, 32.

The obituary for 1906 includes Sir James Miller, a senior steward of the Jockey Club and owner of Rock Sand, the champion of 1902 and 1903; Mr. W. G. Gubbins, the Irish breeder and owner; Mr. W. G. Craven, also a member of the Jockey Club of nearly 50 years' standing; Mr. Quartermaine East; and Fred Bates, the trainer, of Tugill, Yorks.

### Racquets.

The following were the results of the principal matches:—

**Oxford v. Cambridge.**—In the Singles G. N. Foster (Oxford) beat St. J. F. Wolton (Cambridge) 3 games to 1.

In the Doubles Cambridge, represented by St. J. F. Wolton and W. G. Pound, beat Oxford, represented by G. N. Foster and H. M. Butterworth, by 4 games to 3.

**Public Schools Challenge Cup.**—Charterhouse (C. V. Hooman and R. M. Garnett) beat Wellington (H. Brougham and E. C. Harrison) by 4 games to 1.

**The Championships.**—In the final for the Open Competition Major S. H. Sheppard beat P. Ashworth by 3 games to 1.

In the Doubles F. D. Longworth and E. H. Miles beat Major S. H. Sheppard and P. Ashworth by 4 games to 3.

**Grand Military Championship.**—The Doubles were won by the holders, the 2nd Batt. Highland Light Infantry (Lieuts. H. Balfour Bryant and P. Bramwell Davis), beating the 4th Batt. King's Royal Rifles (Major S. F. Mott and Lieut. G. T. Lee) by 4 games to 1; the Singles were won by Major S. H. Sheppard (R.E.), beating Lieut. H. Balfour Bryant (2nd H.L.I.) by 3 games to 2.

### Rowing.

The 63rd Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race was won by Cambridge by  $\frac{3}{4}$  lengths in 19 min. 24 sec. The following are the names and weights of the crews:—

**Cambridge**—G. D. Cochrane, Third Trinity, 10 st. 8½ lb.; J. H. F. Benham, Jesus, 11 st. 6 lb.; H. M. Goldsmith, Jesus, 12 st. 6½ lb.; M. Donaldson, First Trinity, 13 st. 9½ lb.; B. C. Johnstone, Third Trinity, 12 st. 6½ lb.; R. V. Powell, Third Trinity, 12 st. 6½ lb.; E. W. Powell, Third Trinity, 11 st. 6 lb.; D. C. R. Stuart, Trinity Hall (stroke), 11 st. 1½ lb.; A. G. L. Hunt, Lady Margaret (cox.), 8 st. Average, 11 st. 13½ lb.

**Oxford**—G. M. A. Graham, New, 10 st. 13 lb.; C. H. Illingworth, Pembroke, 11 st. 13 lb.; J. Dewar, New, 12 st. 4½ lb.; L. E. Jones, Balliol, 13 st. 12 lb.; A. G. Kirby, Magdalen, 13 st. 8 lb.; E. P. Evans, University, 13 st. 6 lb.; A. C. Gladstone, Christ Church, 10 st. 7½ lb.; H. C. Bucknall, Merton (stroke), 11 st. 3 lb.; L. P. Stedall, Merton (cox), 8 st. 5 lb. Average, 12 st. 3½ lb.

Oxford have now won 34 and Cambridge 28 times. There was a dead heat in 1877.

**The Oxford Summer Eights** resulted—Magdalen 1st, New College 2nd, Christ Church 3rd, Trinity 4th, University 5th, Balliol 6th, Pembroke 7th, St. John's 8th, Lincoln 9th, Brasenose 10th, Corpus 11th.

**The Cambridge Eights** resulted—Third Trinity 1st, First Trinity 2nd, Trinity Hall 3rd, Jesus 4th, Christ's 5th, First Trinity II. 6th, Lady Margaret 7th.

**Henley Royal Regatta.**—The events resulted as follows:—

**Grand Challenge Cup**—Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium.

**Ladies' Plate**—First Trinity, Cambridge.

**Thames Challenge Cup**—Christ's College, Cambridge.

**Stewards' Challenge Cup**—Leander.

**Visitors' Challenge Cup**—Third Trinity, Cambridge.

**Wyfold Challenge Cup**—London Rowing Club.

**Silver Goblets and Nickalls' Challenge Cup**—Third Trinity (B. C. Johnstone and R. V. Powell).

**Diamond Sculls**—H. T. Blackstaffe beat Capt. W. H. Darell in 8 min. 35 sec.

By special permission of the Committee, the **Royal Artillery v. Royal Engineers** was rowed at Henley, and resulted in a win for the Royal Engineers.

**Metropolitan Challenge Cup**—London Rowing Club.

**London Cup**—Capt. W. H. Darell.

**Metropolitan Champion Cup**—Thames Rowing Club.

**The Wingfield Sculls**—H. T. Blackstaffe (holder) beat A. H. Cloutte by 10 lengths.

**The Professional Punting Championship** was won by the holder, W. Haines.

**Harvard v. Cambridge.**—Great interest was taken in this eight-oared race, which was rowed from Putney to Mortlake on Sept. 8th. Cambridge beat the Challengers by 2 lengths in 19 min. 18 sec. The following are the names and weights of the crews:—

**Cambridge**—A. B. Close-Brooks, Winchester and First Trinity, 11 st. 4 lb.; J. H. F. Benham, Fauconberge and Jesus, 12 st. 1 lb.; H. M. Goldsmith, Sherborne and Jesus (President), 12 st. 2½ lb.; M. Donaldson, Charterhouse and First Trinity, 13 st. 8½ lb.; H. G. Baynes, Leighton Park and First Trinity, 14 st.; R. V. Powell, Eton and Third Trinity, 12 st. 6 lb.; B. C. Johnstone, Eton and Third Trinity, 12 st. 8½ lb.; D. C. N. Stuart, Cheltenham and Trinity Hall (stroke), 11 st.; B. G. A. Scott, St. Paul's and Trinity Hall (cox.), 8 st. 5 lb. H. Shimwell, Shrewsbury and Trinity Hall (reserve). Aggregate weight, 99 st. 2½ lb.; average weight, 12 st. 5½ lb.

**Harvard**—B. M. Tappan, Noble's, 12 st.; S. W. Fish, Groton, 11 st. 11 lb.; P. W. Flint, Worcester, U.S.A., 12 st. 0½ lb.; C. Morgan, Harrow, 12 st. 6½ lb.; J. Richardson, Noble's, 12 st. 13 lb.; R. L. Bacon, Groton, 13 st. 3½ lb. D. A. Newhall, Haverford, 12 st. 13 lb.; O. D. Filley, Rugby (captain), (stroke), 11 st. 12 lb.; M. B. Blagdon (cox.), 7 st. 5 lb. A. A. Glass, L. K. Lunt, and R. M. Faulkner (reserves). Aggregate weight, 99 st. 4 lb.; average weight, 12 st. 5½ lb. Harvard, however, weigh stripped, while Cambridge weigh as they row, which makes the Americans about 2 lb. a man heavier.

### Skating.

**Amateur Figure Skating Championship of Great Britain (N.S.A.)**—H. Torromé.



**European Amateur Championship at Davos**—R. Gundersen, Christiania, 500 mètres, 44½ sec.; 5000 mètres, 9 min. 9½ sec.; 1500 mètres, 2 min. 27½ sec.; 10,000 mètres, C. de Koning, 13 min. 50½ sec.

**The Figure Skating Championship of Europe**—Gentlemen, U. Salchow; Pairs, Mr. and Mrs. Syers.

C. de Koning beat the world's record for one hour's skating, doing 20 miles 207 yards at Davos.

**World's Figure Skating Championship at Munich**—Herr G. Fuchs.

**Speed Skating Championship**—At Helsingfors. 500 mètres, J. Wikander; 5000 mètres, N. Sedoff; 1500 mètres, R. Gundersen; 10,000 mètres, N. Sedoff.

**Symonds Shield**—Klostors, J. L. Alleman.

**Symonds Cup**—Josia Guler.

**Ladies' Bowl**—Mrs. Furze.

**Arosa Meeting: Omnium Race**—V. Abplanalp.

**Grand Prix**—V. Abplanalp.

**Guthrie Cup, Davos**—H. M. Braybrooke.

**Wills Cup, Davos**—Mrs. Furze.

**Freeman Trophy**—Mrs. Stuart Maclaren.

**Ashbourne Cup**—J. A. Bott.

**Bandy**—Davos beat St. Moritz 6 goals to 2.

### Swimming.

The Oxford and Cambridge contests resulted as follows:—

50 Yards—J. G. Scoular, Cambridge, 31 sec.

100 Yards—T. Williams, Cambridge, 1 min. 10½ sec.

440 Yards—T. Williams, Cambridge, 7 min. 2½ sec.

The team race was won by Cambridge.

The Water Polo match was won by Oxford.

**Long Distance Championship**, from Kew to Putney, was won by J. A. Jarvis (Leicester S.C.), H. Taylor second, A. G. Harvey third. Time, 1 hour 3 min. 40 sec., creating a record.

**100 Yards Amateur Championship**—C. M. Daniels (N.Y.A.C.) first, Cecil Healy (N.S.W.) second, J. H. Derbyshire (Manchester Osborne S.C.) third.

**Half-Mile Championship** was won by H. Taylor in 11 min. 2½ sec., P. H. Lister finishing second.

**Water Polo**—England beat Ireland 2 goals to 1 at Leicester.

**One Mile Championship of South of England** was won by A. G. Harvey (holder), 28 min. 41½ sec.

**100 Yards Midland Championship**—W. Kell beat J. Snow (holder) by 1½ sec. Time, 67½ sec.

**Quarter-Mile Midland Championship**—L. Moist, 6 min. 8½ sec.

The King's Cup was won by M. H. Blackmore.

**Long Plunge Championship**—Major W. Taylor (holder), 82 ft. 7 in., beating the record by 3 ft. 4 in.; J. A. Barker second, also broke the record, covering 80 ft.

**Channel Swimming**.—Several unsuccessful attempts to swim the Channel were made during 1906 by Burgess, Mew, Wolfe, and others.

### Tennis.

**Gold Medal and Championship** was won by E. H. Miles (holder), who beat J. Gould by

3 sets to 1. J. Gould won the silver medal by beating V. Pennell (winner 1905) by 3 sets to 1.

**M.C.C. Challenge Prizes**.—Major Cooper Key beat W. M. Cazalet by 3 sets to 0 in the All-Comers', and challenged H. E. Crawley (the holder of the silver medal), beating him by 3 sets to 2. E. H. Miles (the holder of the gold medal) beat Major Cooper Key by 3 sets to 0, and also became holder of the J. B. Gribble Cup.

**The Championship**.—C. Fairs (holder) beat Ferdinand Garcin by 7 sets to 4.

**Oxford** (Hon. C. N. Bruce and H. A. Walker) beat **Cambridge** (L. W. Huntingdon and A. W. Berg) by 3 sets to 1.

In the **Singles Oxford** (C. N. Bruce) beat **Cambridge** (L. W. Huntingdon) by 3 sets to 2.

In other matches, C. Fairs (Champion) beat E. H. Miles (Amateur Champion) by 3 sets to 1.

P. Latham, conceding 15, lost to E. H. Miles 3 sets to 2. F. Covey beat E. Johnson 3 sets to love. E. Johnson beat E. Lambert 3 sets to 1. C. Fairs, giving 15, beat J. Gould 3 sets to love. J. Gould (American Amateur Champion), who received 15 and 1 bisque, beat C. Fairs 3 sets to 1.

### Yachting.

The following were the results of the principal events in 1906:

The **Heligoland Cup**, given by the German Emperor, was won by the 92-ton yawl *Betty*, owned by Mr. J. H. Benn, the schooner *Sunshine* being second, and the yawl *Armgarth* third.

The **Royal London Yacht Club Handicap**, on Aug. 6th, the first race of the Cowes Week, was won by *Clara*, *Meteor* finishing second, and *Adela* third.

The **King's Cup**, on Aug. 7th, was won by Sir M. FitzGerald's yawl *Salanita*, of 300 tons, beating *Kariad* by 10 min. 41 sec.

The **German Emperor's Cup**, on Aug. 8th, was won by *Salanita*, *Creole* finishing second, and *Clara* third.

The **Handicap Match**, on Aug. 10th, for yachts of 100 tons and upwards T.M. was won by *Merrymaid*, with *White Heather* second, and *Kariad* third.

The **Vice-Commodore's Cup**, sailed for at Ryde on August 14th, was won by *Cetonia*, with *Adela* second, and *Sunshine* third.

The race on August 15th for yachts exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 tons T.M., was won by *Lorna*, *Betty* finishing second.

The **Ryde Town Cup**, on August 16th, was won by *Lorna*, *Kariad* finishing second.

The races on July 18th, from Dover to Ostend, resulted as follows: Handicap for yachts exceeding 100 tons, *Clara* first, *Sunshine* second. Handicap for yachts exceeding 48 tons, but not exceeding 100 tons T.M., *Betty* first, *Rosamund* second.

There was a distinct revival in class racing during the season. The five boat *Maymon* was missed from the 52-footers, and no new boats figured in this class. The following is the record of the season's racing in the 52 foot linear rating class:—

Yacht.	Owner.	Designer.	Starts.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Total Number of Prizes.
<i>Britomart</i>	Mr. W. P. Burton	Mylne	44	20	12	32
<i>Moyana</i>	Mr. J. W. Leuchars	Mylne	43	16	18	34
<i>Sonya</i>	Mrs. G. Turner Farley	Herreshoff	34	8	10	18

The following is the complete record of the season's racing in the "unlimited" class:—

Yacht.	Owner.	Designer.	Starts.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Total Number of Prizes.
<i>Nyria</i> . . .	Mr. Robert Young .	Nicholson	29	16	4	—	20
<i>White Heather</i> .	Mr. M. B. Kennedy	Fife . . .	30	11	7	—	18
<i>Karad</i> . . .	Sir Jas. Pender, Bt.	Watson	21	1	4	1	6
<i>Navahoe</i> . . .	Mr. G. Watjen .	Herreshoff	4	—	—	1	1

The record of the south coast one-design class season of 1906 was:—

Yacht.	Owner.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Flags.	Starts
<i>Caprice</i> . . .	Col. Balfour and Capt. Sloane Stanley . . . . .	3	9	10	22	47
<i>L'Amoureuse</i> .	Capt. R. Charteris . . . . .	17	16	6	39	49
<i>Harmony</i> . . .	Lord Aibemarle and Lord Brassey	—	2	3	5	5
<i>Gracie</i> . . .	Mr Almeric Paget . . . . .	3	13	8	24	42
<i>Jean</i> . . .	Mr. John Gretton . . . . .	9	4	7	20	46
<i>Eilun</i> . . .	Major Hon. A. Greville and Mr. B. FitzGerald . . . . .	15	6	5	26	46

**Stanford, Sir Charles Villiers, M.A., Mus.D., D.C.L.**, was b. at Dublin 1852, and ed. privately and at Queen's College and Trinity College, Cambridge, Leipzig and Berlin. He was organist of Trinity College and conductor of Cambridge University Musical Society '72-93, conductor of the Bach Choir '85-1902, conducted the Leeds Festivals 1901 and 1904, and is Professor of Music at Cambridge University and of Composition and Orchestral Playing in the Royal College of Music. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Arts of Berlin in 1904, and of the Society for Musical Art in Amsterdam in 1906. Is a corresponding member of the Société des Compositeurs de Musique, Paris. His works have been produced at the Provincial Festivals, in London, and abroad. His operas are "The Veiled Prophet," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Savonarola," "The Canterbury Pilgrims," and "Shamus O'Brien"; and among his other notable compositions are two oratorios, a Requiem, a Te Deum, several cantatas (amongst them "The Revenge" and "Last Post"), symphonies, chamber music, and songs. Address: 50, Holland Street, Kensington, W.

**State Children's Association** (with which is incorporated the Boarding-out Association). Object, to obtain individual treatment for children under the guardianship of the State and the dissolution of large aggregated schools, so that the children may be brought up, where possible, in families; and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children. **Chairman**, the Right Hon. the Earl of Crewe; **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. S. A. Barnett; **General Secretary**, F. P. Philp; **Office**, 58, Old Broad Street, E.C.

**Stationery Office Publications.** His Majesty's Stationery Office is in Princes St., Westminster. **Controller**, Mr. R. Bailey, M.V.O., I.S.O. (£1500); **Assistant Controller**, Mr. W. G. Newton (£750). The vast number of papers issued to the public under the superintendence of the Stationery Office, and of which the copyright is vested in the Controller, renders it impossible to enter much into detail; but they

comprise books affecting the military, naval, and civil services, reports of the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*, calendars of State Papers, chronicles and memorials, and publications of the Record Commissioners, rules under the various Acts of Parliament, papers issued by, or affecting, the Board of Trade (including the *Labour Gazette*), the Board of Education, and the Local Government Board, Explosive and Factory Books and Forms, Customs Forms, and numerous miscellaneous books. The *Board of Trade Journal* (weekly) contains useful information for merchants and others, and the *Kew Bulletin* (monthly) contains valuable notes on Economic Produce and Plants. The official sale agents, who also supply all Parliamentary publications, including Acts of Parliament and the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, are Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. Free Public Libraries are supplied by these agents at a discount of 25 per cent. from published prices. The *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* is sold by Messrs. Laughton & Co., of 3, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C. The Admiralty Charts and other Hydrographic Publications are obtainable from Mr. J. D. Potter (agent for the sale of the Admiralty Charts), 145, Minories, E. Patent Specifications, the *Illustrated Journal of Patents* and the *Trade Marks Journal* are only to be obtained at the Patent Sale Office, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

## STOCK EXCHANGE, LONDON.

The London Stock Exchange was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, "House" being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange



itself. The building belongs to proprietors, under a deed of settlement, and is managed by 9 elected trustees and managers. The capital is now £240,000 in 20,000 shares of £12 each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The dividends for the past three years have been at the rate of £9 per share. There is also an issue of 4-per-cent. debentures amounting to £450,000.

The members of the Stock Exchange are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the "Committee for General Purposes," consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman and 28 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted. To become a member the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 2 years and have resided in this country for 7 years. He has to be recommended by three members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £500 each for 4 years after his election, the entrance fee being 500 guineas. Gentlemen who have served as "clerks in the House" for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only two sureties for £300 each. Members elected since Nov. 23rd, 1904, have to become proprietors by acquiring one share if admitted with two sureties, or three shares if admitted with three sureties. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The annual subscription for members (except those admitted before '99) is 40 guineas, for authorised clerks 30 guineas, and for non-authorised 12 guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual subscription, which is due and payable in April. At the present time the number of members is about 5379, and of clerks 2199, the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscriptions goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The "Trustees and Managers" and the "Committee for General Purposes" are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building, and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the Rules and Regulations, which are very voluminous, and all transactions must be closed bi-monthly, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by "carrying-over"—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols "for money" are settled the same day, but 'for the account' monthly. All stock or shares bought must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any "difference" must be paid (on either side) on that day. In the case of a sale or purchase of registered stock 10 days are allowed for the preparation and execution of the necessary transfer deeds. There is no fixed official scale of brokerage, but custom has created one—viz.,  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. on home or foreign Government stocks,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on Indian, Colonial, and American dollar stocks, and in the case of English railway registered stock  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the proceeds:

on shares not exceeding £2 10s., 6d. per share; not exceeding £7 10s., 1s.; £10, 1s. 3d.; £15, 1s. 6d.; £20, 2s.; £25, 2s. 6d.; and exceeding £25,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the money.

Secretary of Committee for General Purposes, Edward Satterthwaite; Office, New Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Consult "The Stock Exchange," by G. D. Ingall and G. Withers (Arnold, 5s. net).

## STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS IN 1906.

Throughout the year there was a general complaint in the Stock Exchange that business was very dull. This applied chiefly, however, to speculative business, to the dealings in South African mine shares, and to the lower class of stocks; for there would appear to have been the ordinary volume of investments, and for industrial shares of the better sort there was usually a good demand. A great outcry was raised about the shrinkage in Consols, but it really did not amount to much, considering the generally unsettled state of things and the high price of money during the greater part of the year. The most serious depreciation was in Home railway stocks, in spite of the improving trade of the country, the increase in railway traffics, and for the first half of the year the improved dividends.

In the early part of the year the General Election was a disturbing element, and following upon this there was the Conference at Algeciras upon Moroccan affairs. The disturbances in Russia at one time brought about something like a panic in the Paris Bourse, which, however, did not last long. The terrible earthquake and fire in San Francisco was another trouble, because of the enormous liabilities of the British insurance companies; but this again was got over, although no doubt the companies had to dispose of large blocks of the securities they held in order to meet their engagements. The main source of disturbance was the shortness of money, which began to show itself as early as April, and became acute as time went on, until the Bank of England was compelled to take the unusual course of raising the Bank rate from 5 per cent., at which it had been fixed eight days before, to 6 per cent. on Friday, Oct. 19th. The South African market was the most depressed and unsettled. The output of gold from the Transvaal steadily increased month by month, but this did not serve to stay the dry rot in Kaffir mine shares, which continued to shrink in value with very few intervals of recovery; and indeed the complaints of the dullness of trade mainly came from this market, which for several years past had occupied the most prominent position in the Stock Exchange. This, however, and the depreciation in home railway stocks and the violent fluctuation in American shares, tended to make the record of 1906 an unsatisfactory one.

The changes in the Bank rate during the year were as follows:—At the beginning of the year it stood at 4 per cent., at which it had been fixed in 1905; and on April 5th it was reduced to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., raised to 4 per cent. on May 3rd, reduced to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on June 21st, raised to 4 per cent. on Sept. 30th, to 5 per cent. on Oct. 11th, and to 6 per cent. on Oct. 19th, one day after the usual meeting of the Bank Directors, this special change being made to check the withdrawals of gold for New York, unusually large sums having already been taken for Egypt,

reducing the Bank's stock of coin and bullion to £29,175,010, the reserve being then down to £18,861,060, the ratio of reserve being 37½ per cent., this being the lowest figure since the beginning of the year, the ratio on Jan. 3rd being 29½ per cent., the amount of reserve being then £17,849,043, the lowest of the year, the amount on Nov. 7th being £19,076,395, the highest being on March 21st, when it stood at £28,988,588, the ratio being 50½ per cent. The largest amount of coin and bullion in the Bank was on March 21st, when it stood at £38,630,343, and the smallest on Oct. 24th, when it was only £28,429,264. The circulation reached the highest point on Aug. 1st, viz. £30,577,825, and the lowest on Feb. 21st, viz. £27,908,280. On Feb. 28th the deposits totalled £63,548,637, and on Oct. 24th they were no more than £49,681,831. The price of silver steadily appreciated throughout the year, being 29½d. in January and 33½d. in November.

Consols were an uneasy market during the whole of the year, but there were no very violent fluctuations, the tendency generally being downward. The highest price, 91, was touched on the satisfactory ending of the Algeiras Conference in April, and the lowest in October, on the advance of the Bank rate to 6 per cent. Other Government stocks followed the lead of Consols, but with the exception of India sterling stocks the movements were moderate; India threes, however, which were as high as 97½ in the early part of the year, dropped to 90½ in October, while rupee paper kept steady throughout. Colonials dropped when it was thought that heavy sales would be made by the insurance offices to meet their San Francisco losses, but later on there was a recovery which about restored the balance; but, as a matter of fact, Colonial issues were not in fashion amongst investors. At one time, in August, there was a little flutter in the Australian group, when the Commonwealth Minister spoke of a possible conversion of all the Australian loans into a Commonwealth stock, but nothing has been done towards carrying out this object.

### Foreign Loans.

Russian stocks, opening well, were well supported until about the end of May, when the price began to fall, until on July 23rd the quotation for the 4-per-cents. was little better than 69. From this, however, there was a steady recovery, but the quotation of the first of the year was never recovered. Other European stocks moved but slightly, and usually downwards. The feature of the year as regards Russian stocks was the issue at the end of April of a new 5-per cent. loan for £13,000,000 at 89, which at one time was quoted as low as 12 discount. Argentine bonds kept steady, and the Government paid off the Funding loan in January. Peruvian bonds were very active at first on the idea that the Government were about to settle up the arrears, and then they went flat when it was found that the Corporation had been passed over in the arrangements for the issue of a new loan; so that, after all, the latest prices were very little above the worst. Chinese loans went flat on the publication of an edict which seemed to suggest the transfer of the Maritime Customs to native control; nor was there much of a recovery when this was denied; but the silver loan improved with

the rise in the price of silver. Japanese loans generally depreciated, in spite of assurances that the trade of the country was excellent and the credit of the Government strong. Brazilians gave way on the suggested Government control of the coffee output, while Chileans were depressed on the proposal of the Government to spend more money on naval armaments.

### American Rails.

The record of the American market is summed up in a few words—excellent trade, good harvest, and a shortness of money; and between these opposing factors operators in these stocks had an exciting time. The year opened with a money squeeze, followed by a smart rise in Atchison, Unions, Denvers, Readings, and New York Central. In February there occurred a sharp all-round break; and in April, through a strike in the coal districts, prices again gave way, but quickly rallied. In May, on a statement that the Banks would restrict their loans on stocks, there was something near a panic, Milwaukee dropping nearly 9 points, Unions 7, Readings 6, Louisville 5, and Ontario and New York Central 4; but before a week was over the market had rallied once more. In August the markets got very wild on dividend expectations, and Unions rose to 203 and Milwaukee to 204½; but the dividends were not quite so good as had been hoped, and consequently prices fell back a little. Afterwards the money trouble got more acute, and prices fluctuated pretty sharply. United States Steel Shares were very active all the year, and hopes were entertained that the dividend would be increased; but as this did not occur, and money was dear, the price slipped back somewhat, though all the time both the ordinary and the preferred were well supported. The movements in the chief stocks will be found in the tabular statement herewith.

### Home Rails.

The dividend declarations for the second half of 1906, although good, and in many cases better than in the previous year, failed to excite any sort of interest, and by the beginning of May prices had all given way—in fact the market was dull and drooping throughout the greater part of the year. In the autumn the market appeared to be disturbed by the fear of labour troubles in connection with the railway employees themselves, and in October occurred a strike amongst the ship yards on the Clyde which upset the Scotch roads.

In May there occurred a smart fall in Metropolitan and in Districts, the traffics under the new electric traction being very disappointing; and when the District directors proposed to raise the fares in order to bring about a balance between income and expenditure, a violent protest was made.

On the whole the year 1906 was a most unsatisfactory one as regards English railways. The only new issue of importance was £2,000,000 3½-per-cent. stock, brought out and guaranteed by the Great Central and Midland railways. The lowest quotations occurred towards the end of October, this being brought about by the tension in the money market, and afterwards there was a small rally; but the depreciations were serious and general since the beginning of the year, the largest falls being in Metropolitan, Districts, and Caledonian deferred.



## Government and Colonial Stocks.

Stock.	Price on Jan. 1st, 1906.	Price on Nov. 30th, 1906.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Consols 2½ %	89½	86½	91 in April	85½ in Oct.
National War Loan 2½ %	98½	98	99½ " March	97 " "
India 3 %	96½	93	97½ " Feb.	90½ " July
India Rupee Paper	66	64½	66½ " July	64 " Oct.
Bank of England Stock	295	270	301 " April	268 " Nov.
Bank of Ireland Stock	330	309	338 " March	301 " Oct.
Canada 3 %	97½	100	100½ " Nov.	96½ " "
Cape of Good Hope 3 %	87	84½	86½ " Jan.	82½ " July
New South Wales 3½ %	100½	99½	103 " Sept.	98½ " Oct.
New Zealand 3 %	87½	89	91½ " Jan.	87½ " April
Queensland 3 %	86½	87½	89½ " April	86 " "

## Foreign Loans.

Stock.	Price Jan. 1st, 1906.	Price Nov. 30th, 1905.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Argentine 5 % 1886	104½	102½	104½ in Jan.	101½ in Jan.
Brazilian Funding 5 %	105	103	106½ " "	101½ " Oct.
Chinese 4½ % 1889	99	97	101 " Feb.	96½ " "
" Silver 7 %	96½	104	105½ " Oct.	96½ " Jan.
Egyptian Unified 4 %	104½	102	106½ " April	101½ " Oct.
French 3 %	99	95	99½ " Feb.	95 " "
German 3 %	88	85	89 " April	83½ " "
Greek 1884	51	52	54 " "	50 " Jan.
Hungarian 1881 4 %	96½	96	98½ " "	93 " April
Italian 5 % Rentes	105½	102	105½ " Jan.	100½ " July
Japanese 4 %	92½	90	93 " June	87 " Oct.
Mexican 1889 5 %	103½	102	105½ " April	101½ " "
Portuguese 3 %	70	70½	72 " June	68½ " Jan.
Russian 1889 4 %	82½	77	87 " March	69½ " July
Spanish 4 %	92	94	99½ " Oct.	90½ " April
Turkish Unified 4 %	90½	93½	97½ " Sept.	90½ " "

## Home Railways.

Company.	Price Jan. 1st, 1906.	Price Nov. 30th, 1906.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends.	
					2nd half 1905.	1st half 1906.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
London and North-Western	161½	152	163½ in Feb.	147½ in Oct.	7½	5½
Great Western	143½	128	144 " Jan.	122½ " "	7	3½
Midland Deferred	74½	66	74½ " "	62½ " "	3½	2½
North-Eastern	145½	140	147 " Feb.	134½ " "	6½	5½
Great Eastern	88½	82	92½ " Jan.	79½ " "	5	1½
Great Northern Deferred	45½	44	48½ " Aug.	39½ " "	1½ for yr.	—
London and South-Western						
Deferred	56½	49	57½ " Jan.	44½ " "	2 for yr.	—
Great Central Deferred	19	16½	19 " "	15½ " "	—	—
South-Eastern Deferred	53½	47	55½ " "	44½ " "	—	—
Chatham Ordinary	16½	14½	16½ " "	13 " "	—	—
London and Brighton De-						
ferred	128	118	130½ " "	111½ " "	8	3½
Metropolitan	87	63	89½ " "	59 " "	2½	1½
" District	35½	21	37½ " Feb.	19½ " "	—	—
Central London	93½	84	96½ " Jan.	82½ " "	4	4
North British Ordinary	47	41½	47½ " "	38½ " "	2	1½
Caledonian Deferred	42	32	42½ " Mar.	28½ " "	1½	½

**Canadian and Foreign Rails.**

All things Canadian were very much in evidence during the year, and prices advanced smartly, Canadian Pacifics reaching 189½ in September. But there were many ups and downs, the movements in a great measure responding to those of American securities, and they were also affected by the issues of new stock at prices which gave a good bonus to the proprietors, \$20,000,000 ordinary stock being offered to them at par in March. The dividends were rather disappointing, seeing that the reported earnings were so large. The great features of the Canadian Pacific were the enormous increase in the takings and the increased land sales, the quantity sold and the prices obtained being largely in excess of any previous year; while the net earnings for the year from traffics were set out at \$4,988,500, against \$3,095,000 in the previous year. Grand Trunks were very well supported, but quotations did not alter much during the year. The full dividend was paid on the second preference for each half-year.

Argentine rails did not quite maintain the promise of the early part of the year, and prices generally dropped away, although not to any serious extent. Mexicans were well

supported, a very agreeable surprise being given by the announcement of a full dividend on the first preference stock, and at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the second preference. Nitrate rails improved to nearly 16½ on the better outlook of the nitrate industry. There was a considerable rise in Antofagasta stock, and Havana rails were disturbed by the outbreak of the revolution; but the advances of the early part of the year were not lost.

**New Issues.**

The new issues amounted to £112,500,000, comparing with £155,500,000 offered during the same period in 1905. The amount was made up of £6,250,000 of Government stock, £6,250,000 offered by Colonial Governments, £21,000,000 by foreign Governments, £4,700,000 by British, Colonial, and foreign municipalities, £7,250,000 by British railway companies, £19,000,000 by Colonial and Foreign railway companies, £12,000,000 by mining companies, and £36,500,000 by trading companies. Among the principal Government issues was one for £2,000,000 India 3 per cent. in May, tenders for which to the amount of £4,369,000 were received, the average at which the loan was allotted being £94 16s. 3d. In foreign loans Uruguay placed £2,911,169 5 per cents. in February, Chile

**Colonial and Foreign Railways.**

Company.	Price Jan. 1, 1906.	Price Nov. 30, 1906.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends.	
					2nd half 1905.	1st half 1906.
Canadian Pacific . . . . .	180½	187	189½ in Sept.	162 in May	\$3	\$3
Grand Trunk, Ordinary . . .	25½	28½	29½ " Mar.	25½ " Jan.	—	—
" " 2nd Preference . . .	106	111½	115 " Sept.	105½ " "	5 %	5 %
" " 3rd . . . . .	61½	69	70½ " Mar.	60½ " "	£2	—
Mexican (Vera Cruz) Ord. . .	25	39	39½ " Oct.	22½ " May	—	—
" " 1st Prf. . . . .	119½	138	144½ " Nov.	119½ " Jan.	6½ %	8 %
Buenos Ayres and Pacific . .	133½	122	136½ " Mar.	122½ " Nov.	6 %	8 %
" " Rosario . . . . .	116	115	120½ " "	111 " "	7 %	5 %
Nitrate, £10 Shares . . . .	15	16½	16½ " "	14½ " "	9s.	7s.

**American Railways.**

Company.	Price Jan. 1, 1906.	Price Nov. 30, 1906.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends.
Atchison . . . . .	92	104½	114 in Sept.	89 in July	\$2 in May, \$2½ in Nov.
Baltimore and Ohio . . . .	117	122½	129 " "	109½ " May.	\$2 in Feb., \$3 in Aug.
Chesapeake and Ohio . . . .	58	54½	68½ " Aug.	54½ " Nov.	\$1 in Nov.
Chicago and Milwaukee . . .	186½	188	204½ " "	162½ " "	\$3½ in Mar., \$3½ in Aug.
Denver Ordinary . . . . .	40½	41½	52½ " Jan.	38½ " Jan.	—
Erie . . . . .	50½	45½	52 " "	40½ " July.	—
Illinois . . . . .	180½	181	188½ " June	171 " Mar.	\$3½ in Jan., \$3½ in July.
Louisville . . . . .	157	150	160½ " Jan.	143½ " May.	\$3 in Jan., \$3 in July.
New York Central . . . . .	158	132	159½ " "	131½ " July.	\$1¼ quarterly, April, July, and Oct.
Ontario . . . . .	53½	48	57½ " "	45½ " Oct.	\$2 in July.
Norfolk and Western . . . .	87½	97	100½ " Oct.	87½ " Mar.	\$2 in May.
Southern Pacific . . . . .	68½	97	99 " "	64½ " May.	\$2½ in Sept.
" " Common . . . . .	37	35½	43½ " Jan.	33 " Nov.	—
Union . . . . .	155½	193	203 " Sept.	144½ " "	\$3 in Feb., \$5 in Sept.
U. S. Steel, Common . . . .	44	49	51½ " Oct.	33½ " "	\$1 in Sept.
" " Preferred . . . . .	110	107½	117 " "	102½ " "	\$1¼ quarterly, Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.



## Mines.

Company.	Price Jan. 1, 1903.	Price Nov. 30, 1903.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends paid during the year.
Rand Mines, 5s.	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in Jan.	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in July.	6s. in Aug.
Consolidated Goldfields	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " "	3 " "	—
East Rand Mining Estates	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " "	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " "	—
Crown Reef	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 " "	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Nov.	22s. in May, 22s. in Nov.
" Deep	13	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "	11 " "	8s. in Feb., 8s. in Aug.
Rhodesian.					
Chartered	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " "	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " July.	—
Rhodesia Exploring	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " "	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " "	—
Westralian.					
Associated	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 " "	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " Oct.	2s. in Aug.
Golden Horse-shoe, £5 Shares	6	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " "	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " Mar.	5s. in May, 5s. in Aug.
Ivanhoe, £5 Shares	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " "	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " "	5s. in Jan., 9s. in April, 5s. in July, 5s. in Oct.
Kalgurli	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " Oct.	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " "	7s. 6d. in Jan., 5s. in April, 7s. 6d. in July, 7s. 6d. in Oct.
West African.					
Gold Coast Amalgamated	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " Jan.	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " July.	—
Wassau	1	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " "	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " May.	—
Miscellaneous.					
De Beers Deferred, £2 10s. Shares	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	21 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " Nov.	16 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " July.	10s. in March, 10s. in Sept.
Rio Tinto	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	76	76 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " "	63 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " May.	40s. in May, 50s. in Nov.
Champion Reef, 2s. 6d. Shares	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	11s. 6d.	30s. " Jan.	11s. 6d. " Oct.	9d. in May, 9d. in Sept.
Waihi	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " Sept.	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " Jan.	3s. in Mar., 5s. in June, 3s. in Sept.
Le Roi, No. 2	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " Jan.	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " Jan.	3s. in Jan., 2s. in May, 1s. in July, 2s. in Oct.
El Oro	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " Sept.	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " Mar.	1s. 6d. in July.
Esperanza	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " Jan.	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " Oct.	10s. 6d. in Jan., 5s. 6d. in April, 5s. 6d. in July, 10s. 6d. in Oct.

£3,700,000 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cents. in March; Brazil, £1,100,000 5 per cents. in April, at 96; and the city of Tokio, £1,500,000 5 per cents. at par in July. Amongst Colonial issues, New South Wales in February brought out a 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per-cent. loan for £2,000,000 at 99<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; Hong-Kong, £1,100,000 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. by tender in February; and the province of Quebec, £1,200,000 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. in March. In April the Corporation of London issued £1,200,000 3 per cent. at 93, which was tendered for five times over, and allotted at an average of £3 2s. 8d., the rate for a similar issue in the previous October being £3 19s. 4d.; and in May the Belfast Corporation placed £1,000,000 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cents. at 98; while in July the London County Council offered bills for £923,000 by tender. Amongst the railway issues the Canadian Pacific placed \$40,000,000 preference stock at par in February, and in March issued to existing shareholders \$20,280,000 ordinary stock at par; while the Grand Trunk of Canada issued £1,000,000 4-per-cent. guaranteed stock at par in March. The industrial issues were not of much significance, one special feature being the introduction of a great many Rubber Estate companies with moderate capitals.

## Mines.

One feature in the market for mine shares was the extreme depression in South Africans, which were first of all lower in price after the

general election, and though there was an occasional rally, the fall amounted to between 25 and 50 per cent., the Exploration and Land Shares suffering the most severely. The output of gold steadily increased month by month, but this did not prevent a serious depreciation in values, East Rand proprietary falling from 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in January to 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in July, Modderfontein from 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, and Ross Deep from 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 3—these, however, being extreme fluctuations. Exploration shares suffered more severely, Consolidated falling from 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> to 3, East Rand Mining Estates from 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> to 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, and Oceana from 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> to 15s. Rhodesian shares suffered with the rest, although here there were occasional periods of inflation, Rhodesian Bankets being at one time as good as 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, but falling back to 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, while Tanganyika fluctuated between 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; others moved in similar fashion, but all were considerably lower at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Westralians were fairly active and maintained their prices pretty well, Kalgurli being a special feature, rising to 12<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in October after being 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in March; but beyond this this market presented no feature of great interest. The Deep leads of Victoria group attracted a good deal of attention, and prices went up in the expectation that results would prove the truth of the assertions made of the wealth in the beds of these ancient rivers; but up to the end of November the proprietors were still waiting.

Copper shares were very much in fashion on the great rise in the price of the metal, Tintos reaching 76½; Tin shares also being largely dealt in at considerably higher prices. Several Siberian mining ventures were put on the market, but the public took little interest in them. Diamond shares came in for a good deal of notice, Premiers rising from 8 to 19½, falling back however to 12; but the greatest excitement was over Vaal River diamonds, which in October fluctuated wildly between 3 and 12; and under cover of this several other unknown mines were brought out, but without marked success. The Broken Hill group of mines, sometimes called the Barrier range mines, were very active, and advanced in price. Indian mines were depressed, Champion Reef especially, these falling from 30s. to 13s.

### Industrial Shares.

In industrial shares Iron and steel shares were a strong feature; Nitrates also appreciated very considerably. Omnibus shares gave way on the competition of the new motor bus companies, the recovery being slight. Brewery shares generally were weak. In April there was a smart rise in Allsopps on a report that the company was arranging an amalgamation with two other companies, but the report was promptly denied. Land shares were in request in the early part of the year, but the great rise was in Hudson's Bays, which finally reached 120. A special feature of the year was the flotation of Indiarubber companies, in which a considerable business was done entirely upon estimates of what the profits might be. Insurance shares were much affected by the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, but the losses did not turn out so extensive as expected, consequently there was some recovery.

**Stolypin, Peter Arkazhevich**, Russian Prime Minister. B. 1863, the son of a popular general, he had a brilliant career at the University of St. Petersburg, and, after graduating in '84, obtained an appointment at the Ministry of the Interior. After two years he was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, where he remained another two years, then retiring for a time into private life, and devoting himself to the management of his estate in Kovno Government. He served as Marshal of the District Nobility, President of the Arbitration Board and Justice of the Peace, and in '99 became Marshal of the Provincial Nobility. He was appointed Vice-Governor of Grodno in 1902, Governor of Saratoff in 1903, and from Saratoff he was called to St. Petersburg to take up the portfolio of the Interior. He was one of the few Ministers to whom the Duma was ready to listen. When M. Goremykin resigned in 1906, M. Stolypin succeeded him as Premier. His integrity and equity are recognised on all hands.

**Strauss, Richard**, musical composer, was b. June 11th, 1864, at Munich, where his early studies began, his father being first horn player in the orchestra of the Court Opera-house. Appointed conductor at Meiningen in '85, from '89 to '94 he was Hofkapellmeister (with Eduard Lassen) at Weimar, and later conductor at the Munich Opera-house. He has written many charming songs, but his distinctiveness as a modern composer is chiefly due to extraordinarily elaborate instrumental works. A

Richard Strauss festival was held at St. James's Hall in June 1903, when "Ein Heldenleben," "Also sprach Zarathustra," and other symphonic poems from his pen were performed. His "Domestic Symphony" was performed several times at Queen's Hall in 1905, and the choral ballad "Tillefer" was sung at the Bristol festival (1905) for the first time in England.

**Sudermann, Herman**, German dramatist and novelist, was b. at Maziksen, in East Prussia, Sept. 30th, 1857; studied in the universities of Königsberg and Berlin, and became a teacher and journalist. Success and fame came to him in '88 with his drama "Ehre" (Honour). He then published a series of tales, of which "Frau Sorge," "Der Katzensteg," and "Es war" are the most impressive. The drama "Sodom's Ende," was produced in '90, and was followed by "Die Heimat," which, translated as "Magda," has been represented by Duse, Sarah Bernhardt, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. His later works include "Das Glück im Winkel," "Reiherfedern," "Morituri," "Johannes," and "Das Johannisfeuer." An English version of his "Sodom's Ende" was produced in London in May 1902, and his comedy "Der Sturmgesselle Sokrates" was presented at the Royalty on Oct. 31st, 1903. In Oct. 1903 "Das Blumerboot" was produced in Berlin.

**Sugar.** The total production of cane and beet sugar is given as follows by the U.S. Bureau of Statistics at Washington:—

	Cane Sugar.	Beet Sugar.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1901-2	6,087,218	6,913,604	13,000,822
1902-3	6,055,725	5,763,416	11,819,141
1903-4	6,086,149	6,096,178	12,182,327
1904-5	6,754,328	4,926,456	11,680,784
1905-6	6,692,133	7,265,136	13,957,269

The great cane-sugar-producing countries are British India, Cuba, and Java. The chief beet-sugar-producing countries are Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, and Russia.

**Sunday League, National**, established 1855, has for its objects the opening of museums, art galleries, and libraries on Sunday afternoons, and generally aims at promoting intellectual and elevating recreation on that day. The founder of the League was Mr. R. M. Morrell. President, Alderman Sir W. P. Treloar, J.P.; Secretary, Henry Mills. Offices, 34, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, London, W.C.

**Sunday Society.** Established to maintain the opening of Museums, etc., on Sundays. Hon. Sec., Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.

**Surveyors' Institution, The**, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor. The Institution has nearly 4000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I. or Chartered Surveyor), professional associates (P.A.S.I. or Professional Associated Chartered Surveyor), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are: Students, £1 1s.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 5s. by fellows. President, Mr. George Langridge; Secretary, Mr. Alexander Goddard. Offices, 12, Great George Street, Westminster.



## SWEDEN.

*Ruler.*

Oscar II., King of Sweden (and until 1905 of Norway also), was b. Jan. 21st, 1829. He is a grandson of Napoleon I.'s famous general, Marshal Bernadotte, who became King of Sweden in '18. King Oscar II. ascended the throne in '72, in succession to his brother Charles XV. He is an excellent scholar and writer, and has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. Issued in '88 a volume of minor poems under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in '57, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, b. July 9th, '36, by whom he has issue four sons. He was appointed an Hon. Admiral of the British Fleet in June 1905. The Crown Prince is Prince Gustavus, K.G., b. June 16th, '58, and married in '81 to Princess Victoria of Baden. His eldest son, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., married in June 1905, H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Connaught, and a son was born to them April 22nd, 1906.

*Government, Army, and Navy.*

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which alone may impose taxes. Every new law must have the assent of the king. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the Second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected directly on a small property qualification for three years. Members of the Second Chamber are paid £66 per session.

The Swedish army underwent a reorganisation in 1901, which is progressive and is intended to have its full effect in 1914. General personal service has been adopted, with short periods with the colours: one year for service in the cavalry and artillery, and eight months for the infantry. The army will be substantially increased in strength. The 24 existing infantry regiments are to have a third battalion each, and 3 fortress regiments of similar strength are to be raised. Some of the new formations have already been brought into existence. On a peace footing there are 2606 officers, 1797 non-commissioned officers, 6947 corporals and others, 557 cadets, 7792 volunteers, and 22,332 men, being a total of 42,081; but when the recruits are under training the effective probably numbers 45,000. The artillery are to receive Krupp quick-firing guns. There are 4 corps of engineers. Steps are also to be taken to increase the body of reserve officers. One great object in the recent changes is to give a more homogeneous character to the forces. The plans for mobilisation of the reserves have been improved, and a Landsturm is being organised. The first-line troops on a war footing would probably number 205,000, the second line 75,000, and the Landsturm 20,000. Nominally, however, the war strength has been given as 424,000 and 493,000, but this estimate includes a large number of untrained men.

The total of the Naval Budget for 1906 was £1,164,333, showing an increase of £44,000 over those for 1905. The sum voted for new construction is £254,850, including sums for the

completion of the battleship *Oskar II.* and the construction of a torpedo flotilla. The Swedish Navy in 1905 numbered about 7500 of all ranks. In addition there are about 20,000 yearly conscripts available, but the majority of these are seldom called upon. **Minister of Marine,** Adolf Palander. The officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 4 rear-admirals, 6 commodores, 24 captains, 64 commanders, 55 lieutenants, 30 sub-lieutenants. The strength of ships built and building on Nov. 1st was:—

	Built.	Building.
Coast defence vessels . . .	11	1
Armoured cruiser . . .	—	1
Torpedo vessels . . .	5	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . .	1	1
Torpedo boats . . .	18	—
Submarine . . .	1	—

The principal dockyards in Sweden are situated as follows:—**Karlskrona:** three dry docks, take any Swedish ship; three smaller. **Stockholm:** one dock takes cruisers. In connection with the contemplated increase of the Navy a special commission has been appointed to consider the best type of ship to be adopted. In the instructions to the commission it is stated that the altered conditions of the naval defence of the country are to be taken into consideration.

*Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatie.*

Local affairs are administered through prefects nominated by the King and representative bodies elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gefle, have separate municipal councils. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. In 1903 there were 12,627 elementary schools and about 753,000 pupils. The principal paper is the *Svenska Dagbladet*. The chief exports are timber. The iron mines are very important and are making much progress; while there are large timber and woodwork industries, butter, metals, minerals, etc. The forest area is about 80,000 sq. miles. There are 7707 miles of railway, of which 2612 belong to the State.

**Area,** 172,876 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1904, 5,260,811. The capital, Stockholm, has a pop. of 311,043. **Revenue and expenditure,** 1903-4, £9,047,500; 1904-5, £9,892,770; estimated revenue 1905-6, £10,722,636; expenditure, £10,442,045; debt, 1905, £21,212,440. **Imports,** 1902, £28,066,500; 1903, £29,716,160; **exports,** 1902, £21,798,500; 1903, £24,525,000.

**Ministry:** *Premier,* M. Lindman.—*Foreign Affairs,* M. E. B. de Trolle.—*War,* Colonel L. H. Tingsten.—*Justice,* M. Albert Petersson.—*Marine,* Admiral Dyrssen.—*Interior,* M. Juhlin.—*Finance,* M. J. E. Biesért.—*Public Worship,* M. Hammarskjöld.—*Agriculture,* M. Alfred Petersson.—*Without portfolio,* M. Roos and M. Hedersteerna.

**Minister in London,** Count H. Wrangel, 17, Stratford Place, W. **Consul-General,** D. Danielsson, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

**British Minister at Stockholm,** Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. **Secretary of Legation,** H. G. Dering.

**British Consuls,** H. M. Villiers (Stockholm); J. Duff (Gottenburg).

**History, 1906.**

In opening Parliament the King announced that bills would be presented for extending the franchise in regard to Second Chamber elections, for reorganising the diplomatic and consular services, and for remodelling the country's defences in consequence of the dissolution of the union with Norway. The Budget Statement (Jan. 15th) showed revenue and expenditure balancing at £10,754,611. The Franchise Reform Bill was introduced (Feb. 25th), and was found to provide for practically universal suffrage. It conferred the franchise on every male citizen of 24, except bankrupts, those under legal disabilities, those receiving relief from the rates, those who had failed during the three preceding years to pay rates and taxes, or to fulfil their military obligations. It provided that of the 230 members of the Second Chamber 165 should be elected by the country districts and 65 by the towns, so long as the town population should not exceed  $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of the total population, one member being returned for each electoral district. Each member must obtain an absolute majority of the registered votes, failing which a second ballot must take place. The First Chamber rejected the Bill (May 14th), adopting instead an amendment in favour of proportional election. The Second Chamber, however, passed the Bill by 134 votes to 94 (15th). The Ministry, therefore, advised a dissolution, and on the King's inability to sanction their proposal, resigned (25th). M. Lindman, a Conservative member of the First Chamber, thereupon formed a new Administration (20th), the King requiring it to lay before the Riksdag next Session a new bill on the principle of universal suffrage, and proportional elections applicable to both Chambers.

**Swinburne, Algernon Charles**, son of Admiral Swinburne, was b. in London 1837. Ed. at Balliol College, Oxford ('57). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" ('61). These were followed by two tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and Ballads," which met with severe criticism. His later works are "A Song of Italy," "William Blake, a critical essay," "Songs before Sunrise" ('71), in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; "Studies in Song" ('81); "A Century of Rondels" ('83); "Life of Victor Hugo" ('86); a poem on "The Armada" ('88); "A Study of Ben Jonson" ('90); "Astrophel, and other Poems," "Studies in Prose and Poetry" ('94), "The Tale of Balen" ('96), "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards" ('99), "A Channel Passage, and other Poems" (1904) and "Love's Cross-Currents" (1905).

**SWITZERLAND.**

Switzerland is a Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of '74 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a National Council of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29 are sent by Berne and 22 by Zurich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population.

The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration.

The principles of the Referendum and of the Initiative are in force. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. The Federal Government can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The neutrality of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe. The Swiss agree to this, but yet claim the right to make alliances, and even to declare war.

The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve twelve years in the Elite, twelve in the Landwehr, and six in the Landsturm. During the twelve years in the Elite (ten for the cavalry) the aggregate service is 141 days in the Infantry, 146 in the Engineers, 160 in the Cavalry, and 163 in the Artillery.

The total military strength consists of:—Elite (20 to 32 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 48 field batteries of 6 guns, 2 mountain batteries, 10 position batteries, and 12 companies of Light Horse. Landwehr (32 to 44 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 8 field batteries, and 15 position batteries. An aggregate total, in round numbers, of 200,000 men, of whom 130,000 are in the first 12 classes of the "Elite," formed into 4 army corps. In addition, the Landsturm can furnish fully 300,000, giving an armed strength of 500,000, maintained at a cost of about £1,000,000 a year for a total population of 3,500,000.

Complete liberty of conscience prevails, but Jesuits are interdicted. About 59 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 40 per cent. Roman Catholics. Education is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the universities. The chief occupation is agriculture, carried on by nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk goods, clocks and watches, and food produce. There are about 289 miles of railway open, most of which has been nationalised. Great Britain enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment for her commerce.

As to Simplon Tunnel and other similar works see ENGINEERING.

**Area**, 15,976 sq. m.; **pop.** (1904) 3,425,383. There are 18 German-, 5 French-, 1 Roumansch-, and 1 Italian-speaking cantons. The chief towns are Zurich (pop. 175,000), Basle (125,000), Geneva (113,000), and Berne (70,000). **Federal revenue**, 1904, £4,614,500; **expenditure**, £4,611,700. **Revenue of 25 Cantons**, £4,841,520; **expenditure**, £4,863,856. **Federal debt**, 1904, £4,068,293. The aggregate cantonal debts amounted, in 1900, to



£15,050,288. Imports, 1901, £42,000,000; 1902, £45,140,200; 1903, £47,846,500; 1904, £49,602,800; 1905, £54,369,000; exports, 1901, £33,463,000; 1902, £34,972,200; 1903, £35,541,000; 1904, £35,659,200; 1905, £38,772,800.

President for 1906, Dr. Ludwig Forrer. Vice-President, Col. Eduard Müller.

Minister to Great Britain, Mons. Gaston Carlin, 38, Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.

British Minister at Berne, Sir George Bonham,

Bart.—*Secretaries*, Mr. H. B. Brooke and Mr. Ellice M. Hicks Beach.

British Commercial Agent, Mr. J. C. Milligan, British Consulate-General, Zurich.

Consuls: *Consul-General at Zurich*, Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G.; *at Berne*, G. de Muralt; *at Geneva*, Sir George Philippo, K.C.; *at Lausanne*, Alfred Galland; *at Lucerne*, Louis Falck; *at St Moritz*, Dr. F. Holland; *at Davos*, Dr. W. R. Huggard.

## T

**Taft, William Howard**, United States Secretary for War, appointed 1903, was b. at Cincinnati, Sept. 15th, 1857. Graduated at Yale University '78, and admitted to Ohio Bar '80. In '82 he obtained the post of Collector of Internal Revenue, which he resigned a year later to take up general law practice, acting as assistant county solicitor for co. Hamilton '85-7. In '87 he was made a judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, in '90 Solicitor-General of the United States, and in '92 U.S. Circuit Judge. He came into political prominence as President of the Philippine Commission (1900-4), and as Civil Governor of the islands (1901-4). He left the latter post to become Secretary for War in succession to Mr. Elihu Root in 1904. In 1905, as Special Commissioner, he visited the Philippines, extending the cruise to Japan and China. He was sent to Cuba, and established a provisional Government there when the United States had to intervene owing to the rebellion against the Cuban Government in Sept. 1906. Address: War Department, Washington; and Cincinnati.

**Tattenbach, Count Christian Friedrich Ludwig**, German Minister to Portugal, Chamberlain to the Bavarian Court and Privy Councillor of the German Empire. B. Jan. 16th, 1846; entered the Imperial Chancellerie when Prince von Hohenlohe was in office; was appointed to the Tangier Legation, from which he was promoted to Lisbon. His experience of Moroccan affairs and his firm advocacy of German expansion led to his selection as head of the special mission sent by the German Emperor in 1905 to the Sultan at Fez. He afterwards returned to his post in Lisbon, but attended the Algiers Conference in 1906.

### TELEPHONES.

The National Telephone Company, which is an amalgamation of various companies that were formed in the past to develop the telephone industry of the country, is now, under licence from the Postmaster-General, conducting the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas, but the trunk lines (consisting of 487 trunk wire centres, 1755 trunk circuits, and about 128,000 miles of wire) connecting the various areas together are, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and are the property of the Postmaster-General. The capital expenditure on the trunk wire system up to March 31st, 1906, was £2,897,503.

The royalties paid to the Post Office during the year ended March 31st, 1906, were: National Telephone Co., £217,905; other licensees, £9303.

The number of trunk-line conversations during the year ended March 31st, 1906, was 17,974,000 (15,461,822 in previous year). The revenue from this service was £449,004 (£381,967 in previous year).

The National Telephone Company in 1906 was working 1228 exchanges, and sending annually over its wires 1,200,000,000 messages. The Company had about 380,000 subscribers and a gross revenue of about £2,250,000. Under its licence the Company has to pay the Government 10 per cent. of its gross receipts from telephone exchange business. This general licence expires on Dec. 31st, 1911, and the Postmaster-General on Feb. 2nd, 1905, made an Agreement with the Company for the purchase of their system on the expiration of their licence. Under the Agreement the Postmaster-General will purchase, on Dec. 31st, 1911, the plant of the Company, and will take over the business carried on by them up to that date. Provisions are inserted for the purpose of excluding from the purchase plant which is inefficient or unsuitable. The price, which is to be determined by arbitration in case of disagreement, is to be based on what are known as "tramway terms." No payment is to be made in respect of goodwill or profits, except in the case of the Company's private wire business, which can be transacted without a licence (the value of which is to be taken to be three years' purchase of the net profits), and in the case of the four local areas where the licence has been extended beyond 1911 under the Telegraph Act, 1899, as a consequence of municipal competition. During the continuance of their licence the Company are to allow intercommunication without additional charge between their system and that of the Postmaster-General. They are precluded from showing favour or preference as between subscribers, and the rates to be charged by them are confined within certain limits. Conditions were also inserted to ensure the proper maintenance and development of the telephone system until 1911. The servants and officers of the Company (excepting the general manager and officers receiving £700 per annum or upwards) who have been not less than two years continuously in the service of the Company on Dec. 31st, 1911, will be taken into the service of the Post Office.

The municipalities at present working telephones, and the number of telephones connected with their exchanges, are the corporations of Brighton (1864), Portsmouth (2466), Hull (1875), and Swansea (1392), besides Guernsey. Licences have been granted to a number of other towns throughout the kingdom.

The Post Office has its own system of exchanges in the provinces, besides an exchange system in London and another at Glasgow, established by the Corporation in 1901, with 12,290 telephones connected, which was taken over by the Post Office in Sept. 1906. An agreement has been entered into between the Post Office and the Company as to London, providing for intercommunication between subscribers on the two systems, so that the competition is one of efficiency, and not of rates.

The number of subscribers to Post Office Provincial Telephone Exchanges on March 31st, 1906, was 8425, and the number of telephones rented was 10,380 (8644 in previous year). The capital expenditure on provincial exchanges up to 1906 was £403,195.

The number of telephones connected with the Post Office London Telephone system on March 31st, 1906, was 32,879 (24,351 previous year). Besides the Central Exchange a City Exchange has had to be provided. There are 314 Post Office call offices open in the London area. The capital expenditure on London exchanges up to 1906 was £2,232,588.

The financial results of 1905-6 showed a balance of £396,605 after paying working expenses, while the estimated amount required for depreciation of plant and interest at 3 per cent. on the capital expenditure of £5,890,000 was £353,492.

There are International Telephone Lines connecting England and Belgium and England and France. Experiments have shown that telephonic communication with Holland is not at present practicable; and though communication between London and Rome by way of Paris has been exchanged, a public service is not yet possible.

### TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent, and the following analysis may enable the reader to form a clear conception of their distinctive characteristics.

I. In the first section may be included all societies which exist chiefly to inculcate total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

Of these societies some are national, such as the British Temperance League (Sec., Charles Smith, F.S.S., 29, Union Street, Sheffield); the National Temperance League (Sec., J. T. Rae, Paternoster House, London, E.C.); the National United Temperance Council (Sec., Mr. C. Pinhorn, 28, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.); the Scottish Temperance League (Sec., Jas. Gillies, 108, Hope Street, Glasgow); the Irish Temperance League (Sec., W. Wilkinson, 18, Lombard Street, Belfast).

Some are denominational, such as the Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan and other Methodist bodies, the Society of Friends, Unitarian, etc.

Some are specially devoted to work among women, such as the British Women's Temperance Association, National (Sec., Miss Hunt, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.), the Women's Total

Abstinence Union (Sec., Miss Boyd, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.), and the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, founded by the late Miss Frances Willard (President, Lady Henry Somerset; Hon. Secs., Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.).

Some particularly operate among distinct classes, such as lawyers, commercial travellers, caterers, railway servants, post-office officials, etc. Prominent among these is the British Medical Temperance Association (Hon. Sec., Dr. Ridge, Carlton House, Enfield, Middlesex).

Some are connected with the temperance teaching and training of the young, such as the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union (Sec., C. Wakely, 59 and 60, Old Bailey, E.C.), with its unions and branches; The Young Abstainers' Union (Sec., Miss C. Helen Hatch, 18, Exeter Hall, London, W.C.), and other juvenile societies. All these are believed to number between two and three million members.

In this section also must be included district unions, such as the North of England, the Midland, and the Western Temperance Leagues, and the thousands of local and congregational societies spread over the United Kingdom.

II. The second section may be assigned to the International Order of Good Templars (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in '68 by Joseph Malins), whose Grand Lodges for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland constitute, with their subordinate Lodges, a great temperance confederacy of adults and juveniles. Permanent Offices, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

III. The third section may be allocated to the Church of England Temperance Society (4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.) formed in 1862, and re-formed on the dual basis in 1873. One of its sections is confined to total abstainers only, and this includes the juvenile department. The other section includes non-abstainers who co-operate with the abstainers in methods and measures for discouraging intemperance. A Women's Union is attached to the Society, which has diocesan branches existing throughout the kingdom.

IV. Section 4 consists of organisations chiefly aiming to procure legislation for the promotion of sobriety.

The United Kingdom Alliance, formed in 1853, aims at obtaining a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation of a temperance character. The Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, the Irish Temperance League, and the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance are in sympathy with its object. Official organ, *The Alliance News and Temperance Reformer*, weekly (Thursdays), 1d. Sec., W. Williams, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.

The National Temperance Federation (168, Edmund Street, Birmingham) is composed of representatives of thirty leading temperance societies, and it keeps a watchful eye on all measures affecting temperance action before or coming before Parliament.

The Temperance Legislation League was formed in Nov. 1905 to advocate a definite constructive policy of Temperance Reform by means of legislation and the effective administration of the licensing laws. President, Viscount Peel; Chairman of Committee, Sir



T. P. Whittaker, M.P.; Sec., A. F. Harvey. Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

V. The fifth section is occupied by the Royal Army Temperance Association (Sec., Clare White, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.), and the Royal Naval Temperance Society (Miss Weston, Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth). Both are under official patronage.

VI. Section 6 comprises (1) Friendly Orders, such as the Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and Sons of the Phoenix; (2) The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, and other insurance societies putting total abstinents into a distinct section.

VII. The seventh section is devoted to the London Temperance Hospital (Hampstead Road, N.W.). It has treated over 25,000 out-patients. Alcohol is seldom prescribed, and the rate of mortality is low.

Terry, Miss Ellen, was b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848, and made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revivals in '58, playing the parts of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale" and Prince Arthur in "King John." When only fourteen she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Miss Kate Terry, Mr. William Rignold, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, and Kate Bishop. She reappeared in London March '63, as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure," and

until Jan. '64 played Hero in "Much Ado about Nothing," and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but returned to it again in Oct. '67, in "The Double Marriage" at the New Queen's Theatre, London. She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia. On Dec. 30th, '78, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and in conjunction with the late Sir Henry Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Much Ado about Nothing," and "Macbeth." She also appeared as Viola in "Twelfth Night," as Marguerite in W. G. Wills' "Faust," as Lucy Ashton in "Ravenswood," as Queen Katharine in "Henry VIII.," as Cordelia in "King Lear," as Rosamonde in "Becket," and as Imogen in "Cymbeline." In June 1902 she played Mistress Page in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," produced at His Majesty's Theatre by Mr. Tree, Mrs. Kendal being also in the cast. In 1903 she was the manageress for a few months of the Imperial Theatre. In 1906 the stage jubilee of Miss Terry was celebrated, and a benefit performance at Drury Lane on June 12th produced nearly £6,000. Later in the year she played Hermione in "The Winter's Tale" at His Majesty's. Address: Tower Cottage, Winchelsea.

## TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD.

### I. COTTON. II. WOOL. III. JUTE. IV. LINEN.

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, for the purpose of affording some indication as to their broad trend. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects:—

#### 1. The sources of supply of raw material.

2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

It does not appear that any attempt to present such figures, as this article does in a concise form, has been made before; and the compilation of these tables has involved a good deal of special investigation of official records, British and foreign. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader to grasp the important and salient points connected with this branch of industry, the most important of any existing in this country from the point of view of its foreign trade.

### I. THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

In 1904 extraordinary difficulties attended the cotton industry, owing to the scarcity of supplies, and this caused the whole subject of cotton production to attract widespread attention. In 1905 there was also actual and prospective scarcity.

The facts of the position may be briefly stated. Hitherto the cotton manufacturing industry has relied mainly upon the United States for its supplies. Out of an annual crop now amounting to about 16,500,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about 11,000,000 bales. India is responsible for a further 3,000,000 bales (of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high

quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another 1,250,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

With the development of cotton manufacturing in the United States, and on the Continent, the proportion of the American cotton crop available for the United Kingdom diminishes, though the real requirements of its manufacturers increase. This is shown by the following table, which sets out the American and other crops at various dates during the past 21 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively.

#### Production and Consumption of Cotton.

	1884-5.	1890-1.	1897-8.	1905-6.
	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)
<b>Production—</b>				
United States .	5,136	8,137	10,890	11,048
Other countries	2,101	3,039	3,316	4,772
<b>Total . .</b>	<b>7,237</b>	<b>11,176</b>	<b>14,206</b>	<b>15,820</b>
<b>Consumption—</b>				
Great Britain .	2,746	3,384	3,432	3,848
Continent . .	2,604	3,631	4,628	5,252
United States .	1,527	2,367	2,962	4,726
Other countries	567	1,129	1,866	2,569
<b>Total . .</b>	<b>7,444</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>12,888</b>	<b>16,395</b>

It will thus be seen that while consumption in this country has steadily increased, in other

parts of the world it has grown much more rapidly, and that production is on the whole hardly keeping pace with the demand. In future, apart from the development of new sources of supply, absolute scarcity seems imminent, owing to the very large reliance at present placed on supplies from the United States.

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount of the American cotton crop over a series of years:—

American Cotton Crop.

	1000 Bales.		1000 Bales.
'82-3 . . .	6,992	1900-1 . . .	10,425
'92-3 . . .	6,717	1901-2 . . .	10,701
'95-6 . . .	7,162	1902-3 . . .	10,758
'97-8 . . .	11,181	1903-4 . . .	10,121
'98-9 . . .	11,235	1904-5 . . .	13,420
'99-1900 . . .	9,440	1905-6 . . .	11,048

American home requirements have very greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

American Cotton Consumption.

Year ended Aug. 31st.	Northern Mills.	Southern Mills.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
'90 . . .	1,799,258	546,894	2,346,152
'92 . . .	2,190,766	686,080	2,876,846
'94 . . .	1,601,173	718,515	2,319,688
'96 . . .	1,660,271	904,701	2,564,972
'98 . . .	2,211,740	1,231,841	3,443,581
1900 . . .	2,068,300	1,597,112	3,665,412
1902 . . .	2,050,774	1,937,971	3,988,745
1904 . . .	2,137,369	2,007,509	4,144,878
1905 . . .	2,346,652	2,203,406	4,550,058
1906 . . .	2,453,948	2,398,404	4,852,352

Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers.

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the relative position of British and foreign cotton foreign manufacturers at different dates. The following estimate has been prepared by the *New York Chronicle*, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 33 years.

The World's Cotton Spindles.

	U.K.	Conti- nent.	U.S.	Other Coun- tries.	Approximate Total.
	Million spindles.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.
'70	37½	13	7	—	57½
'80	44½	21	10½	2	78
'90	44½	26	14	4	88½
1900	46	32	19	7	104
1903	47	34	22	9	112
1904	47½	34½	23	8	113
1905	48½	35	24	8½	116
1906	50	35½	24½	8½	119

It is evident from these figures that while the production in the United Kingdom is increasing, and is still much larger than in any other part of the world, its proportion to

the whole output is very much smaller, and British makers consequently find increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies. Further, and this concerns the cotton producers of the whole world, the supply of raw material is not developing so rapidly as the demand. It is estimated that 500,000 additional bales are required in the aggregate annually, while for some years the production has been almost stationary. Of course this difficulty is accentuated by the speculation in cotton which is so constantly taking place, but it is not caused by it. No effective remedy can be looked for, apart from a considerable increase in production, and it is therefore important to examine what the prospects are of that increase taking place.

#### United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing.

Naturally attention must first be directed to the probability of a larger output from the United States, which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful, in spite of the increased yield in 1904-5. While a larger area is being planted in the United States, every year, the yield per acre has been decreasing. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past ten years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

#### British Cotton-Growing Association.

The question of seeking supplies in other directions has therefore become very urgent. This task has been seriously taken up by the British Cotton-Growing Association, a body formed by the Lancashire producers. The following is a brief summary of the results of the investigations which have hitherto been made.

India.—As already stated, India is a large cotton producer, but the quality has suffered a good deal from the methods of picking, while at the same time the standard of quality in manufactured articles has been steadily growing higher. At the present time, therefore, but little of the long-staple varieties suitable for the requirements of the British manufacturers are produced. Attempts to introduce American seed into India have been made, but American varieties do not thrive in India. Attention has therefore been directed to improving the indigenous growths rather than acclimatising exotic varieties, but it seems doubtful whether India will ever be able to produce sufficient long-stapled cotton to be of real value to European and American manufacturers.

Egypt.—Egyptian cotton is good in quality, but unfortunately nearly the whole area suitable



for cotton growing has already been taken up, and the prospect of increased supplies from this source are therefore not considerable. Possibilities undoubtedly exist with regard to the Soudan, which is favourably regarded by some experts from this point of view, and it is quite probable that important developments may take place there.

**British Central Africa.**—Investigations show that cotton growing in British Central Africa offers very promising prospects. The Protectorate contains an area of 20,000,000 acres suitable for cotton growing, and cotton has indeed been grown in a small way for centuries. Thousands of acres are being planted, and it is anticipated that good supplies will be available within a few years. Small colonies of natives from India are settling in the district, and are found to furnish very satisfactory labour.

**West Africa.**—All the British colonies and protectorates in West Africa are capable of producing good cotton crops, but the possibilities in this connection are dependent upon improved transport facilities, which at present do not exist. In Gambia cotton has been grown for ages, and the same may be said of Sierra Leone. The Gold Coast offers less favourable prospects, and both in Southern and Northern Nigeria there are undoubted possibilities. In the former experimental plots have already been planted, and there are good transport facilities owing to the rivers. In the latter there is an immense area capable of cotton cultivation, and some of it has already been under the plant for centuries. Here again, however, transport facilities are urgently needed; but it is said that if these existed in adequate amount, Northern Nigeria alone would be capable of producing all the cotton Lancashire wants.

**Rhodesia.**—The cotton plant grows wild over nearly the whole of Rhodesia, and the results of experiments and investigations there have been so far encouraging as to lead to the sending out of an American expert to conduct experiments on a very large scale. This expert has already reported that he is very hopeful as to the general prospects, and the British South Africa Company is doing all it can to encourage the establishment of the industry. The chief difficulty here is the distance of the fields from the world's markets.

**West Indies.**—Here the cotton industry has been re-established on an extended scale; and Sir Daniel Morris, the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture, hopes that within a few years the exports from the West Indies will reach 50,000 bales per annum.

#### **Cotton Manufactures in various Countries.**

While it is impossible to give exact figures relative to the cotton manufactures of various countries, owing to the fact that in practically every case a large part of the output is consumed at home, and no figures are available as to any country's home trade, indications of the chief movements are to be found. The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures.

Taking cotton yarn first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 12 years.

**Value of Exports of Cotton Yarn.**

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
1894 . .	9,286	785	—
1895 . .	9,291	835	103
1896 . .	10,045	810	133
1897 . .	9,930	1,050	108
1898 . .	8,923	985	113
1899 . .	8,059	1,145	252
1900 . .	7,741	1,455	217
1901 . .	7,977	1,425	158
1902 . .	7,404	1,585	127
1903 . .	7,407	1,625	182
1904 . .	8,956	1,492	262
1905 . .	10,317	1,703	750

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a fluctuating tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards cotton manufactures, figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn.

**Value of Exports of Cotton Piece Goods.**

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	France.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
1894	57,279	7,090	2,867	—
1895	54,455	9,195	2,758	4,731
1896	59,310	8,315	3,357	5,258
1897	54,044	8,860	4,208	4,773
1898	55,977	9,050	3,405	5,150
1899	59,489	10,305	5,113	6,970
1900	62,009	12,235	4,801	6,977
1901	65,708	10,990	4,054	7,054
1902	65,054	12,060	4,702	7,042
1903	55,267	13,181	5,543	7,238
1904	64,078	12,974	5,495	7,829
1905	70,817	13,208	6,000	10,562

British trade has been steadily growing in volume, and the increase has been much larger than in that of all the other three countries put together. The table affords an incidental illustration of the fallacy of percentage increases. The United States, for instance, starting from a very low level, shows an increase of about 200 per cent., while the United Kingdom has only an increase of about 20 per cent. In point of fact, however, British trade has increased £12,000,000, and that of the United States only £3,000,000.

#### **II. THE WOOL INDUSTRY.**

While cotton is only grown in tropical and semi-tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however,

an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabric is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence the world's sources of supply are, apart from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. Some idea of the relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be gained from the following table.

**Imports into Europe of Extra-European Wool.**

	Australasian.	Cape.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total.
	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales
1894	1862	249	422	497	3030
1895	2025	263	476	534	3298
1896	1790	299	517	505	3111
1897	1826	249	498	542	3115
1898	1679	287	543	494	3003
1899	1662	266	537	491	2956
1900	1437	131	396	455	2419
1901	1719	214	533	395	2861
1902	1654	245	468	427	2794
1903	1442	229	538	480	2689
1904	1423	206	443	518	2590
1905	1693	214	448	516	2871

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen

industries exist on a limited scale, the manufacturers are dependent on the domestic supply.

The above table shows the immense predominance of Australasia as a wool producer. In good years it is responsible for about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion exceeds one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is a dearth of wool, the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals the cause of that dearth. It was the prolonged drought in Australia which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Already there is every prospect that the supplies yielded by Australia will continue to show a decided increase. In the absence of any further drought, a much nearer adjustment between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbability of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from thence show on the whole an increasing tendency.

**Importation of Colonial Wool.**

The effect on prices of the shortage in Australasian wool is shown in the following table, which sets out the importation of Colonial wool into Europe and America over a period of more than forty years, with the approximate average value per bale.

Year.	Australasian Bales.	Cape Bales.	Total Colonial Bales.	Average value per bale.	Total value.
				£ s. d.	£
'60	187,000	79,000	266,000	25 15 0	6,850,000
'70	546,000	152,000	698,000	16 15 0	11,691,000
'80	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	20 5 0	22,032,000
'85	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14 0 0	17,948,000
'90	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,000	14 15 0	25,060,000
'95	2,001,000	269,000	2,270,000	11 0 0	24,970,000
'98	1,703,000	279,000	1,982,000	12 5 0	24,280,000
'99	1,641,000	267,000	1,908,000	14 10 0	27,666,000
1900	1,456,000	140,000	1,596,000	13 10 0	21,546,000
1901	1,745,000	217,000	1,962,000	10 10 0	20,601,000
1902	1,699,000	234,000	1,933,000	11 15 0	22,713,000
1903	1,454,000	234,000	1,688,000	13 10 0	22,747,000
1904	1,371,000	201,000	1,572,000	14 10 0	22,794,000
1905	1,633,000	209,000	1,842,000	15 15 0	29,011,000

It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached their maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record. Since then, with fluctuations, due to market

causes, into which it is not now necessary to enter, imports have fallen, and prices have been considerably higher than in 1895. They are likely to continue to be firm for some time to come. Increase in consumption is taking place



yearly, and will probably for some time proceed at least as fast a pace as increase in the supplies. In all industries connected with wool, higher prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

### **Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom.**

As showing how production in the United Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity, the following table is of interest :

Average.	Domestic Clip (Esti- mated).	Imports.	Exports.	Left for Home Cons'pn.
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
'61-70 .	150	220	87	283
'71-80 .	156	381	186	351
'81-90 .	134	578	322	390
'91-95 .	146	744	399	491
'96-1900	139	701	318	522
1899 . .	140	698	315	523
1900 . .	141	581	220	502
1901 . .	138	716	313	541
1902 . .	136	678	320	494
1903 . .	133	639	321	451
1904 . .	132	598	293	437
1905 . .	131	651	314	468

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption was very much lower in 1902, 1903 and 1904 than in the previous years, but that an improvement took place in 1905. It is not probable that so far any actual decrease in manufactures has occurred, the shortage having been made up by a considerable reduction in visible and invisible stocks; it now seems probable that the period of dearth is over, as supplies from Australia are steadily increasing.

### **Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn.**

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see how different countries are faring in the matter of exports. The following table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.
'94 . . . .	4,718	2,140	—
'95 . . . .	5,372	2,340	1,244
'96 . . . .	5,655	2,245	1,184
'97 . . . .	4,840	2,230	967
'98 . . . .	4,674	2,245	1,179
'99 . . . .	4,876	2,865	1,483
1900 . . . .	4,492	2,840	1,383
1901 . . . .	3,488	2,815	969
1902 . . . .	3,531	3,125	1,371
1903 . . . .	4,198	2,956	1,410
1904 . . . .	4,209	3,286	1,235
1905 . . . .	4,244	3,176	1,490

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and it is not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom will lose the leading place. This can certainly not be regarded as satisfactory. The explanation is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

### **Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.**

Turning to the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures, the following table includes the same three countries as before, with the addition of the United States. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.
	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000
'94 . . . .	14,011	9,335	—	155
'95 . . . .	17,738	11,105	12,932	134
'96 . . . .	18,269	10,780	11,766	183
'97 . . . .	15,976	10,480	10,620	189
'98 . . . .	13,700	10,055	8,914	218
'99 . . . .	14,789	10,860	10,556	209
1900 . . . .	15,682	11,790	9,089	260
1901 . . . .	14,237	10,630	8,544	309
1902 . . . .	15,261	13,345	8,810	302
1903 . . . .	15,864	12,075	8,735	344
1904 . . . .	17,993	12,323	8,412	398
1905 . . . .	19,619	14,076	7,361	419

Here again the British have a superiority, but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of machinery hamper the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that this trade largely depends upon fashion as well as on the cost of the raw material. With all allowances, however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their own against foreign competitors. The Germans have shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade. The speciality of France in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing quantity. British superiority is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions. It will be noticed that British export figures were largest in '95 and '96, and the subsequent diminution is largely due to the adoption of the Dingley Tariff in the United States in '97,

which imposes such heavy duties on woollen and worsted goods as largely to destroy a profitable export trade which British exporters had previously carried on there. This loss has, however, been now practically made up.

### III. THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and the crop of course varies from year to year. The acreage under jute in British India in 1906-7 is stated as 3,271,400 acres, as compared with 3,167,650 acres in 1905-6. Nearly the whole jute area lies in Bengal. The estimated yield of jute in 1905-6 was 1,497,150 tons, which compares with an average for the preceding quinquennium of 1,265,500 tons. The consumption by the Indian mills for 1905-6 is estimated at 721,350 tons, or nearly half the total output. In the same year the Indian spindles used for jute were 453,168 in number, as compared with 317,348 five years previously, and the jute industry is now a very important economic factor in British India. In 1905-6 the Indian exports of raw jute were the largest on record, with the exception of 1901-2, while the high prices realised raised the total value to exceptional figures. The following are particulars of the exports during the past six years:—

#### Exports of Raw Jute from India.

Year ending July 31st.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per cwt.
	Cwts.	£	s. d.
1901 . . . .	12,414,000	7,245,000	11 8
1902 . . . .	14,755,000	7,865,000	10 8
1903 . . . .	13,036,000	7,418,000	11 4
1904 . . . .	13,721,000	7,812,000	11 4
1905 . . . .	12,875,000	7,978,000	12 0
1906 . . . .	14,581,000	11,417,000	15 9

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

#### Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.
1894 . . . .	2,444	—
1895 . . . .	2,624	299
1896 . . . .	2,648	270
1897 . . . .	2,628	224
1898 . . . .	2,265	305
1899 . . . .	2,362	366
1900 . . . .	2,361	427
1901 . . . .	2,658	434
1902 . . . .	2,438	442
1903 . . . .	2,579	460
1904 . . . .	2,531	549
1905 . . . .	2,680	562

### IV. THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly important, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade.

#### Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.
1894 . . . .	4,505	—
1895 . . . .	5,351	805
1896 . . . .	5,031	558
1897 . . . .	4,771	482
1898 . . . .	4,393	512
1899 . . . .	5,073	962
1900 . . . .	5,225	1,266
1901 . . . .	5,020	1,096
1902 . . . .	5,430	1,477
1903 . . . .	5,540	1,203
1904 . . . .	5,732	1,681
1905 . . . .	6,340	—

**Thames Conservancy.** The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers enlarged by various Acts from time to time. Their general jurisdiction extends over the entire waterway and foreshores of the river, and their powers are:—(1) The maintenance and improvement of the navigation; (2) the administration and control of the Harbour and the provision of moorings for vessels frequenting it; (3) the control of the explosives, petroleum, and carbide of calcium traffic, and of the fisheries of the river; (4) the prevention of pollution over practically the entire watershed of the river; (5) the preservation of the non-tidal part of the river as a place of recreation, and the control of the pleasure navigation. The County Councils of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Oxfordshire, Berks, Bucks, and Herts each appoint one Conservator; the Gloucestershire and Wilts County Councils jointly appoint one; the County Boroughs of Oxford, Reading and West Ham each appoint one, and the Metropolitan Water Board one, the Admiralty two, the Board of Trade two, Trinity House two, shipowners three, owners of sailing barges, lighters and steam tugs two, dock-owners one, wharfingers one, Corporation of London six, and London County Council six. Secretary of the Conservancy, Mr. R. Philipson; Offices, Victoria Embankment, near Blackfriars Bridge, E.C.

**Theotokis, George,** Greek Premier for the fourth time. He entered politics at an early age as Deputy for Corfu, and was soon singled out by M. Tricoupi, who, in '86, intrusted him with the Portfolio of Marine. Three years later he was Minister of Public Education and Public Worship, and then Minister of the Interior—a post which he again occupied in '97 in the administration formed by M. Ralli, now his political opponent. In '89 King George



called him in to form a Ministry, and he was again Prime Minister in June 1903, and Dec. 1903 and 1905. At the general elections in March 1906 the Theotokists secured a great majority.

**Tittoni, Signor**, Italian statesman, is the son of an Italian exile who fled from the Papal States in 1859 to England, and remained there till the Italian troops entered Rome. Signor Tittoni had never held Ministerial office till 1903, when he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, but had filled the office of President of the Provincial Council of Rome with credit, and took office with a good reputation. He is a member of the Right. He came to England with the King of Italy in Nov. 1903, and was appointed an Hon. G.C.V.O. He resigned with Signor Fortis in Dec. 1905, but resumed office with Signor Giolitti in May 1906.

**Tobacco.** Figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, U.S.A., show that the World's Tobacco Crop has been as follows in the years named :—

1900 . . . . .	2,201,193,000 lb.
1901 . . . . .	2,153,820,000 "
1902 . . . . .	2,266,050,000 "
1903 . . . . .	2,297,593,000 "
1904 . . . . .	2,046,817,000 "

Of the total quantity, the United States produces, as a rule, about two-fifths, from 820,000,000 to 830,000,000 lb., but in 1904 the United States crop sank to 667,461,000 lb., and in 1905 to 633,033,719 lb. British India is the next largest producer, with 441,000,000 lb. in 1904. In Europe 452,010,000 lb. were grown, of which Russia produced 174,000,000, Austria-Hungary 102,815,000, and Germany 76,000,000. Other totals are :—

Japan . . . . .	106,075,000 lb.
Dutch East Indies . . . . .	96,100,000 "
Turkey . . . . .	90,000,000 "
Brazil . . . . .	55,000,000 "
Cuba . . . . .	46,000,000 "
Philippine Islands . . . . .	33,100,000 "
Mexico . . . . .	25,000,000 "

**Togo, Admiral Heihachiro**, the Nelson of Japan. His signal at Tsushima, when he annihilated the Russian Baltic Fleet, read : "The destiny of our country depends upon this battle. You are all expected to do your utmost." Third son of Togo Kichizaemon, a samurai of the Satsuma clan, he was b. at Kogoshima, Oct. 14th, 1857. He was sent to England for training on H.M.S. *Worcester* (1873-74). After his return to his country he became one of the group of hard-working young officers who successfully achieved the task of creating a new navy. First came into prominence as commander of the *Naniwa*, which sank the transport *Kowshing* and forced on the war with China. He was then a Rear-Admiral and third in command of the fleet. After the war he became Commander-in-Chief at Maizuru, and was promoted Vice-Admiral. At the close of Jan. 1904 he was summoned to Tokio and told that he had been selected to command the entire Japanese fleet in the inevitable hostilities against Russia. How he succeeded is a matter of history. In 1906 he received the Order of Merit. Admiral Togo is a student as well as a fighter, and a pleasant, kindly man.

**Tolstoi, Count Lyof Nikolaivitch**, was b. Aug. 28th, 1828, at Yasnaia Poliana, in the

government of Toula, where he still lives. Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His "War and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in '12, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "Anna Karenina," which appeared in '76, is better appreciated abroad. "The Cossacks" is another admirable work. Translations of his "Kreutzer Sonata" appeared in '90. He has written much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. Latterly he has devoted himself to religious teaching. He makes "Resist not evil" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "Christ's Christianity" and "My Religion." In October '92 he deposited his Memoirs and Diaries with the Curator of the Rumyanzoff Museum on the condition that they should not be published till ten years after his death. In November he legally made over his whole fortune, including his real and personal estate, to his wife and children. He married in '61, and has nine children living. During '93 he wrote "The Kingdom of God Within Us," an important work on the social question; and in '95 "The Four Gospels Harmonised and Translated" by himself. He was excommunicated by the Holy Synod in 1901.

## TRADE, BOARD OF.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I., and held meetings from time to time from 1625 to 1640. During the Commonwealth the Council of State, which was constituted in 1649-50, passed a resolution directing "the whole Council or any five of them to be a Committee for Trade and Plantations." In 1660 Charles II. instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III., and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. The working of the Department is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. The work of the Department—which has enormously increased since 1786, by the growth of joint stock companies, the establishment and development of railways, the increase in shipping, and other industrial developments, which have imposed new administrative duties upon it—is divided amongst several departments, viz.: **Bankruptcy Department** (Inspector-General, Edward Hough), constituted in '83 by the Bankruptcy Act '83. See separate article, **BANKRUPTCY**.—**Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department** (Comptroller-General, H. Llewellyn Smith, C.B.), which prepares the statistical abstracts, supervises the trade accounts, publishes the *Board of Trade Journal*, the *Labour*

*Gazette*, etc. The Commercial Intelligence Branch of this Department, which is located at No. 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., was established in '99, and provides accurate information on tariff and trade matters. The Imperial Institute (*q.v.*) is now a branch of this department.—**Companies Department** (Comptroller, G. S. Barnes, 8, Delahay Street, S.W.). The Joint Stock Companies' Registry Office (Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O.), is under this Department.—**Railway Department** (Assistant-Secretary, Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G.). Under this Department is the Standards Department, transferred from the Exchequer in '66, which tests and examines weights and measures used in trade and for scientific purposes, keeps the standards of weight and measurement at the Standards Office, 7, Old Palace Yard, and performs various duties under the Coinage Act, '70, the Sale of Gas Act, '59-60, and the Petroleum Act, '70.—**Marine Department** (Assistant-Secretary, Walter J. Howell, C.B.), which administers the Merchant Shipping Act '94. A Sub-Department is the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen (Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.).—**Harbour Department** (Assistant-Secretary, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B.), which shares with the Finance and General Department the control of the lighthouse funds of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Commissioners of Irish Lights, and manages all Colonial lighthouses in the hands of the home Government.—**Finance and General Department** (Assistant-Secretary, Sir T. W. P. Blomefield, Bart., C.B.). Under this department are the Patent Office (Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B.).

**President**, Right Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P.; **Parliamentary Sec.**, Mr. H. E. Kearley; **Permanent Sec.**, Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

An Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence was appointed for three years in September 1905 to advise the Board on the work of their Commercial Intelligence Branch, and on such matters relating to Foreign Tariffs and other Commercial questions as the Board may refer to them. **Sec.**, Mr. U. F. Wintour.

### TRADE MARKS.

The law recognises two kinds of Trade Marks: (1) those which are unregistered, and depend upon the old Common Law protection; and (2) those which are registered, and thereby obtain statutory protection.

The general principle of the Common Law is that any one who has been in the habit of using some special mark to distinguish his particular goods is protected—quite apart from any formal registration—from all deceptive imitations of such mark. Consequently the owner of an unregistered trade mark can successfully sue any person utilising his trade mark, or some close imitation of it, so as to "pass off" his goods to the public as if they were the goods of the original owner of the trade mark. But he still labours under the disadvantage that he has formally to prove his right to the trade mark acquired by continued use, instead of having the more definite right acquired by registration; and, in addition to this, he must prove that the imitations are intended or

likely to mislead, as a mere infringement of an unregistered trade mark (not in use before 1875) is not sufficient cause for legal proceedings. A trade name cannot in itself be monopolised in the same way as a trade mark. But here, too, the law will restrain the use of a similar trade name—even in the case of a person trading under his own name—if there is a deliberate intention to deceive, "to palm off his own commodity as the production of another." In other words, the owner of an unregistered trade mark may be said to have only a limited protection. He has no remedy for infringement, but he can stop imitations which tend to deceive the public.

The law as to registration is contained in the Trade Marks Act, 1905, which consolidates and amends previous Acts on the subject. It provides that a Register of Trade Marks shall be kept at the Patent Office; recognises and regulates the Sheffield Registry for special marks on metal goods, and the Manchester Registry for special marks on cotton goods; provides that "a trade mark must be registered in respect of particular goods or classes of goods"; and provides that "a registrable trade mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars: (1) The name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner; (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business; (3) An invented word or invented words; (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname; (5) Any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words, other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) shall not, except by order of the Board of Trade or the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark." Any distinctive mark used as a trade mark both before and since August 13th, 1875, is registrable. The proprietor of a trade mark wishing to register it must apply to the Registrar, who may refuse such application absolutely, or may accept it absolutely or subject to conditions. From him there is an appeal to the Board of Trade. An accepted application is advertised by the Registrar, and any person may give notice of opposition. In case of honest concurrent user, or other special circumstances, the Court may permit the registration of the same or nearly identical trade marks for the same description of goods by more than one proprietor. Registration is for a period of 14 years, but may be renewed from time to time in accordance with the Act; and, apart from fraud, registration is conclusive evidence of title after 7 years.

Rules under the Act have been issued by the Board of Trade which deal with the procedure and the fees payable. Among them are those providing that on receipt of an application for registration the Registrar is to have a search made to ascertain whether there are on record any marks for the same goods or description of goods identical with the mark applied for or so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive." Besides, a search may be made in any class to ascertain whether any marks are on record resembling any mark sent in duplicate by the person requesting such search. They also provide that a trade mark, if acceptable, is



to be entered on the register one month from the date of advertisement of the application.

The fees are various, depending upon the procedure, etc., required under the particular circumstances. The chief items are:

- (1) On application for a trade mark to be registered for one or more articles included in one class, 10s.
- (2) For registration of a trade mark for one or more articles included in one class, £1.

The International Convention, 1883, to which most civilised Powers (except Germany) were parties, resolved that trade marks registered in one country should be recognised as such and be protected in each of the other countries. This has not yet been fully carried out by British legislation. A foreigner must register anew in this country in accordance with our law; but he has priority for this purpose if applying here within 4 months of registration in his own country. And the same law applies to Colonial trade marks. But in either case actions for "passing off" can be brought in the same way as by a British resident.

The Merchandise Marks Acts 1887-1891 make it a criminal offence to forge a trade mark, or falsely apply any trade mark so as to deceive, or to apply any false trade description to goods. It will be seen that these Acts extend beyond fraudulent trade marks. And even a seller of fraudulently marked goods may become liable unless he can show that he has taken reasonable care.

Sect. 16 (of the principal Act) prohibits the importation of all goods of foreign manufacture bearing any name or trade mark being, or purporting to be, that of any manufacturer, dealer, or trader in the United Kingdom, unless such name or trade mark is accompanied by "a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced." Sect. 18 provides, however, that the Act shall not apply to false trade descriptions when these have been hitherto lawfully and generally applied to indicate goods of a particular class or manufactured in a particular manner. But if the use of a name of a place or country in this connection is calculated to mislead, then the correct name of place or country must be added.

The result of this legislation against fraudulently marked imports has been curious in one respect. As a precaution, or as an advertisement, the name of the country of origin is now frequently indicated under conditions when it is not required by the Acts.

The standard works on the law of Trade Marks are by Sebastian and Kerly.

**Trade Protection Societies of the United Kingdom, Association of.** Established in 1848 to protect and develop the trade of the country, to promote Parliamentary measures, and to aid the interests of the commercial community, and oppose measures injuriously affecting these interests. There are 102 affiliated societies directly representing over 50,000 manufacturers, merchants, and traders in the United Kingdom. The Association is managed by a Committee elected by the Societies, which also are mutual and managed by committees elected by the members. The Association communicates directly with Government departments upon all matters affecting trade. An annual meeting is held in London. President, George M. Chamberlin, J.P.; Sec., J. H. Hadwen. Offices, 16, Berners Street, London, W.

## TRADE REVIEW OF 1906.

Interesting as are many of the special trade features of the year, it is of more importance and value to many to trace the broad developments of our commerce, to know where it is transacted and of what it mainly consists, and to gain some indications as to its trend. By way, therefore, of preface to the more detailed examination of trade movements given subsequently, the following tables are specially constructed to show, over a term of years, what proportion of our imports and exports are derived from foreign countries, and what from British possessions.

### Sources of British Imports.

Over a period of fourteen years our imports have been as follows:—

Imports from	1890.	1898.	1905.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Russia . . . . .	23,751	19,490	33,366
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . . . . .	18,308	26,427	31,390
Germany . . . . .	26,073	28,534	35,880
Holland . . . . .	25,901	28,533	35,481
Belgium . . . . .	17,384	21,534	27,751
France . . . . .	44,828	51,397	53,073
United States . . . . .	97,283	126,062	115,573
South and Central America . . . . .	15,808	20,445	45,440
Other countries . . . . .	55,105	48,362	59,197
<b>Total foreign . . . . .</b>	<b>324,531</b>	<b>370,784</b>	<b>437,151</b>
British India . . . . .	32,669	27,470	36,062
Straits Settlements and Ceylon . . . . .	8,599	8,800	11,313
South Africa . . . . .	6,096	6,206	5,541
Australia . . . . .	20,992	19,835	26,969
New Zealand . . . . .	8,347	9,016	13,391
N. American Colonies . . . . .	12,444	20,752	26,204
Other possessions . . . . .	7,014	7,682	8,389
<b>Total colonial . . . . .</b>	<b>96,161</b>	<b>99,761</b>	<b>127,869</b>
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>420,692</b>	<b>470,545</b>	<b>565,020</b>

Roughly, four-fifths of our imports come from foreign countries, but the quantities arriving from different sources vary greatly from year to year. As will be seen from a later table, our imports consist mainly of food-stuffs and raw material, and, as regards the former especially, the figures are governed by good or bad production of crops, etc., owing largely to climatic conditions. With every allowance for this consideration, however, certain broad and interesting deductions may be made from the table.

It will be seen that among foreign countries the United States easily ranks first in every case, though its position in 1905 was relatively poorer than in 1898. The second place may be assigned to Germany, Holland and Belgium, which for trade purposes practically form a unit, as most of the productions of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland are shipped through Dutch and Belgian ports. Perhaps, however, the most significant figures in the table as regards foreign countries are those relating to South and Central America, our imports from

that source having nearly trebled in fifteen years. South America is indeed more and more becoming one of the world's greatest granaries, owing to the rapid opening up to agriculture of large and fertile regions, Argentina having particularly developed its agricultural resources.

Of imports from British possessions nearly a third come from India, where a somewhat similar agricultural development to that noted in South America is in progress, though interrupted at times, as in 1898, by drought and famine. Marked improvement has taken place in Australia since the termination of the drought, and New Zealand has recently gone steadily ahead. Remarkable growth is shown by Canada, as a consequence of the opening out of large and rich wheat districts in the North-West.

### **Destination of British Exports.**

As our exports consist mainly of manufactures, they are less liable than the imports to fluctuations of a temporary and accidental character, though they are of course affected to some extent by good and bad harvests.

In the fifteen years covered by the table the proportion of our total exports taken by British possessions has not on the whole varied greatly, being on the average about 30 per cent. The requirements of India vary considerably, but decidedly tend on the whole to increase, as the result of general economic development. Shipments to Australia are now larger than they were before the drought, and there was decided improvement in 1905 as compared with 1904.

Exports to	1890.	1898.	1905.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Russia . . . . .	8,846	14,187	14,884
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . . . . .	7,822	12,424	14,338
Germany . . . . .	30,516	33,332	42,742
Holland . . . . .	10,446	13,046	14,517
Belgium . . . . .	13,595	13,851	14,819
France . . . . .	24,711	20,514	23,233
United States . . . . .	46,340	28,534	47,282
China and Japan . . . . .	9,586	10,162	23,096
Central and South America . . . . .	27,578	21,271	36,307
Other countries . . . . .	48,290	36,504	53,666
<b>Total foreign . . . . .</b>	<b>233,730</b>	<b>203,825</b>	<b>284,884</b>
British India . . . . .	35,230	30,363	44,361
Straits Settlements and Ceylon . . . . .	3,989	4,057	4,756
Australasia . . . . .	25,456	23,412	26,471
South Africa . . . . .	9,803	13,148	17,840
N. American Colonies . . . . .	8,273	7,541	14,268
Other possessions . . . . .	11,771	11,590	15,017
<b>Total colonial . . . . .</b>	<b>94,522</b>	<b>90,111</b>	<b>122,713</b>
<b>Grand total . . . . .</b>	<b>328,252</b>	<b>293,936</b>	<b>407,597</b>

### **Percentages of Imports and Exports from and to Various Countries.**

In order to present a picture of our foreign trade in a supplementary and rather different

form, we give below the percentages of imports and exports to the various countries over the somewhat lengthened period of fifteen years, showing what proportion of the trade is done with each country, and the extent to which that proportion has varied.

### **Percentages of Imports from Various Countries.**

Imports from	1890.	1898.	1905.
Russia . . . . .	5'6	4'1	5'9
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . . . . .	4'3	5'6	5'5
Germany . . . . .	6'2	6'2	6'2
Holland . . . . .	6'2	6'1	6'2
Belgium . . . . .	4'1	4'6	4'9
France . . . . .	10'7	10'9	9'3
United States . . . . .	23'1	26'9	20'4
Central and South America . . . . .	3'8	4'3	8'0
Other countries . . . . .	13'1	10'2	10'4
<b>Total foreign . . . . .</b>	<b>77'1</b>	<b>78'9</b>	<b>76'8</b>
British India . . . . .	7'8	5'8	6'3
Straits Settlements and Ceylon . . . . .	2'0	1'9	2'0
South Africa . . . . .	1'4	1'3	1'9
Australia . . . . .	5'0	4'2	4'7
New Zealand . . . . .	2'0	1'9	2'3
N. American Colonies . . . . .	3'0	4'4	4'6
Other possessions . . . . .	1'7	1'6	1'4
<b>Grand total . . . . .</b>	<b>100'0</b>	<b>100'0</b>	<b>100'0</b>

### **Percentages of Exports to Various Countries.**

Exports to	1890.	1898.	1905.
Russia . . . . .	2'7	4'8	3'7
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . . . . .	2'4	4'2	3'5
Germany . . . . .	9'3	11'3	10'5
Holland . . . . .	5'0	4'4	3'6
Belgium . . . . .	4'1	4'7	3'6
France . . . . .	7'5	7'0	5'7
United States . . . . .	14'1	9'7	11'6
China and Japan . . . . .	2'9	3'4	5'7
Central and South America . . . . .	8'4	7'2	8'9
Other countries . . . . .	14'7	12'4	13'2
<b>Total foreign . . . . .</b>	<b>71'1</b>	<b>69'1</b>	<b>70'0</b>
British India . . . . .	10'7	10'4	10'9
Straits Settlements and Ceylon . . . . .	1'2	1'4	1'2
South Africa . . . . .	3'0	4'5	4'3
Australasia . . . . .	7'8	8'0	6'5
N. American Colonies . . . . .	2'6	2'6	3'5
Other possessions . . . . .	3'6	4'0	3'6
<b>Grand total . . . . .</b>	<b>100'0</b>	<b>100'0</b>	<b>100'0</b>



### Sources of the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

In order to render these general statistics as comprehensive as possible, we give two further tables in which imports and exports are classified into categories:—

#### Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1899 £1000.	1902 £1000.	1905 £1000.
<b>Food-stuffs, etc.</b>			
From foreign countries	166,964	181,054	172,913
From British possessions	43,377	43,350	59,205
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,341</b>	<b>224,404</b>	<b>232,118</b>
<b>Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.</b>			
From foreign countries	100,957	119,634	135,975
From British possessions	49,665	49,413	52,131
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,622</b>	<b>169,047</b>	<b>188,106</b>
<b>Articles wholly or partly manufactured.</b>			
From foreign countries	108,254	118,832	126,548
From British possessions	13,334	13,648	15,992
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,558</b>	<b>132,480</b>	<b>142,540</b>
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
From foreign countries	1,958	1,956	1,715
From British possessions	526	505	541
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>2,256</b>
<b>Summary.</b>			
From foreign countries	378,133	421,475	437,151
From British possessions	106,902	106,916	127,869
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>485,035</b>	<b>528,391</b>	<b>565,020</b>

By far the largest category of imports consists of food-stuffs. The supply of these from foreign countries does not, in the aggregate, vary greatly; while the changes as regards British possessions are mainly occasioned by whether harvests in India and Australia (particularly the former) are good or bad.

As regards raw materials, the most noticeable feature is the considerable increase in the imports from foreign countries in 1905 as compared with 1902. During the last two years many raw materials have been high in price, particularly cotton, which is at present hardly grown at all in the British Empire.

In other categories the changes are unimportant and mainly accidental in character.

### Exports of Home Products to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1899 £1000.	1902 £1000.	1905 £1000.
<b>Food-stuffs, etc.</b>			
To foreign countries	6,420	8,013	11,087
To British possessions	6,452	9,105	8,384
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,872</b>	<b>17,118</b>	<b>19,471</b>
<b>Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.</b>			
To foreign countries	26,271	31,415	32,790
To British possessions	2,489	3,183	2,756
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,760</b>	<b>34,598</b>	<b>35,546</b>
<b>Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.</b>			
To foreign countries	142,070	132,499	169,606
To British possessions	77,521	95,038	100,162
<b>Total</b>	<b>219,591</b>	<b>227,537</b>	<b>269,768</b>
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
To foreign countries	2,065	2,405	2,896
To British possessions	1,203	1,766	2,136
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>4,171</b>	<b>5,032</b>
<b>Summary.</b>			
To foreign countries	176,827	174,332	216,379
To British possessions	87,665	109,092	113,438
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>264,492</b>	<b>283,424</b>	<b>329,817</b>

The course of our export trade during the last six years has been noteworthy. The year 1900 was the end of a period of expansion, the total reached in that year being £291,000,000. A decline was experienced in the two succeeding years, but since 1902 the growth has been continuous, and in 1905 and 1906 all previous figures were exceeded.

Our exports of food-stuffs are quite unimportant. Those of raw materials consist mainly of coal, for which the Colonial demand is, by reason of distance and cost of carriage, comparatively small.

Manufactures constitute quite four-fifths of the total exports, and are therefore the category most deserving of attention. Shipments to foreign countries increased very considerably in 1905, and again in 1906, while those to British possessions are at present growing less rapidly, though the volume of the latter is steadily larger on the whole, and shows a growth of about 30 per cent. during the last six years.

#### TRADE MOVEMENTS, 1906.

Our foreign trade, which entered on a period of expansion in the latter part of 1904, and increased continuously throughout 1905, continued to show remarkable growth in 1906. Exports in every month were considerably larger than during the corresponding period of 1905, and the contrast with 1904 is very significant. We are in the midst of a period of

unexampled general prosperity throughout the world. In almost every country in the world great progress is being made, and not only is there a great demand for British manufactures, but capital is again flowing out freely to many parts of the world. Hence the growth in the exports means, among other things, that we are making investments abroad which are adding to our permanent resources.

The official figures for the first ten months for the past three years are as follows:—

Month.	Exports (Home Products only).		
	1904 (£1000).	1905 (£1000).	1906 (£1000).
January . . . . .	24,083	24,990	30,775
February . . . . .	23,895	25,269	28,781
March . . . . .	24,252	28,071	31,651
April . . . . .	24,485	24,138	27,032
May . . . . .	23,332	27,253	31,730
June . . . . .	24,070	25,985	30,639
July . . . . .	24,784	27,821	33,433
August . . . . .	26,360	29,518	33,493
September . . . . .	25,929	29,350	30,525
October . . . . .	25,444	29,367	33,234
<b>Totals (10 months)</b>	<b>246,632</b>	<b>271,763</b>	<b>311,293</b>

As regards imports the record is also a very good one. The total percentage improvement is nearly 8 per cent., which is spread fairly over all categories. The increase in the case of food stuffs is about 4 per cent., indicating a growth in the purchasing power of the inhabitants of this country. As regards raw materials the improvement is as much as 9½ per cent., and though this is in part due to the dearness of some staples, it has also been largely brought about by activity in trade and manufactures. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured improved 9 per cent. Of these, according to the somewhat illogical classification adopted by the Board of Trade, more than a sixth consisted of metals, really raw materials for our industries.

Monthly details are as follows:—

Month.	Imports.		
	1904 (£1000).	1905 (£1000).	1906 (£1000).
January . . . . .	46,132	47,766	53,476
February . . . . .	44,111	42,845	47,529
March . . . . .	48,692	48,983	53,271
April . . . . .	45,182	43,283	47,054
May . . . . .	44,780	46,833	51,430
June . . . . .	43,197	43,557	47,893
July . . . . .	40,957	44,742	48,610
August . . . . .	42,440	46,803	48,895
September . . . . .	43,074	45,733	45,068
October . . . . .	49,518	48,676	54,639
<b>Totals (10 months)</b>	<b>447,875</b>	<b>459,064</b>	<b>497,865</b>

### Coal.

The home demand for coal was active, thanks to general industrial activity throughout the country, and the exports, as will be seen from the figures below, very largely increased.

There was not, however, any decided advance in quotations, prices being only about 1s. per ton dearer in Oct. 1906 than in Oct. 1905. In point of fact, production fully kept pace with the increased demand.

One of the features of Mr. Asquith's Budget in April 1906 was the repeal of the export duty on coal, but as the remission did not take effect until Nov. 1st, its practical result, so far as the export figures for the first nine months of the year were concerned, was negligible. Exports were as follows:—

First nine months.	Exported.	Shipped for the use of steamers.
	Ton .	Tons.
1903 . . . . .	34,768,110	12,377,704
1904 . . . . .	36,950,140	12,837,333
1905 . . . . .	36,679,155	13,071,367
1906 . . . . .	42,872,853	13,845,545

France, Italy, and Germany are still our largest customers, though the shipments to the last-named country were rather smaller than in 1905, partly owing to strikes in various industries there early in the year. At the same time, owing to German inability to spare coal for export, our deliveries to Russia, Sweden, and Belgium, countries which normally are largely supplied from Germany, show a considerable increase. The large exports in 1906 are thus to a great extent exceptional, though there is a fair prospect that for the present they will continue.

### Copper.

The upward movement in the price of copper, which has been steadily in progress since 1902, was specially pronounced in 1906. The fear of large secret supplies entirely disappeared, while great shipbuilding activity, considerable industrial prosperity in all parts of the world, and the spread of electrical railways, steadily increased the demand at a greater rate than the supply. Prices therefore advanced very considerably. In Nov. 1905 G.M.B. was quoted at £76 per ton, and advanced to £79 10s. by the end of that year. With some fluctuations, the quotations during 1906 continued to advance; the price touched £103 per ton early in October. This level has only once before been touched, and that was during the Secretan corner in 1888. It was followed by some temporary weakness, but the quotation early in November stood at £98 per ton, and there is every probability that it will be maintained at a high level, in view of the strength of the industrial position, and of the fact that the world's production, though steadily increasing, is barely equal to the demand.

The imports of raw copper into the United Kingdom increased nearly 10 per cent. in 1906, and those of unwrought and partly wrought showed a distinct but smaller improvement.

### Cotton.

The Lancashire cotton trade was very active in 1906—indeed, more so than at any previous time. As will be seen from the figures below, exports were on an unusually large scale, though during the autumn there was some slackening in the demand. Home requirements were also on a larger scale than usual. At the same time the American cotton crop for



1905-6 was only 11,048,000 bales, as compared with 13,420,000 in 1904-5. Hence, though prices fluctuated somewhat, their average level was high. At the beginning of Nov. 1905 **Middling Upland** was quoted at 5'77d. per lb., but it advanced, on unfavourable crop rumours, to 6'24d. by the end of the year. Apart from a temporary decline in February, it kept steady at rather over 6d. until the end of July, but there was another reaction in August, involving a decline to 5'41d. by the first week in September. Thereafter there was a steady advance, due to unfavourable reports with regard to the growing crop, and the price was 6'34d. in the middle of October. By the middle of November, however, it had fallen to 5'75d.

As already indicated, our **cotton export figures** were unusually large in 1906. Shipments of cotton yarn and twist rose from 168,250,900 lbs. during the first ten months of 1905 to 173,777,400 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1906, and this is the more notable as the advance in the former year was unusually large. By far our best customer is Germany, which bought on a larger scale than usual. There were also increased shipments to India, and a very great improvement in the sales to Japan. The only important customer which took less from us was Turkey.

In **cotton piece goods** there was an improvement of about 15 per cent. in 1905 as compared with 1904, and there was a further increase of nearly 3 per cent. in 1906 as compared with 1905. The total deliveries for the first ten months of 1906 were 5,258,663,300 yards, as compared with 5,112,879,500 during the same period of 1905. India is by far our best customer, taking nearly 30 per cent. of our total exports, and its demands in 1906 showed a very substantial increase. Deliveries to Turkey, China, and Japan also exhibited a very marked improvement. The demand from South America showed contraction, but in nearly every other direction there was considerable growth.

**Cotton hosiery and sewing thread** were exported on a much larger scale in 1906 than in 1905.

#### Flax and Linen.

Though flax ruled fairly high during the year, owing to scarcity of supplies from Russia, and prices were firm throughout, the linen trade was fairly prosperous, as more readiness was shown by buyers to pay prices for manufactured goods commensurate with the cost of the raw material. Exports both of **linen yarn and piece goods** showed a decided increase in 1906. Of the former, 12,370,800 lbs. were exported during the first ten months of the year, as compared with 12,011,200 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1905. Germany is by far our largest customer. In **linen piece goods** there were also increased exports, the total for the first ten months of 1906 being 155,773,600 yards, as compared with 150,003,900 yards for the same time in 1904. More than half the total foreign trade is done with the United States, which proved a particularly good customer in 1906; while exports to Canada, which have now attained considerable proportions, were also on an increased scale. Cuba, to which large quantities are annually sent, took less than usual, owing to political unrest, but there was an increased demand from South America and Germany.

#### Jute.

Jute was very dear during 1906, the price in October being about 50 per cent. higher than a year previously. In spite of this, however, the large crop in India (see **TEXTILE INDUSTRIES**) led to considerably increased imports, while the exports showed some improvement in quantity. Shipments of **jute yarn** for the first ten months of 1906 increased about 16 per cent., while those of piece goods rose from 139,531,700 yards to 142,913,400 yards. Considerably more than half our total exports go to the United States, but competition on the part of the Indian mills is increasingly feared in that quarter.

#### Iron and Steel.

The course of the iron and steel trades during the first ten months of the year was marked by a fair and steady improvement in the home demand, by activity in the shipbuilding industry, and by a very large increase in foreign shipments. Under the influence of these factors prices were firm, with a slightly upward tendency throughout. The present position is on the whole a satisfactory one. There is no apparent slackening in the general home demand, the requirements of foreign countries, and particularly of Germany and the United States, are large, and stocks are within very narrow limits. The least favourable feature is the absence of shipbuilding orders, which indicate that the phenomenal activity recently displayed by that branch of industry is practically over. Labour difficulties may cause unrest in other quarters, and may introduce undesirable complication in the iron and steel trades, but the outlook is on the whole a favourable one.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the year was the large growth in **pig-iron shipments**, due largely to the inability of Germany and the United States not merely to export, but even fully to meet their own requirements. Particulars are interesting. Exports of pig-iron have very nearly doubled during the past few years, while the expansion in 1906 was phenomenal. The following is a summary of the trend of the trade during the last two years:—

First nine months.	1905 Tons.	1906 Tons.
Sweden . . . .	30,762	46,057
Germany, Holland, and Belgium . .	202,209	515,434
France . . . .	33,904	79,820
Italy . . . .	84,393	101,536
Japan . . . .	53,093	42,053
British Colonies and India . . . .	77,908	105,425
United States . .	135,622	175,134
Other countries . .	120,728	97,594
Total . . . .	738,624	1,163,053

Shipments of railroad iron declined in 1906, largely as the result of a diminished demand from South Africa and India. Galvanised sheets again improved considerably, but the export of tin plates slightly contracted. Cutlery and tools showed distinct improvement, and the demand for **machinery** was a good deal larger than in 1905.

**Sugar.**

Prices of sugar, though at a comparatively low level throughout, somewhat hardened during the year. The quotation for 88 per cent. beetroot, which stood at 8s. 7½d. in Oct. 1905, had advanced to 9s. 5d. in Oct. 1906. Production, which was low in 1904-5, considerably increased in 1905-6, as will be seen from the following figures:—

**World's Production of Sugar.**

Year ending Sept. 1st.	Beetroot. tons.	Cane. tons.	Total. tons.
1903 ..	5,561,000	4,192,000	9,753,000
1904 ..	5,881,000	4,297,000	10,178,000
1905 ..	4,713,000	4,589,000	9,302,000
1906 ..	6,875,000	4,959,000	11,834,000

As stocks are adequate, and as consumption has never yet reached an annual total of 11,000,000 tons, there seems no reason to anticipate higher prices for the present. Controversy still continues as to the real effects of the Sugar Convention, and it must be some years necessarily before sound conclusions can be definitely arrived at. This much is, however, clear—that the imports of sugar, both refined and unrefined, are again on the up-grade, though how far this is due to increased consumptive power it is difficult to determine. Particulars for the past six years are as follows:—

1st ten months.	Refined. cwts.	Unrefined. cwts.	Total. cwts.
1901 ..	16,380,465	10,554,132	26,934,777
1902 ..	15,675,429	11,146,689	26,822,118
1903 ..	16,197,690	10,490,532	26,688,222
1904 ..	14,291,745	12,038,464	26,330,209
1905 ..	11,639,512	11,195,999	22,835,511
1906 ..	14,833,706	12,773,258	27,606,964

Many fears were expressed when the Sugar Convention came into force as to the injurious results accruing to our export trade in confectionery, jam, etc. So far, however, no harm has been done. It will be seen from the figures below that our shipments have considerably and continuously increased during the past four years, allowing for the 1906 figures being only for a portion of that year:—

**Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.**

Year	cwts.	£
1900 ..	276,248	606,867
1901 ..	309,251	749,572
1902 ..	335,228	845,819
1903 ..	319,931	802,879
1904 ..	314,879	812,213
1905 ..	345,376	895,597
1906 (10 months)	279,775	730,619

**Tea.**

Tea prices were steady during the past year, with a hardening tendency, and the position may be described as fairly satisfactory. Contrary to original expectation, the output in India during 1905 showed only a nominal increase, and this largely accounted for the firmness of prices. Messrs. Gow, Wilson, & Stanton give the following comparative statistics:—

**Indian Tea Production.**

	Area. acres	Production. lbs.
1901 ..	525,397	191,302,773
1902 ..	525,252	188,409,261
1903 ..	526,611	209,041,888
1904 ..	524,527	222,203,661
1905 ..	527,350	222,350,532

It will be noticed that while the area under cultivation has remained practically stationary during the past six years, production has increased over 30 per cent. This is explained by the fact that during the earlier part of the period there was a considerable proportion of immature plants, which have since become mature. This accounts for the small increase in 1905. It therefore seems probable that prices for some time will continue firm, with an upward tendency. Another indication pointing in the same direction is furnished by the statistics of exports to outside countries, which are as follows:—

**Exports of Indian and Ceylon Tea to countries other than the United Kingdom.**

First six months	lb.
1902 ..	38,959,000
1903 ..	44,167,000
1904 ..	54,260,000
1905 ..	53,604,000
1906 ..	61,148,000

The slight check experienced in 1905 was mainly owing to the diminution in the Russian demand, occasioned by the late war with Japan. Otherwise the expansion has been continuous, and even rapid, and there is every prospect of its continuance. Hence the tea industry is at present in a sounder state than it has been for years past.

There is of course not the same scope for improvement as regards exports to the United Kingdom, but these are also growing with the expansion of population, as will be seen from the figures contained in the following table. It covers a period of nearly forty years, and shows the decay of the China and the marvellous rise of the Indian and Ceylon trade.

**Tea entered for Home Consumption.**

Yr.	China 1000 lbs.	India 1000 lbs.	Ceylon 1000 lbs.	Total 1000 lbs.
'59	76,304	None	None.	76,304
'69	101,080	10,716	None.	111,796
'79	126,340	34,092	None.	160,432
'85	113,514	65,678	3,217	182,409
'90	57,530	101,962	34,516	194,008
'95	26,201	116,343	74,024	221,800
'00	13,144	138,025	92,470	249,792
'02	11,531	148,728	85,541	254,440
'04	11,048	155,197	79,445	256,560
'05	6,659	150,530	89,386	259,089
'06*	4,753	130,535	78,646	225,033

\* 10 months only.

**Tin.**

Owing to the relatively small supplies from the Straits, to small stocks, and to a general consumptive demand of a very strong character, the price of tin in 1906 touched phenomenal figures, and there is no present prospect of a decidedly lower range of values. This state of affairs has been most beneficial to Cornwall, and many mines there which for years past have been dragging out a precarious and unprosperous existence, have shown very good results of late. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of tin per ton during the past ten years:—



	Highest.	Lowest.
1896 .. .. .	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	56
1897 .. .. .	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
1898 .. .. .	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	63
1899 .. .. .	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
1900 .. .. .	152	108
1901 .. .. .	132	101
1902 .. .. .	137	100
1903 .. .. .	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
1904 .. .. .	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
1905 .. .. .	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
1906 .. .. .	215	161

Apart from a set-back in 1901 the price has risen almost continuously during the past decade, a fact which points to a firm state of prices in the near future.

### Wool.

Though supplies of Australian wool, the chief market factor, are considerably increasing, and are likely in 1907 to attain even larger proportions, prices were well upheld. Thanks to manufacturing activity, the trade was easily able to absorb all supplies available, while stocks continue at a low level. How far increased supplies in 1907 will affect values is of course a matter of uncertainty, and is much discussed in wool circles, but there seems a fair probability that the range of quotations will at any rate be such as to be satisfactory to growers. As will be seen from the following table, supplies have of late years been much below the former level, and the rate of increase is not very rapid, considering the activity of trade.

### Imports into the United Kingdom.

	Colonial. Bales.	Foreign. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1884 ..	1,285,641	318,998	1,604,639
1888 ..	1,534,343	468,617	2,002,960
1892 ..	1,765,904	505,638	2,271,542
1896 ..	1,674,878	402,181	2,077,059
1898 ..	1,556,638	526,595	2,082,984
1900 ..	1,223,733	459,706	1,683,439
1902 ..	1,443,981	483,900	1,927,881
1903 ..	1,312,588	506,081	1,818,669
1904 ..	1,194,482	527,182	1,721,664
1905 ..	1,331,538	526,310	1,857,848

### Woolens and Worsteds.

Though in some directions the high price of the raw material had a detrimental effect on the volume of our exports, the foreign demand was on the whole larger in 1906 than in 1905, and trade was fairly satisfactory from the manufacturers' point of view.

A distinct improvement took place in yarn shipments. Exports of woollen yarn increased in value about 18 per cent., while those of worsted yarn fully recovered the decline which took place in 1905. Nearly three-fourths of the total goes to Germany, which proved a much better customer than in the preceding year, and Belgium, France, and Russia also bought more freely. The total exports of worsted yarn amounted to 44,300,500 lbs. for the first ten months of 1906, as against 39,352,100 lbs. for the corresponding period of 1905. Shipments of alpaca and mohair yarn, of which two-thirds go to Germany, showed an increase of about 20 per cent.

The export of woollen piece goods, which has been steadily growing for some years past, experienced another decided advance in 1906.

The improvement during the last four years is sufficiently remarkable to render the following details of interest:—

rst ten months.	Yards.
1903 .. .. .	42,195,300
1904 .. .. .	54,543,100
1905 .. .. .	59,911,100
1906 .. .. .	67,716,400

Hitherto China has been our best customer, but it was easily surpassed in 1906 by Japan, which increased its takings by over 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  million yards. Canada, which stands second, bought much more freely than in the previous year, and shipments to nearly all parts of Europe showed distinct improvement. South America, South Africa, India, and the Argentine all bought more freely, and there were no important declines in any direction.

Worsteds piece goods show a decline as regards quantity, though values were higher. This falling off was more than accounted for by reduced orders from the United States, which bought more freely than usual in 1905, improvement being shown as regards most other countries. The total exports for the first ten months of 1906 were 83,220,300 yards, as against 88,403,500 yards during the same period of 1905.

The demand for flannels again showed a reduction, but there was a considerable improvement (amounting to about 18 per cent.) in carpets. Canada, which is much our largest customer, bought more freely, and there was also a better demand from the United States and Australasia.

### TRAMWAYS.

The following details are taken from the returns issued by the Board of Trade (Railway Department) as to the Street and Road Tramways and Light Railways of the United Kingdom. The returns are made up to Dec. 31st, 1904, in respect of Companies, and to March 31st, 1905, in respect of Local Authorities.

In 1905 there were 174 undertakings belonging to Local Authorities, with 1395 miles of line open for traffic, and 146 to other than local authorities, with 721 miles open for traffic. The capital expended on the former was £32,964,144, and on the latter £19,711,008.

The following are the latest figures, for the year 1904-5:

Authorised Capital ..	£79,451,642
Paid-up Capital ..	£51,501,410
Capital expended ..	£52,675,152
Miles open ..	2117
Electric Traction ..	1786
Horse ..	210
Steam, Cable, etc. ..	126
Horses employed ..	13,357
Loco Engines ..	237
Cars running, electric ..	8,292
" " non-electric ..	2,052
Gross Receipts ..	£9,917,026
Working expenses ..	£6,565,049
Net Receipts ..	£3,351,977
Appropriated to Interest or Dividend ..	£1,406,611
Debt Repayment or Sinking Fund ..	£572,725
Relief of Rates ..	£209,881
Passengers carried ..	2,068,913,226
Electrical Energy (B.T. Units) ..	266,522,692

The Return included the following interesting comparison :—

1904-5.	Electric Period.	1898. Steam Period.	1879. Horse Period.
Route miles open . . . . .	2116	1064	321
Passengers carried . . . . .	2,068,913,226	858,485,542	150,881,515
Capital expenditure per mile of single track open :—			
Lines and works . . . . .	£11,799	£7,770	£7,840
All Items . . . . .	£15,599	£10,469	£9,877
Percentage of net receipts to capital outlay . . . . .	6'36	6'38	3'97
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts . . . . .	66'19	76'93	83'81
Passengers carried per mile of route open . . . . .	977,386	806,703	469,641
Passengers carried per car mile . . . . .	9'10	9'48	7'77
Average fare per passenger . . . . .	1'10d.	1'23d.	1'84d.
Amount paid in relief of rates out of profits of local authorities' undertakings . . . . .	£209,881	(Not given)	(Not applicable)

### TREASURY.

The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheaters, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue (see p. 156), and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded in exceptional cases. It audits the civil list, and is the accounting department to the House of Commons for a number of Civil Service Votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions.

Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by Commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, has no share in the management of the department; but some minor duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to '85 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government Whip (see p. 330). The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom if ever meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its

effective head, aided in matters of detail by the Financial Secretary, and the Permanent Secretaries, Sir Edward Hamilton, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O., and Sir George Murray, K.C.B., I.S.O.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his Budget. Appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans, are all matters within his special cognisance. He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a Parliamentary Counsel who drafts Government Bills, and a Solicitor who acts for the Government in certain legal prosecutions, and is the Crown's nominee when His Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also King's Proctor for Divorce Interventions and Director of Public Prosecutions.

Tree, Herbert Beerbohm, the actor, is the son of a grain merchant named Beerbohm, and was b. in London in 1853. Shortly after entering his father's office in '70 he became a member of the Irrationals Amateur Dramatic Club, and joined the profession in '77. His first hit was as the timid curate in "The Private Secretary," at the Prince of Wales's; and immediately after he played the grim spy Macari in "Called Back." Taking the Comedy Theatre ('87), he produced "The Red Lamp"; and in the autumn of the same year took the Haymarket Theatre. In April '97 he opened his new theatre, His Majesty's, in the Haymarket. Here he has produced the greatest of his successes: "Julius Cæsar" ('98), "King John" ('99), "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Herod" (1900), "Twelfth Night" (1901), "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with Miss Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal in the cast, "Ulysses," "The Eternal City" (1902), "King Richard II.," "The Darling of the Gods" (1903), "The Tempest" (1904), "Much Ado about Nothing," "Business is Business," "Oliver Twist," "Nero," and "Colonel



Newcome" (1906). In 1905 he inaugurated a Shakespeare Festival, which is now one of the annual arrangements of the theatre. During the Shakespeare celebrations in 1906 he revived "Hamlet," "Julius Caesar," "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Henry IV." (Part I.), and "The Tempest." His wife, an admirable Greek scholar formerly connected with Queen's College, is a very refined actress.

**Treloar, Sir William**, Lord Mayor of London, was b. at his father's house in Ludgate Hill in 1843; ed. at King's Coll. School, and afterwards entered the carpet manufacturing business in Ludgate Hill, becoming sole proprietor in '86. He m. in '65, Annie, daughter of the late Mr. George Blake. He is a Mason, a Conservative in politics, and a Churchman. In '93 he became President of the National Sunday League, and succeeded in getting the Guildhall Art Gallery opened to the public on Sundays. He also instituted the annual Christmas entertainment of ragged, destitute, and crippled children at the Guildhall. In '81 he was elected to the Common Council, and became Alderman for his ward of Farringdon Without in '92. He was Sheriff in '99, and was then knighted. J.P. for the City of London, Kent, and Surrey, and Past Master of the Loriners' Company.

**Trinity House** was incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) **As the General Lighthouse Authority** for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, it deals with the lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, beacons, fog-signals, and removal of dangerous wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the local light authorities within their own area, as well as over the other general lighthouse authorities of the kingdom. There are District Stations at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Ramsgate, Cowes, Penzance, Milford Haven, Cardiff, Holyhead, and Gibraltar. (2) **As the Chief Pilotage Authority** of the kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to pilots and pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other districts on our coasts. (3) **As an Ancient Corporation** it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) **As Nautical Advisers** two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the Judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The Elder Brethren consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen (eleven in number), retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the mercantile marine (13 in number), as shown in the accompanying list:—Master, Vice-Adm. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Deputy-Master, Capt. Sir George Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.; Elder Brethren, H.M. King Edward VII., Capt. John Fenwick, Admiral Sir F. Leopold M'Cintock, K.C.B., Capt. Arthur Edward Barlow, Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart, Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Capt. Adolphus Edmund Bell, Right Hon. Viscount Goschen, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., Capt. A. W. Clarke, Capt. Robert Hoare, Capt. H. A. Blake, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Capt. Laurence Hugh Crawford, C.B., Right Hon. A. J. Balfour,

M.P., Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, K.G., Capt. Oswald Percival Marshall, Capt. Thomas Golding, Secretary, Mr. Arthur Owen. Headquarters, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London.

### TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Triple Alliance was concluded in consequence of the occupation in 1881 of Tunis by France (at the suggestion of Prince Bismarck), and the consequent isolation of Italy, who, feeling herself menaced by France, became a party to the then existing alliance for mutual defence between Germany and Austria. That Alliance, which was directed against Russia, whose Eastern policy was held to threaten the balance of power in Europe, was made in 1879 by a treaty arranged within one year after the Berlin Congress by Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy, and confirmed in '80, and Italy joined it in '82. Italy was also influenced by the possibility then apprehended that a French clerical attempt might be made to restore the temporal power of the Pope and so dismember Italy. The three allied nations agreed to defend the integrity of their Continental possessions, as then and now existing, against any other or others of the great Powers. In October '87, after a meeting between Bismarck and Crispi at Friedrichsruhe, a still closer alliance in the nature of an offensive and defensive league between the three Powers was concluded. The terms of the treaty have never been officially published, but it has been stated that Italy agreed, under certain contingencies, the most probable of which was a war between France and Germany, to invade South-Western France with 200,000 men. During 1901 M. Henri des Houx professed to give a secret clause of the treaty, according to which Italy bound herself to place two army corps at the disposal of Germany in case of a war with France, sending them into Germany across Austrian territory. In 1902 Count von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, declared that "none of the partners to the Alliance was obliged by the Alliance to maintain its military or naval forces at a prescribed level"; and that the "Alliance did not exclude the possibility of good relations between its partners and other Powers." The Italian Government also gave assurances to France that in no case could Italy become either the instrument or the auxiliary of an aggression against France. One main object of the Alliance was the maintenance of the balance of power in the Mediterranean, an object which undoubtedly had the sympathy of Great Britain, though no formal pledge was entered into by the British Government.

France and Russia in '87 had been for some time on friendly terms, and it was no doubt their *rapprochement* which led to the closer bond which, as has been said above, was in that year effected between the three Powers. In '91 Admiral Gervais took his fleet to Cronstadt, and began the series of visits interchanged between France and Russia which eventually led to the formal acknowledgment of the Dual Alliance, which has since confronted the Triple Alliance in Europe. In June '91 the Triple Alliance was formally renewed, and again in '96 until May 6th, 1903.

On June 28th, 1902, the three Powers agreed to prolong the Alliance for ten years. The revelations made by Prince Bismarck in '96 as to the existence of a secret treaty of "benevolent neutrality" between Germany and Russia until '90, when Count Caprivi succeeded Prince Bismarck as Imperial Chancellor, caused much excitement in Austria and Italy, of course, but had no effect on the Alliance. In '96 Roumania joined the Triple Alliance, which guaranteed her territorial integrity and the maintenance of the *status quo* on the Lower Danube.

The rapprochement between Italy and France, which had in Dec. 1901 become a complete and friendly understanding in regard to all questions affecting the Mediterranean and Italian interests in Tripoli, was sealed in 1903 by the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to President Loubet and by the conclusion of a treaty of arbitration between the two countries on Dec. 25th, 1903. This *rapprochement*, as Signor Prinetti, then Italian Foreign Minister, admitted in 1902, deprived some of the considerations which had led Italy to enter the Triple Alliance of much of their weight. Similarly, the better feeling that prevailed between France and Great Britain during 1903, and found expression in Royal and Presidential visits, and in 1904 in the Anglo-French Agreement, had its natural result, together with the result of the Russo-Japanese war, in modifying the manner in which the Dual Alliance between France and Russia was regarded.

The Anglo-French entente excited considerable apprehension in Germany during 1905. It was stated on high authority that an alliance between France and Great Britain was proposed, and that M. Delcassé resigned on this question. The *entente* between the two countries, however, remained unshaken, and was probably even strengthened, by the action of Germany with regard to the Morocco question. On the other hand, the Algeciras Conference (see MOROCCO) showed that the aggressive policy of Germany was far from acceptable to Italy, and some friction was caused by the remarkable telegram of the German Emperor to Count Goluchowski in April 1906 acknowledging his aid as that of "a brilliant second on the duelling ground" at the Conference. This seemed to reflect upon Italy; and, probably to redress the balance, the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary when they met in Vienna sent to the King of Italy, "our third true ally, the expression of our unchangeable friendship."

**Tschirsky und Bögendorff, Herr Heinrich von**, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, was b. 1838. Belongs to a titled family of Saxony, which has supplied many soldiers and public men to that country. After serving for a period in the Saxon judicial service, Herr von Tschirsky was transferred to the Foreign Office. In '83 he became an Attaché at Constantinople, and served in turn at Vienna, Athens, Berne, and St. Petersburg, until, in 1900, he became Germany's diplomatic representative in Luxembourg. Two years later he was made Prussian Minister at Hamburg. He was repeatedly selected by the German Emperor to accompany him on his travels as the representative of the Foreign Office, and in 1906 he succeeded Baron von Richthofen as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The growth of German influence in the Near East is ascribed in a great measure to his influence.

## TURKEY.

### Ruler.

**Abd-ul-Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey**, was b. Sept. 22nd, 1842, and was the second son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (Aug. 31st, '76), and died on Aug. 29th, 1904. The succession to the throne, according to Turkish custom, vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan has several children, the eldest being Mehmed-Selim Effendi, born Jan. 11th, '70. His brothers are the heir-apparent Mehmed-Reshad Effendi, b. '44; Süleiman Effendi, b. '60; and Wahid-Uddin Effendi, b. '71. Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has been dismembered of some of its fairest regions. The Berlin Treaty, concluded after the disastrous war with Russia in '78, practically deprived the Sultan of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina in Europe, and of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum in Asia.

### Government.

An empire possessing extensive territories in South-Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa. The Asiatic possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. In Africa Tripoli and Bengazi belong to Turkey. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. Turks, Greeks, and Albanians make up 70 per cent. of the population in European Turkey. In Asiatic Turkey there are also large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. Nominally subject to Turkey are Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Samos, Crete, and Egypt. There are, it is estimated, about 16,000,000 Mahometans and 5,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides those of other faiths.

The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express directions of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised through the Grand Vizier and the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians, over which the Sheikh-ul-Islam, as head of the Church, presides. The Grand Vizier, as head of the temporal government, is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass or Cabinet of Ministers, of whom there are 12, including the Grand Vizier and the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The 10 other Ministers each take charge of a department, e.g., the Interior, War, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Justice, etc.

### The Army.

The Turkish military forces are organised on the territorial system, the whole empire being divided into seven territorial districts. By the



recruiting law all Mussulmans are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects pay an exemption tax. The nomad Arabs, although liable to service by law, furnish no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. The conscription therefore falls somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper.

The men liable to service are divided into—(1) *Nizam*, or regular army, and its reserve; (2) *Redif*, corresponding to a Landwehr; and (3) *Mustahfiz*, or Landsturm. There are also 660 *Ilavah* battalions, mostly skeleton formations, in which men supplementary to the establishments are enrolled. Liability to service until recently commenced at twenty years of age, and lasted for twenty years—*i.e.*, with colours of the *Nizam*, four years; in the Reserve of the *Nizam*, two years; in the *Redif*, four years in first class and four years in second class; and in the *Mustahfiz*, six years. An *Irade* issued in Nov. 1903 increased the total *Nizam* service to nine years and the *Redif* service to nine years, it being estimated that this will add 250,000 men to the army. The Cavalry are set down at 55,300; the Artillery (174 field and 22 mountain batteries) at 54,720—1356 guns; the Engineers at 7400; Infantry, 583,200; total, 700,620. The *Nizam* has 320 battalions, 203 squadrons, and 248 batteries, and the *Redif* 374 battalions, 666 supplementary battalions (incomplete), and 48 squadrons. An irregular "*Hamidieh*" Cavalry has been raised among the Kurds, and has 266 squadrons.

The total war strength is estimated to be: 46,400 officers, 1,531,600 men, 1530 guns, and 109,900 horses. The Ottoman army has been trained and reorganised largely by German officers, and is composed of the best fighting material.

### The Navy.

The Naval departments of the Ministry of Marine are under the control of Vice-Admiral Mehmet Rijaat Pasha, and the Civil under Djelal Pasha. There are 81,000 officers and men in the Navy, and 9000 marines. The officers are divided as follows: 2 admirals, 9 vice-admirals, 16 rear-admirals, 30 captains, 90 commanders, 300 lieutenant-commanders, 250 lieutenants and 200 sub-lieutenants.

The strength in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

	Built.	Building.
Battleships . . . . .	7	—
Protected cruisers . . . . .	3	4
Torpedo vessels . . . . .	6	—
Torpedo boat destroyers . . . . .	4	—
Torpedo boats . . . . .	25	—
Submarines . . . . .	2	—

Four battleships are being reconstructed—the *Feth-i-bulend*, *Mukadem-i-Hair*, *Muin-i-Zaffer*, and *Avni-illah*. The four vessels building are the *Fezibahri*, the *Hundavendikar*, the *Selimiéh*, and the *Shadie*, all of which are under construction in Turkey. A torpedo boat was launched for the Turkish Navy at the yard of the Ansaldo Armstrong Co. at Sestri Ponente, in May 1906.

### Administration, Religion, etc.

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into *vilayets* or governments, subdivided further into provinces (*sanjaks*), districts (*kazas*), sub-districts (*nahiés*), and communities (*kariés*). These are governed

by Valis, or Governors-General, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey are amenable only to their respective Consular tribunals, except in cases where Turkish subjects are concerned, which come before the Turkish courts, or when the case relates to landed property owned by foreigners, when it comes before a Turkish civil court. Mahometanism is the religion of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is professed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. Mahometan priests number 11,600, and are subject to the *Sheik-ul-Islam*, but their offices are hereditary. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Protestant, and other Churches, however. Education is given in about 36,000 schools of different kinds, and is free. There is a university at Constantinople.

### Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. The provinces in Asia abound in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. All goods imported are taxed 8% *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt. There are about 3425 miles of railway open. The capital is Constantinople, with a population of about 1,125,000. Other chief towns are Damascus (230,000), Smyrna (201,000), Bagdad (145,000), Aleppo (127,150), Beirut (119,000), Salonica (105,000), and Adrianople (81,000).

### Statistics and Diplomatie.

The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 1,111,741 sq. m.; and the total population at about 25,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 65,350 sq. m., pop. 6,130,000; in Asia Minor, 193,540 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Khurdistan, 75,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000; Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 170,300 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000; in Africa, 400,000 sq. m., pop. 1,000,000. Revenue, about £17,150,000; expenditure, not known. Public debt, 1905, £110,152,000. By June 1905 the unification of the Series Debt, amounting to £69,100,000, was practically completed. Imports, '98-9, £24,201,129; '99-1900, £22,269,580; exports, '98-99, £12,204,945; '99-1900, £14,174,005.

Ministry.—Grand Vizier, Férid Pasha.—*Sheik-ul-Islam*, Jemalledin Effendi.—President of the Council of State, Said Pasha.—War, Riza Pasha.—Marine, Djelal Pasha.—Interior, Memdoud Pasha.—Justice, Abdur Rahman Pasha.—Finance, Zia Bey.—Public Instruction, Hashim Pasha.—Agriculture, Mines and Forests, Selim Pasha Melhamé.—Customs, —.—Commerce and Public Works, Zihni Pasha.—Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha.

Ambassador in London, Musurus Pasha, 189, Queen's Gate, S.W.—Consul-General, Emin Effendi, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

British Ambassador at Constantinople, Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.—Sec. of Legation, G. H. Barclay, C.M.G., C.V.O.—Commercial Attaché, E. Weakley.

Judge of Supreme Consular Court, R. B. P. Cator; *Assistant Judge*, G. B. Piggott.

**British Consula-General**, Major J. Ramsay (Bagdad), Sir R. D. Hay, C.M.G. (Beirut), H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. (Smyrna), and H. C. A. Eyres (Constantinople),

**British Consuls**, H. Z. Longworth (Aleppo), F. E. Crow (Basra), Captain L. R. Samson (Adrianople), J. F. Jones (Jidda), E. C. Blech (Jerusalem), F. G. Freeman (Trebizond), and G. P. Devey (Damascus).

### History, 1906.

Under EGYPT (p. 133) the failure of the Porte's attempt to occupy territory within the Anglo-Egyptian sphere in the Sinai Peninsula is recorded. A similar attempt was made to establish Turkish claims to the oasis of Janet, in the Tripolitan hinterland, but the French Government took energetic measures to prevent this encroachment, and the Porte (Aug. 21st) ordered Janet to be evacuated and the troops on the way thither, if they had not already arrived, to be stopped. On another side the Turkish Government displayed enterprise, and a long dispute occurred through their action in occupying certain districts on the Persian frontier which had hitherto been under Persian administration. The British and Russian Ambassadors supported the Persian Ambassador at Constantinople, and in May it was agreed that the Turkish troops should be withdrawn from Passoah and the frontier delimited by a joint Commission.

A long discussion took place during the year on the question of the proposed increase in the Turkish Customs duties from 8 to 11 per cent. *ad valorem*. The British Government stipulated, among other things, that the Porte should give effective guarantees for the proper collection of the increased duties and the application of the money raised primarily for the benefit of Macedonia. Ultimately on Sept. 30th a Joint Note was agreed on by the Powers laying down the conditions on which they would consent to the increase; and on Nov. 9th the Porte accepted the conditions and undertook that its share in the increased Customs revenue due to the extra duty should be devoted exclusively to the financial needs of the three Macedonian vilayets. The other conditions of the Powers had reference to amendments in the mining laws, in the organisation of the Customs administration, the chemical analysis of imported goods, etc.

### Albania.

Albania is a part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, extending along the Adriatic coast between Montenegro in the north and Greece in the south, and lying opposite the Italian coast. It includes the vilayets of Scutari, Yanina, and Kossovo. There are about 1,500,000 Albanians, divided into the Ghegs who live in the north of Albania, and the Tosks who dwell in the south. They are Mahomedans for the most part. The Sultan's bodyguard is recruited from Albania. Greece and Montenegro are both keenly interested in the future of Albania, and so is Italy for geographical reasons. She has disclaimed any territorial ambitions there, but she would not tolerate the occupation of Albania by any other Power.

### Arabia.

The two Turkish provinces in Arabia are Hedjaz and Yemen. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. The imports *via* Jiddah were, 1904, £1,405,422; and the exports £25,128. A railway is being built connecting with the Anatolian and Baghdad systems, and giving access to the sacred places of Arabia. See Mecca Railway under ENGINEERING. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mahometan pilgrims, who numbered 65,500 (11,820 from India) in 1905, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia.

Yemen has an area of 73,800 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are Zaidis—Arabs who do not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as commander of the faithful. They rose in revolt in Feb. 1905, led by the Imam Yahia, defeated a force under Riza Pasha, and captured the town of Sana in April. Other towns were taken, and by the end of June the province was completely under the power of the insurgents. Marshal Ahmed Feizi Pasha was then appointed to command the Turkish forces, and advanced on Sana. The insurgents destroyed the Government buildings there, cleared out the stores, and retired to the west. Feizi Pasha entered Sana (Sept. 5th), but found it almost deserted. Other towns surrendered to him subsequently, and he recovered guns and rifles previously taken by the insurgents. Fighting went on in 1906 with no definite result, except that the Turkish troops could make no headway. They were decimated by disease, and a serious mutiny occurred during the summer.

### Armenia.

Armenia, together with Khurdistan, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country contains some mineral wealth, which, however, needs developing. The province is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diabekr, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. In '94 terrible atrocities were perpetrated upon the Armenians in the Sasun district. A Pan-Armenian Congress met at Brussels in July 1902, and formed a Permanent International Committee to watch over Armenian interests and promote reform.

**British Consul**, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. (resides at Erzerum); **Vice-Consul**, W. J. Heathcote, Bitlis.

### Macedonia.

Macedonia is the country which lies principally in the three vilayets (or provinces) of Salonika, Monastir, and Kossova. It is bounded by Bulgaria on the north and by the Aegean Sea on the south; Albania lies on the west. There are large numbers of Bulgarians and Christians of other nationalities in Macedonia. These differ fiercely amongst themselves, the Bulgarian Exarch being at the head



of the Bulgarian Christians, while the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church is acknowledged by other Christians; and the Turks and Albanians oppress them all in brutal fashion, the authorities helping them as a rule. The real responsibility for the state of affairs in Macedonia, however, rests upon the Powers who have neglected to enforce the execution of Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin. Under the previous Treaty of San Stefano, Macedonia was included in the principality of Bulgaria; and though the Treaty of Berlin altered this and left Macedonia to Turkey, it provided that reforms should be carried out in the provinces under the supervision of special commissioners. The Porte pursued its usual policy of evasion, the Powers did not insist, and so matters remained in *statu quo*. The **Macedonian Committee** at Sofia has long agitated for the introduction into Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople of reforms analogous to those given to Crete. A rising took place in the vilayet of Monastir in Sept. 1902, which was followed by terrible atrocities. The Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia drew up at the close of 1902 a Reform Scheme, which the Sultan accepted and approved, but it was never carried out; and the year 1903 was marked by terrible excesses on the part of the Turkish troops, especially the Bashi-Bazouks, and by fierce and despairing fighting on the part of the revolutionary bands. Ultimately, after a Conference between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph at Murzsteg, a Joint Note was sent to the Porte insisting on the execution of the Reform Scheme, and demanding the Porte's consent to the introduction of a system of foreign control to ensure its execution. After considerable resistance the Porte assented (Nov. 25th, 1903), reserving the right to discuss details, particularly on the first two points. M. Müller (who died in 1905 and was succeeded by M. Oppenheimer) and M. Demerik were then appointed as Civil Agents or Assessors, and Lieut.-General Emilio de Giorgis, of the Italian Army, was appointed to take command of the gendarmerie (Jan. 2nd, 1904). The work of the foreign officers was obstructed by the Turkish Government and officials from the first, and in various parts of the country strife between the villagers and the troops went on continuously.

English public opinion, voiced by the **Balkan Committee**, declared plainly that the Reform Scheme was inadequate; and in 1905 Lord Lansdowne induced the Austrian and Russian Governments to formulate an additional scheme for international financial control by an International Commission supervising the collection of the taxes and the execution of financial reforms. This the Porte refused to accept, and Austria, Russia, France, Italy, and England joined in a coercive naval demonstration. Germany, though agreeing to the Financial Commission, sent no ships. Mitylene was occupied on Nov. 26th, and Lemnos on Dec. 6th, 1905. Eventually, owing to the lack of unanimity amongst the Powers, a compromise was arranged by which the Financial Commission was shorn of executive functions. The headquarters of the Commission are at Salonika, and the British Commissioner is Mr. H. P. Harvey. Its work has been obstructed and rendered futile in precisely the same manner as that of the Gendarmerie officers; and the Secretary of the Balkan Commission, who travelled extensively in the country in 1905 and

1906, reported that its condition was worse than in 1902, and that all the European representatives despaired of any other issue than war between Bulgaria and Turkey. The activity of Greek Bands during 1906 was very marked. They endeavoured to make the inhabitants of Bulgarian villages declare allegiance to the Patriarchate and accept Greek priests and schoolmasters.

**British Consul-General**, R. W. Graves, C.M.G. (Salonika); **Vice-Consuls**, R. Graves (Salonika), J. H. Monahan (Monastir), and H. E. Satow (Uskub).

**Balkan Committee** in England. **President**, Prof. Westlake, K.C.; **Chairman**, Mr. Noel Buxton; **Secretary**, Mr. W. A. Moore. **Office**, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

### Tripoli.

Tripoli is a Turkish province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 40,000. The Turkish force in the province number about 10,000. The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Soudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges. Italy looks forward to the time when the province will become hers; and in 1902, as a result of the *rapprochement* between France and Italy, an agreement was come to in which France intimated that she had no interests in Tripoli, and that consequently Italy had a free hand there. On the other hand the Sultan showed himself awake to the situation, and sent a number of troops into the province. **Revenue**, 1901-2, £142,056; **expenditure**, £170,424. **Imports**, 1903, £379,940; 1904, £360,300; **exports**, 1903, £388,180; 1904, £386,560. **Imports into Bengazi**, 1902, £188,174; 1903, £234,360; **exports**, 1902, £338,555; 1903, £475,050. **Imports into Derna**, 1902, £23,597; 1903, £29,026; **exports**, 1902, £11,847; 1903, £16,499.

**British Consul-General**, J. C. W. Alvarez (Tripoli).

**Consul**, R. A. Fontana (Bengazi).

**Turner, Right Hon. Sir George, P.C.**, K.C.M.G., is a solicitor by profession, and was b. at Melbourne in 1851. In 1889 he was elected for St. Kilda in the Victorian Legislative Assembly, became Commissioner of Customs and Minister of Health '91, Solicitor-General '92, leader of the Opposition '94, Minister for Defence '94-5, and Premier and Treasurer '94-99. His forte is organisation. He took a prominent part in the Federation Movement, and was President of the Federal Council of Australia '95-7. He visited London on the occasion of the Jubilee in '97, and was then made a Privy Councillor, K.C.M.G., and LL.D. Cambridge. He resigned office Dec. 1st, '99, but after the general election of 1900 succeeded to office again, till he joined the first Commonwealth Ministry as Treasurer in Jan. 1901, retaining the office under Mr. Deakin in 1903, and under Mr. Reid till the resignation of the latter in July 1905. 341, Collins Street, Melbourne.

## U

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**President.**

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was b. in New York in '58. Ed. at Harvard, he began his political career in the New York Legislature in '82, and speedily took a prominent position there, becoming leader of the House in '84. He was a Civil Service Commissioner, U.S.A., '89-95, President of the New York Police Board '95-7, and was then appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. When the war with Spain broke out in '98 he raised a corps of Rough Riders and took them to Cuba, where they did splendid service. He has told the story himself in his book "The Rough Riders," '99, and is the author of many other successful books. He was made Governor of New York State in '98, and was the life and soul of the Republican fight for the Presidency in 1900, being himself nominated, against his wish, for the Vice-Presidency, and triumphantly elected, entering on his duties March 4th, 1901. On the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, he succeeded him for the remainder of his term of office. He is a great popular favourite, and one of the strongest and most straightforward men in American political life. His declarations on the necessity of controlling Trusts aroused great interest in 1902, and an attempt was made by some of the wirepullers to avoid his selection as the Presidential candidate in Nov. 1904. His popularity with the rank and file of the party proved too great, however, and he was unanimously and enthusiastically nominated at the Chicago Convention on June 23rd, 1904, and re-elected President by 335 votes to 140 on Nov. 8th. He announced at once that he would not under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election. In 1906 his directions as to spelling reform were issued, and caused a good deal of comment and controversy. His daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, was married on Feb. 17th, 1906, to Mr. Nicholas Longworth, a member of Congress for Ohio, and a barrister. Address: White House, Washington, and Sagamore Hill, Long Island, New York.

**Constitution and Government.**

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4th, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-five (forty-six including the new state of Oklahoma) North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a President elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of \$50,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by

Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a Cabinet of nine Ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. The salary of each Minister is \$8,000 per annum. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president. He has a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

**Congress and Judicature.**

The Legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of (1) the Senate, of 90 (92 with Oklahoma) members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High Court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office; (2) the House of Representatives, of 386 (391 with Oklahoma) members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population, as determined by the census taken every 10 years. New York at present has 37 representatives, Pennsylvania 32, Illinois 25, and Ohio 21, the other states having much smaller numbers. In addition to the representatives, delegates from the organised "territories" (districts not admitted as states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid \$5000 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$8000.

The judicial power is confided to a Supreme Court (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these 9 Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy. There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

**The Army.**

An "Act to increase the efficiency of the Permanent Military Establishment of the United States" became law on Feb. 2nd, 1901, and is



being carried into effect. The maximum number of enlisted men is fixed at 100,000 (which was reached during the Philippine insurrection), including "native organisations" not exceeding 12,000, which the President might create, "when, in his opinion, the conditions of the Philippine Islands justify such action." The legal minimum is 60,000. The strength, according to the latest returns, was 3750 officers and 56,064 men, of whom upwards of a sixth have had 5 years' service or more.

The regular forces consist of 15 regiments of Cavalry (47 officers and 780 rank and file each), 30 batteries of Artillery, not to exceed 18,920 enlisted men, and comprising coast and field artillery; and 30 regiments of Infantry. The infantry regiment is to have the same establishment of officers as the cavalry unit, and is divided into three battalions of four companies. The company will have 3 officers and 64 rank and file; but the President has power to increase the number of privates from 48 to 127, provided that the total number of enlisted men is not exceeded. The Engineers are to form three battalions of four companies; the number of officers, which is considerably larger than that required for duties with the troops, is fixed at 159, exclusive of a Chief of Engineers.

Opinions of experienced British and foreign officers show the United States army to have attained a high degree of efficiency. An important measure was the establishment in Feb. 1903 of a General Staff, comprising 42 officers, to report upon efficiency, preparation, distribution, supplies, etc., and to prepare plans for national defence and manoeuvres. The last report of Mr. Taft, as Secretary for War, strongly urged the necessity of increasing the number of officers.

Under a new Militia Law the organised militia have been reconstituted, and the total strength is about 125,000. Most of the states have prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within five years the force is expected to have assumed an efficient military character. It now conforms to the organisation of the Regular Army, and Mr. Taft has reported very favourably upon it. The Militia Reserve (untrained) includes every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45. Under the Act some 17,000,000 men could be called up for training and service.

### The Navy.

The President of the United States is *ex officio* Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. As his executive he appoints a Secretary of the Navy, a member of his Cabinet, on a four years' term. He also appoints an Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, and these two political officials, who are usually civilians, exercise a general control and supervision of the ten departments or bureaux among which the business is distributed. These departments are very similar to those in the British Admiralty, and they are almost all of them under the direction of naval officers. There are also special boards, mostly departmental, who advise either the Secretary of the Navy or the chiefs of the bureaux on technical points. There is nothing approximating to the headquarters staff which is found in all naval administrations, based on the precedent of the organisation of land forces. In this respect the naval administration of the United States and Great Britain differ from almost all the

rest. With regard to the estimates, the chiefs of the various bureaux prepare and make annually reports which are published, and in these reports they make recommendations with estimates of cost. The Secretary of the Navy also makes an annual report, summarising the reports of his subordinates, with his own recommendations, which are submitted to Congress in the shape of Bills, and, being passed by the House of Representatives and Senate, and approved by the President, become law. The U.S. Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The Admiralty Bureaux are as follows:—

Secretary of the Navy, Hon. C. Bonaparte.

Assistant Secretary, Truman H. Newberry.

Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Principal Naval Adviser to the Secretary, Rear-Admiral G. A. Converse.

Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Rear-Admiral Newton E. Mason.

Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Rear-Admiral Henry N. Manney.

Constructor-in-Chief, Washington L. Capps.

Engineer-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral C. W. Rae.

Paymaster-General, Henry T. B. Harris, Esq.

Surgeon-General, P. M. Rixey, Esq.

Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Civil-Engineer M. T. Endicott.

Judge Advocate-General, Capt. S. W. B. Diehl.

Commandant U.S.N. Corps, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Elliott.

There is also a General Board, for advisory purposes only, composed as follows:—Admiral-of-the-Navy George Dewey; Rear-Admirals H. C. Taylor, C. E. Clarke, A. Walker; Captains J. S. Sperry (President of the War College), S. Schroeder (Chief Intelligence Officer), William Swift and R. R. Ingersoll; Commander Sargeant, Lieut. Marble, and Colonel of Marines G. C. Reid.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, 1905, allowed for a sum of £20,617,830 (\$100,202,653) for the charges of the Navy, and of this total it was proposed to devote £4,810,609 (\$23,379,560) to new construction. The corresponding figures for last year were £19,267,608 (\$96,338,038) and £5,977,000 (\$29,885,000).

The number of officers and men on the effective list of the United States Navy is 41,043, inclusive of marines.

The executive officers of the United States Navy are distributed as follows:—1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 21 rear-admirals, 73 captains, 114 commanders, 172 lieutenant-commanders, 350 lieutenants, 100 sub-lieutenants, 130 ensigns, 90 naval cadets at sea.

The strength in ships of the U.S. Navy built, building and projected (Nov. 1906) was:

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships, 1st class .	19	8	1
2nd class .	1	—	—
Coast defence ships .	11	—	—
Armoured cruisers .	13	2	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class . . . .	3	—	—
2nd class . . . .	17	—	—
3rd class . . . .	2	—	—
Unprotected cruisers .	6	—	5
Scouts . . . . .	—	3	4
Torpedo vessels . .	2	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	20	—	—
Torpedo boats . . .	32	—	—
Submarines . . . .	8	4	2

The following vessels finished their trials and were completed for service:—Battleships: *Rhode Island* and *Virginia* in Feb. 1905, *Georgia* and *New Jersey* in March, the *Louisiana* and *Connecticut* in June, and the *Nebraska* in September. The cruisers *Washington*, *Tennessee*, *California*, *Maryland*, *South Dakota*, *Milwaukee*, and *St. Louis*.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—*Brooklyn*: one large dock, two smaller. *Norfolk, Va.*: one large dock, one smaller. *Mare Island, Cal.*: one large dock. *Boston, Mass.*: one small dock. *League Island, Pa.*: one large wooden dock. *Portsmouth, N.H.*: one small dock.

The commands of the various Fleets are divided as follows: *Atlantic Fleet*, Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief; *Second Division*, Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Davis; *Pacific Squadron*, Rear-Admiral William T. Swinburne; *Asiatic Fleet*, Rear-Admiral James H. Dayton.

The programme of construction suggested in Oct. 1905 by the General Board of the Navy comprised 3 battleships, 5 scout cruisers, and a number of torpedo craft. In March 1906 the Secretary of the Navy, speaking in the House of Representatives, asked for one battleship of 19,400 tons if two 16,000-ton vessels were refused. He advocated the construction of 4 destroyers, 2 submarines, 3 gunboats, and 2 scouts. In May the House passed the Naval Appropriation Bill, providing for the construction of one battleship to cost \$10,000,000, and all the smaller craft, including a sum of \$1,000,000 for submarines.

The American fleet was reviewed by President Roosevelt in Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay, on Sept. 3rd, 1906. The vessels included 12 first-class battleships, 4 armoured cruisers, 4 monitors, 5 protected cruisers, 12 torpedo craft, and 2 submarines. The total number of ships was 49.

### State and Local Government.

The constitutions and modes of administration of the various States bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, foreign and inter-state commerce, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The Governor and the State officials are chosen by direct vote of the people, and each party therefore appoints its own adherents when it wins the election. For local government within the States the unit is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. The soil of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state is divided into "territories,"—*Alaska*, *Oklahoma*, *New Mexico*, *Arizona*, and *Indian Territory* (of which *Oklahoma* and *Indian Territory* were in 1906 admitted as a new state). The Governor in each case is appointed by the President. *Hawaii* is also a "territory" with a local legislature. When duly qualified by popula-

tion, etc., it is competent for the Confederacy to form the territories into new "States" and admit them into the Union. There are *Indian Reservations*, with an area of 90,941 sq. miles, and an Indian population (1905) of 284,079, situated not only in Indian Territory but in *Arizona*, *South Dakota*, *Montana*, *Oklahoma*, etc. The "district of Columbia," which is really the capital, *Washington*, and which has an area of 70 sq. miles, with a population of 278,718, is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

### Education, Agriculture, Industries.

Perfect equality is accorded to all religions in the United States. The Roman Catholics are the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. The number of pupils in 1904 in the public schools, supported by public taxation, was 16,256,038. The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1904 was \$273,216,227. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. In 1900 there were 5,739,657 farms in the country, with an acreage of 841,201,546 acres, giving an average of 146.6 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at \$16,674,690,247 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, live stock and products at \$3,839,311,591. The fixed capital invested in agriculture is therefore put at \$20,514,201,838, as compared with \$9,874,664,087 invested in manufactures. About 10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals (see MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD for details) are the chief products, and there are also many large and flourishing manufacturing industries employing over 7,000,000 persons—textiles, cotton (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD), wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The chief imports are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc., raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wood, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The chief exports are agricultural products, such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, timber, and other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements; etc. The value of the farm products exported in 1904-5 was estimated at about £186,000,000, about one-half of which go to the United Kingdom. The manufactures amount to nearly one-third of the total exports. There were 212,349 miles of railway in operation in 1905, and 30,187 miles of street railways and traction lines, of which 29,548 miles are worked by electricity.

As to the *Panama Canal* question, see ENGINEERING, p. 143.



### The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, in agreement with Great Britain and in opposition to the designs of the Holy Alliance, which contemplated the partition of South America among the European Powers. It has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. President Monroe said: "We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." President Roosevelt pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, Mr. Whitelaw Reid said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe's Message "objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack."

### Immigration Law and Statistics.

The United States Immigration Law, 1903, raised the head-tax on immigrants from 1 dollar to 2. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act added epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the

government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labour Law. During 1905, 1,026,499 immigrant settlers arrived in the United States, including 221,479 from Italy, 275,693 from Austria-Hungary, 184,897 from Russia and Finland, 26,591 from Sweden, 25,064 from Norway, 64,709 from England, 2503 from Wales, 52,945 from Ireland, 16,977 from Scotland, and 40,574 from Germany. The immigrants denied admission numbered 11,879, and 845 aliens were deported in addition.

### Pensions.

The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions showed that in the year 1905 there were on the roll 998,441 pensioners, of whom 717,761 were soldiers and 280,680 widows and dependants. The cost of the system during the year was put at \$141,142,861. It appears that the Civil War contributed 684,608 invalids and 261,210 widows to the total above given.

### Newspapers.

In 1905 the total number of newspapers and periodicals published was 23,146. In the census year (1900) there were 2226 daily newspapers in the United States, as follows:—Morning (including Sundays), 359; morning (excepting Sundays), 235=594; evening (including Sundays), 208; evening (excepting Sundays), 1423=1631. At the previous census there was a proportion of two evening papers to one morning, but now the proportion is three to one. In New York the daily papers circulate to the extent of a third more than the total population. The *Journal* (Independent), owned by Mr. W. R. Hearst, possesses the largest circulation. The *New York World* is a Democratic organ; proprietor, Mr. Pulitzer. The *New York Herald* (Independent) is owned by Mr. Gordon Bennett. The *New York Tribune* belongs to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who became editor-in-chief and chief proprietor in '72. The *New York Times*, the *New York Sun*, and the *New York Evening Post* must also be mentioned. The leading illustrated weekly papers are *Harper's Weekly*, *Collier's Weekly*, and *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*; whilst *Judge*, *Puck*, and *Life* represent three of the best humorous journals of the States.

In Chicago, with a population of 1,698,575, there are 5 dailies which take premier places: the *Chicago Daily News* (Independent), the *Chicago American*, the *Chicago Record-Herald*, the *Tribune*, and the *Inter-Ocean*, the two latter being Republican organs. There are likewise daily papers not only for Germans and Jews, but also for Norwegians, Polish, and Bohemians.

In Philadelphia the *Public Ledger* and *Philadelphia Times* and the *Philadelphia Record* (Independent Democrat) are prosperous dailies. The *North American* is the organ of the Republicans.

Boston possesses 11 dailies, including the two Independent organs, the *Boston Globe* and the *Boston Herald*, the Democratic *Post* and the Republican *Record*. The *Evening Transcript* has a high reputation for the literary quality of its Wednesday and Saturday supplements.

**Statistics and Diplomatic.**

The total area of the Union, including the Territories, Alaska, and Hawaii, is 3,622,933 sq. miles; the population was estimated at 82,859,211 on June 1st, 1905. At the census of 1900 it was 76,303,387, of whom 39,059,242 were males and 37,244,145 females. The whites numbered 66,990,788, and the coloured 9,312,599. The Indians numbered 266,760. The proportion of the foreign-born was 13.7. New York had a population of 3,437,202, Chicago of 1,698,575, Philadelphia of 1,293,697, and Washington of 278,718. The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office, in 1890, at \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

**Revenue** for year ending June 30th, 1903, £114,414,321; 1904, £110,378,982; and 1905, £100,872,748; **expenditure** for June 30th, 1903, £109,353,776; 1904, £123,889,412; and 1905, £115,819,444.

	<b>Imports.</b> Dollars.	<b>Exports.</b> Dollars.
1900 . .	829,149,714	1,477,946,113
1901 . .	880,419,910	1,465,375,860
1902 . .	969,316,870	1,360,685,933
1903 . .	995,494,327	1,457,647,183
1904 . .	1,035,909,190	1,425,711,233
1905 . .	1,179,135,344	1,599,420,539

In 1905 raw materials imported amounted to \$561,425,245, and finished manufactures to \$345,678,983. Of the exports \$897,659,755 were agricultural products, \$571,410,497 manufactures. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1905 were \$191,000,000, and the exports to the United Kingdom \$542,500,000.

**Public Debt**, 1903, £449,669,892; 1904, £469,292,800; 1905, £464,400,575.

**Vice-President**, Charles W. Fairbanks, elected 1905.

**Cabinet**: *Secretary of State*, Mr. Elihu Root. — *Secretary of the Treasury*, Leslie M. Shaw (George B. Cortelyou from March 4th, 1907). — *War*, William H. Taft. — *Attorney-General*, W. H. Moody (Charles J. Bonaparte from March 4th, 1907). — *Postmaster-General*, George B. Cortelyou (George Von L. Meyer from March 4th, 1907). — *Navy*, Charles J. Bonaparte (Victor H. Metcalf from March 4th, 1907). — *Interior*, Ethan A. Hitchcock (James A. Garfield from March 4th, 1907). — *Secretary of Agriculture*, James B. Wilson. — *Secretary of Commerce and Labour*, Mr. Victor Metcalf (Oscar S. Strauss from March 4th, 1907).

**Ambassador in London**, The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, 123, Victoria Street, S.W. — *First Secretary*, John R. Carter. — *Second Secretary*, Craig W. Wadsworth. — *Third Secretary*, U. Grant Smith.

**Consul-General in London**, Robert J. Wynne. — *Vice- and Deputy Consul-General*, Richard Westcott. — *Deputy-Consul-General*, Francis W. Frigott.

**British Ambassador at Washington**, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (announced his impending resignation Nov. 1906). — *Councillor of Embassy*, Esmé W. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. — *First Secretary*, Ernest Rennie, M.V.O. — *Second Secretary*, Ronald C. Lindsay. — *Third Secretary*, Hugh Gurney.

**British Commercial Agent**, E. Seymour Bell, 196, La Salle Street, Chicago.

**British Consuls**: *Consuls-General*, Sir P. Sanderson, K.C.M.G. (New York), C. W.

Bennett, C.I.E. (San Francisco). — *Consuls*, Gilbert Fraser (Baltimore), Capt. W. Wyndham (Boston), Col. H. de Coëtlogon (Savannah), Alexander Finn (Chicago), H. T. C. Hunt (New Orleans), H. Nugent (Galveston), C. C. Bayley (New York), W. Powell (Philadelphia), James Laidlaw (Portland, Oregon).

**History, 1906.**

In his Message to Congress (Dec. 5th, 1905), the President referred particularly to the necessity of setting up some form of control of the great Trusts of the country, where their powers were used against law and justice. He said they could only be regulated and supervised by the Federal Government, and if that should prove impossible under the Constitution then the Constitution should be amended. What was needed was the prevention of such restriction of competition as was detrimental to the public. Speaking at Washington (April 14th) he said that it would ultimately be necessary to consider the adoption of a national scheme of a progressive tax on the transfer of fortunes swollen beyond healthy limits, and to prevent any individual from inheriting over a certain amount. There should be a system of national supervision of Inter-State corporations to cope with the evils of over-capitalisation. He felt sure that railway rate legislation could be framed and would secure tangible results. In his judgment, the rich class could not check the movement for the Governmental regulation of their business in the interest of the public. The House of Representatives by 346 votes to 7 passed the *Hepburn Railroad Rate Bill*, empowering the Inter-State Commerce Commission to investigate the question of and to regulate railway rates for the carriage of goods. This Bill later on was approved by the Senate, and after a conference between the two Houses became law. In July the Chicago and Alton Railway Co. was convicted of granting rebates and heavily fined, and a similar conviction was recorded in October against the New York Central Co. for granting rebates to the Sugar Trust, Judge Holt commenting on the heinousness of such unjust discriminations. The Standard Oil Co. of Ohio was convicted on a charge of conspiracy against trade, in violation of the Ohio anti-Trust Law (Oct. 19th), and appealed against the conviction. The Federal Attorney-General (Nov. 15th) commenced proceedings against the Standard Oil Co. and its 70 constituent corporations and partnerships to declare the combination unlawful, and to secure an injunction against it from entering into any contract or combination for the restraint of trade.

The House of Representatives adopted by 194 votes to 150 a bill providing for the admission of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico to the rank of a Federal State, the two territories forming a new State to be called Arizona; and also for the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, to be known as the State of Oklahoma (Jan. 25th). Great opposition to the Bill was manifested in Arizona, and when it went to the Senate they struck out the provisions as to Arizona and New Mexico.

The Ship Subsidy Bill, granting £10,400,000 in aid of mercantile marine enterprises during the next 20 years, was carried in the Senate (Feb. 15th).

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed.



by members of both parties at the President's decision to send a representative to the **Moroccan Conference at Algeiras**, which, in the view of the objectors, concerned Europe exclusively; but the Secretary of State explained that as one of the signatory Powers to the Treaty of 1880 at the Madrid Conference the United States could not decline the invitation to the Algeiras Conference.

A long struggle went on in the Senate early in the year with regard to the **treaty with San Domingo**, for which the ratification of the Senate was required. The bulk of the Democrats in the Senate opposed it, and tried to make its rejection a test of party loyalty; but a few Democrats held out, and asserted their right to support the President's legislation when, as in his attempt to pass a railway law, and to enforce regulations against the trusts for the people's benefits, he was pressing for things which they approved and held to be for the national good.

An agreement with Germany as to the tariff was arrived at, Feb. 10th, under which Germany agreed to accord to the States most-favoured-nation treatment on the basis of the new German tariff till June 30th, 1907, with the hope that a regular treaty should be concluded in the meantime. It was understood that the American Government agreed to modify its Customs administrative regulations.

For details of the **San Francisco Earthquake** (April 18th) see article on **Earthquakes**, p. 511. The number of lives lost was estimated at nearly 5000, and the damage to property at £80,000,000. Over 200,000 people were rendered homeless. Congress made generous appropriations for the relief of the sufferers.

A great sensation was caused in May and June by statements as to the methods employed in the slaughter-houses and packing establishments at **Chicago**, following on the publication of a novel called "**The Jungle**" by Mr. Upton Sinclair. The President sent representatives to Chicago to report on the conditions existing there, and at once a Meat Inspection Bill was drafted to remedy them. In a message to Congress the President said, "The conditions shown are revolting, and it is imperative in the interest of health and decency that they should be radically changed. It is impossible to secure satisfactory results under the existing law. The report [of the investigators appointed] shows that the packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean, and the method of handling and preparing food products is uncleanly and dangerous to health." The Meat Inspection Bill was much amended by the Committee on Agriculture, and, as finally passed, omitted a provision originally inserted requiring the date of inspection to be stamped on canned products.

On p. 209 reference is made to the **Insurance Scandals** which occupied so much of the public attention during the year, and led to important changes in the *personnel* of the management of the New York Life, and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. Civil suits were brought by the Mutual against the ex-President and others; and in March the ex-Vice-President of the New York Life was arrested.

Mr. Bryan returned to New York (Aug. 30th) after a Continental tour, and was given a great reception by the Democrats at Madison Square Garden. He began his first campaign speech as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency by a

strong plea for international arbitration and for an arbitration treaty, providing for the submission of disputes to The Hague, between England and the United States. As to foreign affairs he declared that America had lost prestige by her experiment in colonisation, and that no time should be lost in dealing with the Philippines as with Cuba. He characterised the Senate as having been for years "the bulwark of predatory wealth," said the paramount issue was that of the trusts, congratulated President Roosevelt on the Anti-Trust Law, and argued in favour of the State ownership of railways. He promised to deal with the tariff question at a future date.

The **New York State Election**, in which Mr. Hearst stood for the Governorship as the Democratic candidate against Mr. Hughes, the Republican nominee, resulted (Nov. 6th) in the defeat of Mr. Hearst by a majority of 55,000. The Republicans won the State elections generally, but by a reduced majority.

### **Territories and Dependencies.**

**Alaska** is a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in '68 for £1,440,000. The area is 590,884 sq. m., and the population in 1900 was given as 63,592. It is administered by a Governor appointed by the President, and the capital is Sitka. Other towns are, Nome on the west coast, Skagway, and Juneau, a point of departure for the Yukon gold region, so named from the river Yukon, which rises in British territory, and has a course of over 2000 miles to its mouth in Behring Sea. There are valuable seal and salmon fisheries, and big timber resources.

**Guam**, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands, was ceded to the United States by Spain in '98, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead. Area about 150 sq. m.; pop. about 9000. The capital is Agaña: pop. 6000.

The **Hawaiian Islands** are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. They were annexed to the United States in '98, attached to the department of California for military purposes, and made a Territory in 1900, with one delegate in the U.S. Congress. The administration is carried on by a Governor with a legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 and a House of 30 members. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is free. **Exports**: sugar, rice, coffee, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, China, and Japan. Area, 6449 sq. m.; pop. 154,000, including over 25,000 Chinese, over 60,000 Japanese, and about 28,500 whites. Capital, **Honolulu**, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 39,305. Imports, 1903-4, £3,247,879; 1904-5, £3,023,052; exports, 1903-4, £5,186,188; 1904-5, £7,429,941.

Governor, G. R. Carter.

British Consul, R. de B. Layard (Honolulu).

The **Philippine Islands** form a large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. The inhabitants, apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist of the aborigines, called **Negritos**; the **Igolotes**, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the **Tagalos**, who are Malay immigrants. Until '98 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but after the **Americo-Spanish war** they were ceded to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the

expenses of the war. In 1902 a Civil Governor was appointed, with a Legislative Body consisting of seven Commissioners, four Americans and three Filipinos. The islands are divided into 40 provinces, each under an elected Governor, and all the towns have self-government through an elected President and Councillors. This decentralising policy has been much criticised, and is said to have led to great expense and extravagance. Great mineral wealth is said to exist, and coal, iron, and gold are now being mined in Cebu and Luzon with some success. The chief industries are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese, who number about 25,000 and 100,000 respectively. Sugar, hemp, copra, cigars, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. Great harbour improvements are being made at Manila, and railway construction is proceeding rapidly in the islands. A new currency on a gold standard was instituted in 1903, the silver peso being equal to half the United States gold dollar. A large number of primary schools have been established in the chief centres, and are attended by about 300,000 children. Area, 115,026 sq. m.; pop., according to a census taken in 1903, 7,635,426, of whom 647,740 are described as uncivilised. The largest islands are Luzon (47,238 sq. miles) and Mindanao (36,237 sq. miles). The capital is Manila, with a population of over 302,000. Imports, 1904, £5,915,546; 1905, £6,010,110. Exports, 1904, £5,829,903; 1905, £6,090,955.

Governor, Luke E. Wright (appointed 1904).

British Consul-General, W. J. Kenny (Manila).

**Porto Rico**, until '98 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of San Domingo, in the West Indies. It is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council, consisting of 6 officials and 5 natives appointed by the President, and a Legislative Assembly of 35 members elected on a franchise restricted by a small property qualification and a low educational test. The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has been made a U.S. naval base. The island is mountainous, the climate healthy, and the chief exports are coffee, fruit, sugar, tobacco, and timber. Free trade between the island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. There are 173 miles of railway. Area is about 3606 square miles, and the pop. 1,000,000, of whom about 60,000 are negroes, about 300,000 mulattoes, and about 590,000 whites. The chief towns are: San Juan, pop. 32,048; Ponce, 27,952. Imports, 1902, £2,860,284; 1903, £2,726,728; 1904, £2,719,648; 1905, £3,355,746; exports, 1902, £2,637,399; 1903, £2,855,968; 1904, £3,424,146; 1905, 4,292,690.

Governor, B. Winthrop.

British Consul, W. B. Churchward (San Juan).

**Samoa Islands.** By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9th, '99, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and Tutuila and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. Tutuila (area 54 sq. miles, pop. 3800) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. In Feb. 1900 the United

States appointed a naval governor. The other islands have an area of about 25 sq. m., with about 2000 inhabitants. Imports, 1902-3, £32,430; exports, £8,820.

**Universal Time.** Generally speaking, Greenwich time—or Greenwich time plus or minus a number of hours—is now in use all over the world. Thus—

Greenwich time is used in . . .	{ Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, Holland.
1 h. fast on Greenwich . . .	{ Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway.
2 h. fast . . .	{ Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal, Turkey, Egypt.
4 h. fast . . .	{ Mauritius and dependencies (except Chagos) and Seychelles.
5 h. fast . . .	{ Chagos Archipelago.
5½ h. fast . . .	{ India (July 1st, 1905).
6½ h. fast . . .	{ Burma (July 1st, 1905).
. . .	{ West Australia, Coast of China from Newchang to Swatow, up Yangtse to Hankow, Hong Kong, Labuan, British North Borneo.
8 h. fast . . .	{ Japan, Philippines.
9 h. fast . . .	{ South Australia.
9½ h. fast . . .	{ Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales.
10 h. fast . . .	{ New Zealand.
11 h. fast . . .	{ New Zealand.

The United States and Canada since 1883 have been divided into five territories by meridians 67½°, 82½°, 97½°, 112½°, in which the times are 4h, 5h, 6h, 7h, and 8h, *slow* on Greenwich, and are known respectively as maritime, New York, central, mountain, and Pacific. France objects to Greenwich time merely because it is Greenwich. However, a bill has passed the Chamber of Deputies, but not yet the Senate, to legalise "Paris time diminished by 9m. 21sec."—i.e. Greenwich time. Ireland again uses Dublin time, or 25m. slow on Greenwich time; but the telegraph service and the villages in Kerry, where the Atlantic cables come, use Greenwich time.

## UNIVERSITIES.

### England.

**Birmingham University**, incorporated by royal charter March 24th, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, Kt., in '75, and opened in '80, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of '97. The University includes faculties of science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University, and on Oct. 1st, 1900, under the provisions of the Birmingham University Act, 1900, the whole of the endowments, equipment, and staff of Mason University College were merged in the University. These endowments amount to about £200,000, and in addition the University funds amount to upwards of £450,000. The following are the officers of the University: Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Vice-Chancellor, C. G. Beale, Esq., M.A.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer, F. C. Clayton, Esq., J.P.; Principal, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Principal and Registrar, R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Science,



J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Hermann G. Fiedler, M.A., Ph.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Gilbert Barling, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Sub-Dean, Arthur Robinson, M.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.Com. Secretary, George H. Morley.

**Cambridge University.** About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: (*Founded 1257*), Peterhouse—Head, A. W. Ward, Litt.D. *Undergraduates*, 45; (1326), Clare, E. Atkinson, D.D., 190; (1347), Pembroke, A. J. Mason, D.D., 232; (1348), Gonville and Caius, E. S. Roberts, M.A., 241; (1350), Trinity Hall, E. A. Beck, M.A., 158; (1352), Corpus Christi, R. T. Caldwell, M.A., 55; (1441), King's, M. R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A., 157; (1448), Queens', T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., 116; (1473), St. Catherine's, C. K. Robinson, D.D., 52; (1496), Jesus, H. A. Morgan, D.D., 124; (1505), Christ's, John Peile, Litt.D., 221; (1511), St. John's, C. Taylor, D.D., 204; (1519), Magdalene, S. A. Donaldson, M.A., 42; (1546), Trinity, H. M. Butler, D.D., 671; (1548), Emmanuel, W. Chawner, M.A., 189; (1595), Sidney Sussex, Charles Smith, M.A., 76; (1800), Downing, Alex. Hill, M.A., M.D., 91. *Hostels* (1882), Selwyn, A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., 107; (1884), Non-Collegiates, 83. *Censor*, T. F. C. Huddleston, M.A. Total, 3054. The examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor are the Previous ("Little Go"), General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The Triposes, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Mechanical Science, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, Mediæval and Modern Languages, Economics and Political Science. Degrees: D.D., B.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.C., B.C., LL.D., LL.M., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.M., Mus.B. Women are admitted to the examinations for honour students, and reside mostly in Newnham College and Girton College. (See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF, p. 614.) Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Many public schools are inspected by the University, and thousands of scholars in the Grammar and High Schools of the country compete in the Cambridge Local Examinations, while those who attend the University local lectures are also to be numbered by thousands. (See UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, p. 605.) The undergraduates have two most able organs, the *Cambridge Review*, and the *Granta*. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D. Vice-Chancellor, E. S. Roberts, M.A., Gonville and Caius; High Steward, Lord Walsingham. Parliamentary representatives, S. H. Butcher, M.A., Trinity, and J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., Trinity (see PARLIAMENT, pp. 383, 406).

Proctors, 1906 7: A. Munro, M.A., Queens', and G. A. Weekes, M.A., Sidney Sussex. Registrar, John Willis Clark, M.A., Trinity; Assistant Registrar, B. Benham, M.A., King's. Consult *Camb. Univ. Calendar*, *Ordinances of the University*, and *Students' Handbook to Colleges and University of Cambridge*.

**Durham University**, founded 1831, comprises University College (37), Bishop Hatfield's Hall (46), St. Chad's Hall (94), the Durham College of Medicine (52), and Armstrong College (71) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number 220 at Durham, and about 2000 (reckoning matriculated and non-matriculate students) at Newcastle. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are Codrington College, Barbados, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.C.L., B.C.L., M.D., M.B., M.Surg., B.Surg., M.S., B.S., D.Litt., B.Litt., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.Sc., Mus.D., Mus.B. Licences in theology, Diplomas in public health, in the theory and practice of teaching, and Certificates of proficiency in general education, are also granted. Local University Lectures are likewise given in connection with this University, and local examinations have been established. Consult *Durham University Calendar*. Warden, the Dean of Durham, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A., who is also President of the College of Science; President of the College of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.

**Leeds University** was constituted by royal charter April 25th, 1904. It grew out of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, which was merged in the university by the University of Leeds Act of the same year. The Yorkshire College was founded in 1874, and formed part of the Victoria University from 1887 to 1903. The School of Medicine was established as an independent institution in 1830. The university provides teaching and grants degrees in arts, science, medicine, dental surgery, law, and commerce. Special instruction is given in civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineering, analytical chemistry, cloth manufacture, dyeing, leather manufacture, and agriculture. Last session there were 873 registered students, including 143 students in the school of medicine, but excluding 285 evening students. The principal officers of the University are: Chancellor, the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.; Pro-Chancellor, A. G. Lupton; Vice-Chancellor, N. Bodington, M.A., Litt.D.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Dean of the Faculty of Science, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.; Dean of the Faculty of Technology, R. Beaumont, M.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, A. S. Grünbaum, M.A., M.D.; Registrar, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

**Liverpool University** grew out of University College, Liverpool, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of Victoria University. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year. Degrees: B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D.S., M.D.S. Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., LL.D. Vice-Chancellor, A. W. W. Dale, M.A.; Registrar, Prof. F. Hebblethwaite, M.A., LL.D.

**London University.** The University of London Act, '98, made provision for the re-constitution of the University as a teaching as well as an examining body, and it now undertakes teaching functions, in the appointed "Schools" of the University, in addition to its formerly exclusively examination work. The eight Faculties, with their respective Deans, are: **Theology**, Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D.; **Arts**, Prof. E. A. Gardner, M.A.; **Laws**, Prof. Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.; **Music**, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.; **Medicine**, J. K. Fowler, M.D., F.R.C.P.; **Science**, A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S.; **Engineering**, Prof. J. D. Cornmack, B.Sc.; **Economics**, G. Armitage-Smith, D.Lit. The Teaching Staff is organised under two categories: (1) Appointed Teachers, paid out of the University Funds; (2) Recognised Teachers, appointed and paid by the Schools of the University and other approved institutions, and recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University rank. Since 1900 the University, which formerly had its headquarters in Burlington Gardens, has been housed in the eastern and central portions of the main block and portions of the inner block of the buildings of which the whole were formerly occupied by the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The degrees conferred are: B.D., D.D., B.A., M.A., D.Lit., LL.B., LL.D., B.Mus., D.Mus., M.B. and B.S., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Eng.), D.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc. (Econ.), D.Sc. (Econ.). For regulations apply to the Academic Registrar; as to the External Examinations, to the External Registrar; as to University Extension Lectures and the Inspection and Examination of Schools, to the University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington. Consult *London University Calendar*.

Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B.

Parliamentary representative, Sir Philip Magnus, B.A., B.Sc.

Principal, Sir Arthur William Rücker, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Academic Registrar, Philip Joseph Hartog, B.Sc.

Registrar of the Council for External Students, Alfred Milnes, M.A.

Registrar of the Board to Promote the Extension of University Teaching, Robert Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc.

Secretary to the Senate, Percy Maxwell Wallace, M.A.

Superintendent of Examinations, W. H. Sampson, B.A., B.Mus.

Librarian, Lawrence Warrington Haward, M.A.

**Oxford University.** This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great used to be ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. The number of undergraduates in 1905 was 3648. The Government of the University vests in three bodies: The **Hebdomadal Council**, which alone has power of initiation, **Congregation** (consisting of resident M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection and amendment, and **Convocation** (all M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of members

of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegiate Body. The Colleges, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: University, 872 (?), R. W. Macan, D.Lit.; Balliol, 1262, E. Caird, M.A.; Merton, 1270, T. Bowman, M.A.; Exeter, 1314, W. W. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1326, C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L.; Queen's, 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; New College, 1386, W. A. Spooner, D.D.; Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.; Magdalen, 1456, T. H. Warren, M.A.; Brasenose, 1509, C. B. Heberden, M.A.; Corpus Christi, 1516, T. Case, M.A.; Christ Church, 1532, Dean, the Very Rev. T. B. Stroug, D.D.; Trinity, 1554, H. F. Pelham, M.A.; St. John's, 1555, J. Bellamy, D.D.; Jesus, 1571, J. Rhys, D.Litt.; Wadham, 1613, P. A. Wright Henderson, D.D.; Pembroke, 1624, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L.; Worcester, 1714, C. H. O. Daniel, D.D.; Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The only remaining Public Hall: St. Edmund, 1226, E. Moore, D.D. New Foundation, Keble College, 1869, W. Lock, D.D. The Non-Collegiate Body was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls, which bear the name of their Master, are: (C. A.) Marcon's; (J. O'F.) Pope's; (Sir D.) Hunter-Blair's. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '93), allowing colleges within His Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, University College, Sheffield, Reading College, and Hartley College, Southampton. Under a similar statute (of '87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained:—Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Melbourne, New Zealand, Allahabad, Toronto, Tasmania, Montreal, New Brunswick, Malta, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mt. Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick; Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario. The degrees ordinarily granted by the University are: B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., B.L., D.L., M.B., M.D., Mus.B., Mus.Doc., B.Litt., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc. The B.A. must be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into Moderations and Final Schools), Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, English Literature, and Modern Languages. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret College, St. Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION, p. 614). Chief Officers of the University: Chancellor, Viscount Goschen; Vice-Chancellor, F. H. Warren, M.A., President of Magdalen College; Proctors, H. W. B. Joseph, M.A., New College, and H. J. Cunningham, M.A., Worcester College. Parliamentary representatives, Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot and Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls'. Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy.

**Sheffield University.** A University Charter was granted to University College, Sheffield, on May 31st, 1905. The University College



of Sheffield was incorporated by Royal Charter in '97, and was formed by the amalgamation of Firth College, founded by Mark Firth, Esq., in '79; the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded 1828; and the Sheffield Technical School. The University includes Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Applied Science, and Medicine, and has power to constitute other Faculties. It is a teaching and examining university. The University, situate in the middle of the steel industry, specialises in Metallurgy and Engineering. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G.; Pro-Chancellors, Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., M.P.; George Franklin, J.P.; Vice Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, M.A., LL.D., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Deans, (Arts) Prof. H. W. Appleton, M.A.; (Science) Prof. A. H. Leahy, M.A.; (Medicine) Prof. W. T. Cocking, M.D.; (Applied Science) Prof. W. Ripper, M.Inst.C.E.; Treasurer, H. K. Stephenson, J.P.; Registrar, W. M. Gibbons.

**Victoria University**, of Manchester, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of Owens College, Manchester, which was established '51. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in '46, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college. In '80 the College became the first college of Victoria University. Total students, exclusive of evening students (1905-6): arts, science, law, commerce, theology, technology, and music students (including 266 women students), 1099; and medical students (including 12 women students), 307. The admission of women was sanctioned by the Extension Act. There are three halls of residence—the "Hulme," the "Dalton," both for men only, and two women's halls of residence: Ashburne House, Victoria Park, and the Victoria Church Hostel, Oxford Road. Grants technical and commercial certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Public Health to properly qualified candidates, and examines schools. Its degrees are: B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc.Tech., M.Sc.Tech., B.Com., M.Com., LL.B., LL.D., Mus.B., Mus.D., B.D., D.D., B.D.S., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., and Ch.M. Chancellor, Earl Spencer, K.G.; Vice-Chancellor, Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D. Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.

#### Scotland.

**Aberdeen University** was founded in 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded Marischal College, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The quatercentenary celebrations took place in Sept. 1906, when the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened the new Marischal College Buildings. The celebrations were attended by a very large number of delegates from other universities and learned societies, and a number of hon. degrees were conferred. There are 24 professors, 19 lecturers, and upwards of 850 matriculated students. In conjunction with Glasgow the University sends one representative to Parliament (present member, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B.). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also

grants certificates of proficiency to women in the local examinations which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. Its degrees are: M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil., B.D., D.D., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Sc. (Agr.); whereof D.D. and LL.D. are purely honorary. Chancellor, The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Lord Rector, Sir Frederick Treves, Principal, The Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. Secretary of Court, Mr. R. Walker. Secretary of Senatus, Mr. D. R. Thom. Librarian, Mr. P. J. Anderson.

**Edinburgh University**, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. During 1905 the total number of matriculated students was 3165. Of these 982 were enrolled in the Arts Faculty, 1500 in the Faculty of Medicine, 320 in Law, 52 in Divinity, 290 in Science, and 21 in Music. Of the matriculated students, 385 were women, while 89 women were attending extra-academical classes qualifying for graduation in Medicine, and 38 were also among the non-matriculated students, chiefly in attendance on the Music Classes. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. The aggregate value of the University fellowships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to about £18,270 per annum, most of the bursaries, etc., being open to competition. Its Degrees are: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., B.L., LL.D., M.E., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Litt., D.Phil., Mus.D., Mus.B. Women are admitted to the Arts, Divinity and Science classes, and to Graduation in Arts, Science, Medicine, and Music on the same terms as men. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Lord Rector, Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.; Principal, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. Conjointly with St. Andrews it sends a representative to Parliament; present member Sir John Batty Tuke, K.B., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D. Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., B.A., LL.D. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

**Glasgow University**. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1451; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. There were last session 2393 students (512 women), and of the total 1120 were students in Arts (437 women) and 750 students of Medicine (66 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION, p. 617. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Kelvin. Rector, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P. Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Robert Herbert Story, D.D., LL.D. Parliamentary representative, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D. Registrar of General Council, W. Innes Addison. Degrees: M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D., D.D.

**St. Andrew's University**, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) St. Salvator's (1450), (2) St. Leonard's (1512), and (3) St. Mary's (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine; St. Mary's being devoted to theology. **University College, Dundee** (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received

the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, '97. Degrees: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Phil., D.Litt. The diploma and title of LL.A. is also granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., and M.D. were thrown open to women. Bursaries, scholarships and prizes of the aggregate annual value of about £5500 are available for students of the several Colleges. A number of these bursaries are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University grounds for their accommodation (Warden: Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A.). Chancellor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Rector, Andrew Carnegie, LL.D. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir John Batty Tuke, M.D. Secretary and Registrar, Andrew Bennett.

**Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.** The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of \$10,000,000, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages. Chairman, The Earl of Elgin. Treasurer, Mr. John Ross, Solicitor, Dunfermline; Secretary, Mr. William S. McCormick; Offices, The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

### Ireland.

**Dublin University.** The University of Dublin, commonly known as Trinity College, Dublin, was founded in 1592 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of the University (Mater Universitatis). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous Royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The tercentenary festival of the College was celebrated in July 1892. The undergraduates exceed 800, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Degrees are granted to women. There are 28 Junior Fellows and 40 Professors. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., M.Engin., B.Engin., M.Dent.Sc., Sc.D., Litt.D. The two last-named are new degrees, conferred only for original research and for literary eminence. Chancellor of the University, The Earl of Rosse; Vice-Chancellor, the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. Parliamentary representatives: Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., and Jas. Campbell, LL.D. Provost, Anthony Traill, LL.D.; Vice-Provost, Rev. J. W. Barlow, M.A.; Bursar, Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D.; Senior Proctor, Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, Litt.D.; Senior Lecturer, Rev. John P. Mahaffy, D.D.; Registrar, Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; Librarian, Rev. T. K. Abbott, Litt.D. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

**Ireland, Royal University of,** Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, founded 1880 under the

University Education (Ireland) Act '79. On its establishment Queen's University, founded '50 at Dublin, dissolved; and the relations of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway to the new University were revised. Its degrees, exhibitions, scholarships, and junior fellowships are open as well to female as to male students. The degrees are: LL.D., LL.B., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., M.A.O., B.A.O., D.Mus., B.Mus., M.E., B.E., D.Sc., B.Sc., D.Litt., D.Ph., M.A., B.A. Diplomas are granted in the treatment of Mental Diseases, Public Health, Teaching, Agriculture, and Engineering. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, C.M.G. Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Molloy, D.D., D.Sc. Secretaries, Sir James C. Meredith, LL.D.; J. McGrath, LL.D. Consult *The Calendar*.

### Wales.

**Wales, University of,** is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, Medicine, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93. The sum of £3000 was granted and since then a slightly increased sum has been allowed by the Treasury. Statutes have been adopted, a Theological Board formed, certain theological colleges recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University may receive instruction, and the general work of organisation proceeded with. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, has settled upon the courses of study for the initial degree of the University in Arts, Science, Music, and Law. The matriculation examination are held each year in June and September. The number of candidates for matriculation in 1906 was 530. The chief officers of the University are: Senior Deputy Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, M.A., M.D., D.C.L.; Vice-Chancellor, Principal H. R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D., University College, Bangor; Registrar, Mr. J. Mortimer Angus, University Registry, Cathay Park, Cardiff.

### Rhodes Scholarships.

Under the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes a number of Colonial, American, and German scholarships were established, in order to instil into the minds of young colonists the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; to encourage in the students from the United States of North America an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; and to further a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States.

There are 78 Colonial Scholarships of £30 per annum, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years. They are allotted as follows: 9 to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Colony, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 24 to Canada, 3 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica; also a number of similar American Scholarships, 2 to each State and territory of the United States, tenable for 3 years; and German Scholarships annually, each of £250



tenable at Oxford for 3 years, the holders to be nominated by the German Emperor. There were 166 scholars in residence at Oxford in 1906-7. Office of the Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

### University Extension.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in '76 was formed the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University was for a time associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; Victoria University is also in the field; and the Scotch Universities worked on a similar plan for some time. The University of Sydney, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines.

**Cambridge.**—Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to April—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. Short courses of six lectures are also arranged where it is thought desirable. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—viz., Derby, Exeter, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Plymouth with Stonehouse and Devonport, Scarborough, and Sunderland. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes, and an inclusive fee of £50 per full course or £30 per short course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with various County Councils courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, have been given annually by lecturers of the Syndicate since '91, followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. County and County Borough Councils now have the power of subsidising lectures on humanitarian as well as scientific subjects. Large summer meetings, attended by students from all parts of the world, are arranged at Cambridge at intervals during the month of August. Full particulars as to the Local Lectures may be obtained from the Secretary, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

**London.**—The work of the London Society has been transferred to the University, and is now carried on by the London University Extension Board. Number of courses, 1905-6, 166, for which there were 15,128 entries. Registrar, R. Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

**Oxford.**—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorgan-

ised on its present lines. The Oxford Delegacy is acting in conjunction with local committees established in nearly 200 towns in all parts of England and Wales, except the metropolitan area. From the last published report it appears that 137 of these local centres were in active work, and that 1337 lectures, distributed in 176 courses, were delivered. The number of students returned as being in regular attendance at the lectures was 22,595. Thirty-nine lecturers were employed. Of the 176 courses delivered, 51 were in literature, 68 in history, 32 in natural science, 19 in art and architecture, 4 in economics, 1 in geography, and 1 in education. It is proposed to hold the next biennial Oxford Summer Meeting in August 1907. The general subject will be "Oxford and its place in National History." Secretary, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Office, Examination Schools, Oxford.

### UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

**Toynbee Hall** (Canon Barnett, M.A., Warden; T. Edmund Harvey, M.A., L.C.C., Deputy Warden) opened in Commercial Street, Whitechapel, in 1884.

**The Oxford House**, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, is a Church of England movement, founded in '84. Head of the House, Rev. H. S. Woolcombe, M.A.

**Cambridge House** was founded in '97. It is located at 131, 133 and 135, Camberwell Road, S.E., and the Head of the House is the Rev. W. J. Conybeare. A Mission House and Settlement at Caius House, Battersea, is carried on by Gonville and Caius College (Warden, Rev. J. T. Aven).

**Mansfield House**, 89, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Warden, Rev. H. Cubbon, M.A.), was opened in Dec. '97. "Youths' Institute and Lads' Club," 310-14, Barking Road; "Wave" Lodging House, with 156 beds, at 235, Victoria Dock Road.

**The Bermondsey Settlement**, of which the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A., is warden, in Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, is largely supported by Methodists.

**The Robert Browning Settlement**, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E. (F. Herbert Stead, M.A., Warden), was founded 1895, incorporated Jan. 1st, 1903. Secretary, Alderman Mather, 101, Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E. Superintendent of Medical Mission, Miss Lovibond, M.B.

**The Passmore Edwards Settlement**, Tavistock Place, St. Pancras, was founded under the initiative of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Warden of the Settlement, Mr. G. E. Gladstone; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Humphry Ward.

**Woodbrooke Settlement** for Religious and Social Study, Selly Oak, near Birmingham, for Friends.

**St. Margaret's House**, Bethnal Green (Miss Harington, resident Head), is the women's branch of Oxford House.

**The Women's Settlement** in Canning Town, E. (Miss R. H. Cheetham, chief resident worker), works upon an unsectarian basis. The Residence is at 457, 459 and 461, Barking Road, E.; the Offices, Club Rooms and Lees Hall are at 81, Barking Road, E. Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Coote, Miss Shephard and Miss C. Spicer. Senior Resident Medical Officer, Miss Janet A. S. Mouat, M.B., Ch.B.

Women students of the Universities manage the Women's University Settlement, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.; Warden, Miss H. Gladstone.

**University College, London** (University of London), founded 1826, opened '28, incorporated by Royal Charter '36, and re-incorporated with additional powers '69. The College is now one of the "Schools" of the University of London, and provides instruction in the Faculties of Arts (including Fine Art), Law, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Medical Science. The classes in Arts, Fine Art, Law, Science, and Economics are open to men and women. The College possesses seven museums, including the **Edwards Museum of Egyptology**: the hall under the dome contains the Flaxman sculptures. During 1902 a movement was started to incorporate the College in the University of London, and thus enable the University to start its career as a "Teaching" University, with buildings, teachers and equipment, under its direct control, and its incorporation in the University of London will take effect on the "Appointed Day," Jan. 1st, 1907. In order to bring this about it will be necessary to set free the whole of the college buildings for University purposes by removing the Boys' School, and to make certain financial and constitutional arrangements. For this purpose a sum of £200,000 was required; the whole of this has now been subscribed, the last £16,000 being allotted out of the "Bawden Fund" by Mr. Edgar Speyer. In order to enable the College when incorporated to carry out its University functions, with adequate buildings and endowments, a much larger sum, estimated at about £800,000, is required. Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence is the Chairman and Sir R. Farrant the Treasurer of the Appeal Committee. **President**, Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; **Provost**, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; **Secretary**, Walter W. Seton, M.A.

## URUGUAY.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, **Montevideo**, pop. 298,127, at the mouth of the Río de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a President elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a Chamber of 69 members

elected for three years, one for each 3000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues, a property tax, licences, stamp duties, etc. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory; cost partly borne by the State. The army numbers about 5000, and there is a national guard of about 35,000. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture, and some mining is done. Exports chiefly wool, jerked beef, hides, skins etc. There are over 1200 miles of railway open. An arrangement was made by the Government with the Central Railway Co. in Dec. 1905 to extend the railway from Nico Perez to Centurion, on the river Yaguaron, the boundary between Uruguay and Brazil, and to build a branch line to Trienta y Tres, altogether about 250 to 300 miles.

**Area**, 72,210 sq. miles; **pop.** 978,000. **Revenue** 1902-3, £3,475,211; estimated 1905-6, £3,420,000. **Expenditure**, 1902-3, £3,439,010; estimated 1905-6, £3,420,000; **Debt**, 1905, £26,111,957 (including External Debt, £20,643,280; Internal Debt, £4,825,954; and International Debt, £624,723). In Nov. 1905 the Government signed a contract with the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas (subject to the approval of the Legislature) for a loan of £7,000,000 at 5 per cent., to be applied to the conversion of the existing 6 per cent. internal debt, the payment of war claims and the carrying out of public works. **Imports**, 1902, £5,003,688; 1903, £5,341,270; 1904, £4,514,190. **Exports**, 1902, £7,149,471; 1903, £7,939,980; 1904, £8,182,163.

**President**, Don J. Battle y Ordoñez (elected Feb. 28th, 1903).—**Vice-President**, Dr. Francisco Soca.

**Ministry: Interior**, C. Williman.—**Finance and Public Works**, —.—**Foreign Affairs**, Dr. Jose Romen.—**War**, Gen. Vasquez. **Chargé d'Affaires** in London, Don Alfonso Saenz de Zumarán, 5 and 6, Clement's Inn Strand.—**Consul-General** in London, Dr. Carlos de Oliveira Nery, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. **British Minister Resident**, R. J. Kennedy, Esq. C.M.G., Montevideo. **Consul**, V. K. Cornish Montevideo.

## V

### VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Act, '98, brought about great changes in the law. The three most important were the substitution of domiciliary vaccination for vaccination at public stations, the use of glycerinated calf lymph, and the exemption from penalties of conscientious objectors. The period within which a child is required to be vaccinated was extended, to six months from the date of birth, and it is provided that a person can only be prosecuted twice in respect of the same child for neglecting to have it vaccinated, and the second prosecution can only be after the child is four years old. The public vaccinator of the district is required to call at the home of each child

within a certain time after its birth, and vaccinate it if the parent raises no objection. The old system of arm-to-arm vaccination with human lymph, which was probably the source of much disease, was abolished, and public vaccinators are now required to use glycerinated lymph supplied by the Local Government Board. The lymph is obtained from specially selected calves which have been vaccinated, and is rendered free from disease germs by being kept in glycerine. Any parent who satisfies two justices, or a stipendiary magistrate, that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of his child can receive from them a certificate to this effect, and then becomes exempt from penalties for non-vaccination of the child,



There has been a steady increase in vaccination since the passing of the Act. The number of successful primary vaccinations performed at the expense of the rates (1) at all ages, (2) under one year of age, and the ratio per cent. of these numbers to the registered births in respect of (3) all ages, (4) children under one year; and the number of (5) successful revaccinations at the expense of the rates, are shown in the following table for the years named:—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1898.	281,124	263,448	30'4	28'5	22,858
1899.	403,964	345,984	43'6	37'4	7,745
1900.	444,383	400,980	47'6	43'0	31,290
1901.	449,085	413,101	48'8	44'9	19,869
1902.	623,733	465,438	66'4	49'6	1,024,213
1903.	569,597	492,599	59'9	51'8	318,528
1904.	543,321	495,187	57'4	52'3	95,613
1905.	546,062	506,701	58'2	54'0	64,176

Under the present law vaccination by a public vaccinator can be obtained, free of charge, in the case of any person who has not been previously vaccinated. Similarly, any person above the age of ten years, who has not been previously revaccinated within a period of ten years, can be revaccinated by the public vaccinator, free of charge. Vaccination officers, who are appointed by the Boards of Guardians, have the duty of enforcing the Vaccination Acts: they issue notices to parents, keep records as to vaccination of all the children in their district, and institute proceedings in cases of default. Both public vaccinators and vaccination officers are paid by fees for every birth registered in their district, in addition to fees for successful vaccinations.

The Imperial Vaccination League, formed in 1902, advocates general compulsory revaccination at the age of 12, or 10 in the presence of epidemic small-pox, "conscientious objection" being recognised as in the case of primary vaccination; the transfer of the administration of the vaccination laws from the Poor Law to some other authority charged with public health functions; and the desirability of all establishments for the preparation of calf lymph being placed under Government inspection and control. President, The Duke of Northumberland; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.; Office: 53, Berners Street, W.

The Jenner Society, formed in 1896, aims at "popularising knowledge in regard to the history of small-pox and the value of vaccination as a protection against it; promoting the practice of vaccination in a safe and efficient manner; and furthering generally the adoption of those modes of preventing and treating disease which rest upon the foundation of Jenner's great inquiry." President, the Earl of Ducie; Hon. Sec., Francis T. Bond, M.D., B.A. Lond., F.R.S. Edin., Gloucester.

On the other side there is the National Anti-Vaccination League, which carries on a vigorous crusade against vaccination. Hon. Sec., Mr. Chas. Gane. Office, 50, Parliament Street, S.W.

#### VAGRANCY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The subject of vagrancy has always attracted much attention, but this has been the case more particularly since 1900, owing to the increase of vagrancy which occurred during the first few years of the present century. In

July 1904 the President of the Local Government Board (Mr. W. H. Long, M.P.) appointed an Inter-Departmental Committee, with the following terms of reference: To inquire and report with respect to England and Wales as to (1) the law applicable to persons of the vagrant class (*i.e.* the statutory provisions, and the by-laws, rules, and regulations made thereunder); (2) the administration of the law applicable to these persons; and (3) any amendments which should be made in it or in its administration." The Committee consisted of the Right Hon. John L. Wharton, as Chairman, Sir W. Chance, Bart., J. S. Davy, C.B., A. H. Downes, M.D., Captain C. Eardley-Wilmot, Captain E. M. Showers, and H. B. Simpson. F. L. Turner (of the Local Government Board) acted as Secretary. The Committee presented their Report in Feb. 1906. (Cd. 2852; price 1s. 1d.).

The Report commences with an historical survey of legislation as to vagrants, showing the severe penalties which were from time to time imposed on this class, such as whipping, confinement in the stocks, branding, cutting off an ear, and hanging. Three centuries of frequent enactments and repeals ended in the Vagrancy Act of 1824, which, with some additions made in later Acts, contains the existing law for the punishment of persons convicted of vagrancy offences.

There are no reliable statistics of vagrancy. Particulars are published by the Local Government Board of the number of vagrants relieved in casual wards, and these show that from 1900 there was a marked increase up to the end of 1905, the numbers admitted to the wards on Jan. 1st being as follows: 1900, 5,579, 1901, 6,795; 1902, 7,840; 1903, 8,266; 1904, 8,510; 1905, 9,768. Up to 1900 there had been a fall in the numbers since 1895. Women and children vagrants are comparatively few: thus, on Jan. 1st, 1905, out of a total of 9,768 relieved in casual wards 8,693 were men, 887 women, and 188 children. A census taken on Feb. 28th, 1905, showed that there were in the prisons in England and Wales 4,108 persons of the vagrant class, or one-sixth of the entire prison population. The Committee came to the conclusion that the total number of habitual vagrants would not exceed 20,000, or 30,000, though in times of trade depression the number of persons with no settled homes and no visible means of subsistence might reach 70,000 or 80,000. They attribute the increase in vagrancy since 1900 to the close of the war in South Africa and the period of trade depression which followed. The Committee divide the vagrants into four classes: (1) the *bonâ-fide* working man in search of work: this class is few in numbers; (2) the casual labourer class, who object to or are unfit for continued work, rarely working more than two or three days a week; (3) habitual vagrants, who profess to be in search of work, but have no desire to get it; (4) old and infirm persons, and those unemployable from various causes.

The recommendations of the Committee may be divided into two main heads: first, the relief of vagrants, and secondly, their punishment.

In 1882 the Casual Poor Act and Regulations issued by the Local Government Board established the existing system for their treatment. The Committee found that this system had wholly failed. There was no uniformity on the part of the different boards of guardians in detention, task of work, or treatment, and in many unions the regulations were wholly dis-

regarded. They came to the conclusion that there was no chance of obtaining uniformity from the 624 boards of guardians; and they recommended, therefore, that the care of the vagrant should be transferred from the guardians to the police authorities—that is, the Standing Joint Committees in counties and the Watch Committees in separate police boroughs. The scheme proposed is that the existing casual wards should be taken over by the police authority where this arrangement can be made without interfering with the discipline of the work-house, the wards being either purchased or rented from the guardians; but where the wards cannot be conveniently transferred, the police authority are to provide fresh ones. The existing officers of the casual wards may be continued in certain cases by the police authority, but otherwise special police officers would be put in charge of the wards. It is suggested that the position of wards in the country should be rearranged, and it is anticipated that in this way many which are now superfluous would be discontinued. The circumstances of London are different, and it is suggested that the Metropolitan Police should have charge of the casual wards in their district, which includes the whole of London and Middlesex, and parts of Kent, Essex, Herts, and Surrey—the Standing Joint Committees acting as the authority in the remaining parts of the last four counties. Rules generally similar to those now in force would apply to the wards under the police authority, but the intention is that the two nights' detention and the task of work (always a time task) should be rigidly enforced.

An important recommendation is that women and children vagrants should not go to the casual wards, but should be admitted to the work-house and treated as far as possible like the ordinary inmates.

The case of the *bonâ-fide* work-seeker on tramp is provided for by a special scheme proposed by the Committee. A man who can prove to the police that he has reason to go in a certain direction, and affords evidence of recent work, may obtain a way-ticket, which entitles him to food and lodging at the casual wards on his route, and food for his midday meal on leaving the wards in the morning. He is not detained in the wards, and generally receives better treatment than the ordinary casual. The latter, for whom the law now provides no midday meal after he leaves the wards, can under the Committee's scheme obtain a meal on his way. The system of way-tickets thus suggested is based largely on the successful Swiss plan, and is an improvement on the limited systems in force in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. The provision of a midday meal for all vagrants using the casual wards removes one of the chief arguments for almsgiving to this class. The Committee make a valuable suggestion—that information as to employment available should be collected by the police and displayed at the casual wards.

The second part of the recommendations is the more important to the public generally. As above stated, the offences characteristic of the vagrant class are begging, sleeping out, and certain offences in casual wards, such as refusal to perform task of work and destroying clothes. The Committee show that there is no uniformity on the part of magistrates in the punishment of persons convicted of these offences: the great majority of the sentences given are for 14 days

or under. The Committee are strongly of opinion that the system of short sentences is useless and costly, while it crowds the prisons and renders administration difficult. They show that the vagrant is often anxious for a short imprisonment, and at times wilfully commits an offence to obtain it: and they recommend that where a sentence of over one day is given for a vagrancy offence, it should be not less than 14 days. The Committee are clear, however, that, whatever sentence is given, imprisonment under present conditions is unsuitable for this class. They suggest that the task of work in prisons is lighter and the diet better than in the casual wards; that the vagrant often prefers prison, and that, in fact, it neither deters nor reforms him. As it is impossible to give in such a case a sentence of imprisonment which would be sufficiently long to prove deterrent without apparent injustice, they recommend that a special form of institution (labour colonies) should be established for the detention of habitual vagrants. The Committee propose a system of identification of vagrant offenders by the finger-print system, and recommend that a person convicted three or more times of a vagrancy offence should be treated as an habitual vagrant and sent to a compulsory labour colony for not less than six months or more than three years. Judging from previous experiments in this direction, the Committee do not anticipate that labour colonies will have much reformatory effect on the inmates, but they consider it necessary that this form of treatment should be resorted to in order to protect the public from the trouble and nuisance caused by the vagrant, to prevent children being trained in his habits, and to deter others from adopting this life.

The Report contains a useful description of the constitutions of the labour colony type which have been tried in other countries. There are two kinds—compulsory and voluntary. The latter are found chiefly in Germany and Switzerland, while the principal compulsory colonies are in Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. In this country there are some colonies of the voluntary type, but these are comparatively small. The scheme suggested by the Committee is that the councils of counties and county boroughs should have power to establish, or contribute towards, labour colonies for habitual vagrants from their county. The Committee favour the establishment of colonies by philanthropic or religious societies, such as the Salvation Army or Church Army, as greater reformatory results may be obtained through such agencies. The county councils would contribute to the cost of maintenance in these latter colonies, and a small Government grant is to be paid in all cases. All the colonies would be subject to Government inspection. The inmates would be kept fully employed on useful work and be encouraged in good conduct by receiving an improvement in their dietary and other privileges. They would earn sums of money by their work, part of which they may spend, the rest being kept till their discharge. By good conduct an inmate would obtain discharge before the end of his term of detention. It is suggested that the weekly cost per head of colonial need not exceed 3s. or 4s.

The Committee make recommendations as to economy both in the management of casual wards and labour colonies by a uniform diet, and to more strict enforcement of the law relating to



common lodging-houses, and a more thorough supervision of vagrants likely to spread disease; as to a greater use of industrial schools for the children of vagrants; an extension of the law against sleeping out; and uniformity in the control of hawkers and pedlars. They also make recommendations for the control by the local authority of free shelters and distributions of free food, which they state are a source of danger to the community and demoralising to the recipients. They consider that old and infirm vagrants who wander to their own hurt should be dealt with by detention in the workhouse. Finally, they denounce indiscriminate almsgiving as the main support of vagrancy.

In Scotland there are no casual wards or specific provisions for the accommodation of vagrants, but the police returns show a large number of this class. In Ireland the vagrants are received in the workhouses, the system generally being somewhat similar to that which was in force in this country before the compulsory establishment of casual wards.

**Vecsey, Franz von**, violinist, b. at Buda-Pesth, March 1893. Both parents cultivated amateurs. At four his musical intelligence and memory were marked, and at eight, when placed under Hubay at the Buda-Pesth Conservatorium, he successfully attacked Paganini's intricate pieces. Won the favour of the veteran Joachim, and played in public in Berlin and Hamburg. On May 3rd, 1904, at St. James's Hall, he made his English *début*, and evoked enthusiasm by finished rendering of Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor and works by Bach, Hubay, and Paganini. First impressions of his rare gifts were confirmed by subsequent performances of Mendelssohn's Concerto.

**Vegetarian Federal Union, The**, is an association of such societies throughout the world as may be willing to unite together for mutual counsel and the promotion of Vegetarianism—*i.e.* abstinence from the flesh of animals (fish, flesh, and fowl) as food, and the encouragement of the use of cereals, pulses, seeds, grains, fruits, nuts, and all the wholesome products of the vegetable kingdom. **President**, Mr. A. F. Hills, D.L.; **Treasurer**, Mr. J. Hayward; **Secretary**, Miss F. I. Nicholson. **Offices**, 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

**Vegetarian Society**, established 1847. **Sec.**, Albert Broadbent, F.S.S., F.R.H.S. **Office**, 257, Deansgate, Manchester.

## VENEZUELA.

### President.

**General Cipriano Castro** is a native of El Tachira, one of the Andine provinces. In the early nineties he was sent to the Federal Senate at Caracas, and there snubbed for his uncouth provincialism. He returned to his rancho vowing revenge. After a brush with tax-collectors he raised the standard of revolt, and in a few weeks was proclaimed President of the Andine Province. Towards the end of 1898, under President Andrade, he was called in by dissatisfied military leaders to bring about a revolution. This he did with the help of his Andinos, and with such success that he was proclaimed Andrade's successor, much to the disgust of the generals who had summoned him. The President of Venezuela has always in a general way been the owner of the country, but no one has owned it quite so completely as General Castro. He has annulled most of

the concessions granted to foreigners by his predecessor, and has inflicted indignities on foreign residents. As a result his ports have been blockaded, and he has perhaps received more ultimata than any other man living. In April 1906 General Castro announced that he was abandoning power temporarily, but he soon made a triumphant re-entry into Caracas.

### Government, Army, etc.

A republic in South America, consisting of 14 federal states and territories. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana. The **President** is assisted by and elected (for a period of 6 years) from a **Federal Council** of 19 members appointed by Congress every two years. Congress consists of a **Senate** of 40 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a **House of Representatives** of 52 members, elected directly, one member to every 40,000 of population. The term of office for both houses is 6 years. The constituent states have each their own legislature and executive. The permanent **army** consists of about 8000 men, but there is a national militia estimated at 60,000 strong. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic. There are over 500 miles of railway being worked. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are largely followed. The chief products are coffee, cocoa, timber, cattle and hides. The country is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, copper and iron. There are asphalt lakes near Lake Maracaibo, but shipments were stopped in 1906 owing to a difference with the Government as to export duties.

In June 1905 a contract was signed for the unification and conversion of the consolidated debt of 1881 and the 5 per cent. loan of 1896, and Congress ratified it on July 10th, thus creating a new 3 per cent. debt of £5,229,700, of which £51,720 was redeemed, leaving £5,177,980 outstanding. The Government assigned 25 per cent. ordinary customs revenue to the service of the debt, but pending the settlement of the Arbitration award (which hypothecated 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of La Guayra and Puerto Caballo), 60 per cent. of the customs receipts at all other ports was temporarily assigned for the purpose. In 1905 there were £1,009,639 of the **Second Rank Claims** adjudicated on by the International Commissions of 1903 outstanding. A new internal 3 per cent. debt was created by conversion in 1905.

The action of the port authorities at La Guayra towards M. Taigny, the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, led in Jan. 1906 to the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. M. Taigny went on board a French liner in the harbour, and was prohibited from returning to the shore. The Venezuelan *Chargé d'Affaires* at Paris was at once handed his passports and requested to leave France. Behind this dispute, it appeared, lay another as to the Venezuelan Government's action in cancelling a concession granted to the French Cable Company.

### Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 534,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,507,345. Capital, Caracas, pop. 72,429. Revenue, 1902, £988,608;

expenditure, £1,031,444; imports, 1901, about £3,000,000; exports, 1903-4, £2,710,003; 1904-5, £2,405,324.

**British Minister at Carácas**, H. G. O. Bax Ironside, Esq.—*Consuls*: E. F. Gray (Carácas); C. de Lemos (Ciudad Bolívar).

**Consul-General in England**, Carlos A. Villanueva, Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, J. Steinemann, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

**Victoria and Albert Museum**, Exhibition Road, South Kensington. This was opened by Queen Victoria in June 1857, as the South Kensington Museum. On May 17th, '99, Her late Majesty laid the foundation stone for new buildings, designed by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., to extend the Museum at a cost of over £800,000, and by her command the institution is now styled "The Victoria and Albert Museum." It is under the control of the Board of Education. **Directors**: Art museum, A. B. Skinner, B.A., F.S.A.; Science museum, W. I. Last, A.M.I.C.E. The **Art Branch** illustrates the application of fine art to the industries of all periods, and includes collections of original works of art in every class of material, reproductions in metal and plaster, and a gallery of paintings in oil and water-colour of the British school. The number of volumes in the **National Art Library** is upwards of 110,000, prints and original drawings 160,000, photographs about 160,000. The **Dyce Collection**, bequeathed by the late Rev. A. Dyce in '69, consists of a library of about 15,000 volumes, and a collection of paintings and works of art. The library of about 18,000 volumes bequeathed by Mr. John Forster in '76 includes the original MSS. of many of Charles Dickens' works. The **Science Branch** contains collections of instruments and models used in scientific research and instruction, and collections of models illustrating the application of science to machinery and industries, as well as a library of 90,000 volumes and a complete series of British Patent specifications. The museum is open free from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, it is open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and until 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On these days, being Students' days, the charge of 6d. for admission to the main building is made for each person, excepting ticket-holders; but the museum buildings to the west of the Exhibition Road are open free. On Sundays the whole of the Museum (excepting the libraries) is open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, Novem-

ber, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. There is at Bethnal Green a **Branch Museum** of objects of art and science, which is open free every week-day at 10 a.m., closing on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m. and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4 p.m. in January, November, and December, at 5 p.m. in February and October; and at 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On Sundays it is open at the same times as the parent museum. Aid is also granted to provincial museums towards the purchase of works of art and objects of scientific interest.

**Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of**, was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in '64, '65 and '80; is for Ladies, and consists of four classes.

### VIVISECTION.

In Sept. 1905 the King appointed a **Royal Commission on Vivisection** as follows: Viscount Selby (chairman), Colonel Lockwood, C.V.O., M.P., Sir W. S. Church, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., Sir W. J. Collins, M.P., M.D., Sir J. McFadyen, M.B., Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.B., C.S.I., Mr. A. J. Ram, K.C., Dr. W. H. Gaskell, F.R.S., Mr. J. Tomkinson, M.P., and Dr. G. Wilson.

**Secretary**, Captain C. Bigham, C.M.G. **Offices**, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, S.W.

The terms of reference are: "To inquire into and report upon the practice of subjecting live animals to experiments, whether by vivisection or otherwise; and also to inquire into the law relating to that practice, and its administration; and to report whether any, and if so what, changes are desirable."

A vigorous opposition to vivisection is carried on by the **National Anti-Vivisection Society**, which "advocates the total abolition of the scientific torture of animals, and seeks to attain this object by every possible means. The Society does not oppose, but on the contrary supports, any and every measure for the amelioration of the present condition of vivisectioned animals." The organ of the Society is the *Zoophilist and Animals' Defender*, edited by Edward Berdoe, L.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S. **Hon. Sec. and Treasurer**, The Hon. Stephen Coleridge. **Secretary**, Robert Stewart. **Offices**, 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

The **London Anti-Vivisection Society**, which was founded in 1876, has offices at 13, Regent Street. **Secretary**, Mr. Sidney Trist, who edits the *Animals' Guardian*.

There is a **Parliamentary Association for Abolition of Vivisection**, with offices at Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

## W

**Wales, H.R.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of**, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Royal

Fusiliers, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Royal Marines, and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.S.O., the heir-apparent of King Edward VII., is the second son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, and was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, just seventeen months after his elder



brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The two brothers entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77. Two years were spent in the training ship *Britannia*, and then Prince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the *Bacchante*. In May '83 H.R.H. was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North American and West Indian station. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the North American station. In '91 he was made commander. In '92, through the lamentable death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York; and in the same year took command of the *Melampus* for the naval manoeuvres. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, July 6th, '93. The children of their Royal Highnesses are: (1) Edward, b. June 23rd, '94; (2) Albert, b. Dec. 14th, '95; (3) Mary, b. April 25th, '97; (4) Henry, b. March 31st, 1900; (5) George, b. Dec. 20th, 1902; (6) John, b. July 12th, 1905. During '98 H.R.H. for some time hoisted his pennant on board the *Crescent*, attached to the Channel Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral (Jan. 1st, 1901), and appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of H.M. Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and with the Duchess left Portsmouth in the *Ophir* (March 16th) on a tour to the Colonies, and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On Nov. 9th, 1901, H.M. the King's birthday, H.R.H. was given the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. In celebration of their safe return from their tour the Prince and Princess were entertained by the London Corporation at the Guildhall (Dec. 5th, 1901), on which occasion H.R.H. delivered his well-known advice to England to "wake up." In June 1902 he was promoted to the rank of General. In Feb. 1905 H.R.H. was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of the Castle of Dover; and in March Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On Oct. 19th, 1905, the Prince and Princess of Wales left London for their visit to India, and landed at Bombay on Nov. 9th. They left Karachi on March 19th, 1906, and returned to England on May 8th, attended a Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey on May 13th, and were entertained by the City at the Guildhall on May 17th. In H.R.H.'s speech on the occasion he said that "the task of governing India will be made the easier if we on our part infuse into it a wider element of sympathy." On May 31st T.R.H. represented the King and Queen at the Spanish Royal Wedding, and on June 21st attended the coronation of the King and Queen of Norway.

**Wales, National Museum and Library of.** During 1905, the Treasury having agreed to make a contribution from public funds towards the cost of establishing and maintaining a National Museum and a National Library in Wales, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Jersey, and Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy were appointed a Committee to determine the sites where they should be established, the cost, etc., and the constitution of the governing body. The Committee reported in June 1905

that the National Museum should be established at Cardiff and the National Library at Aberystwyth. The Cardiff Corporation has given a magnificent site of four acres for the Museum, in close proximity to, and in line with, the new Town Hall and new Law Courts. The charters for both institutions were in course of preparation in November 1906.

**Wallace Collection, The,** Hertford House, Manchester Sq., W. This collection of pictures, sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art, was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. The Wallace Collection is open free on Mondays from 12 noon (from 10 a.m. on Bank Holidays), and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season; also on Tuesdays and Fridays, on payment of 6d., from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. The museum is also open on Sundays from April to October inclusive, from 2 to 5 or 6. Closed on Sundays during the remainder of the year, and on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day. The Keeper of the Wallace Collection is Mr. Claude Phillips.

**Water Engineers, The Association of.** Established in April '96. President, William Millhouse, A.M.I.C.E.; Secretary and editor of Transactions, Mr. Percy Griffith, M.I.C.E., F.G.S. Offices, 54, Parliament St., Westminster.

**Watson, Rev. J., M.A., D.D.** ("Ian Mac-laren"). B. in 1850 at Manningtree, Essex. Ed. at Edinburgh University, graduated '70, New College (Edin.) and Tübingen; minister of the Free Church, Logiealmond, Perthshire, in '75; Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, in '77; Sefton Park Church, Liverpool, in '80; retired 1905. Hon. D.D. St. Andrew's University '95, Yale University '97. Author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," and of "The Mind of the Master" and other religious works.

### THE WEATHER OF 1906.

The official figures are given, for the various districts named below, of the accumulated temperature, the rainfall, and the duration of bright sunshine for the 47 weeks ended Nov. 24th, 1906. In explanation of the summary table the following points should be noted:—

**Accumulated Temperature** indicates the combined amount and duration of the excess or defect of temperature above or below 42° F. for the period named, and is expressed in day-degrees—a "day-degree" signifying 1° continued for 24 hours, or any other number of degrees for an inversely proportional number of hours. The Means with which the current values are compared are those for the corresponding period in the 20 years 1881-1900.

**Rainfall.**—The Mean amounts are those for the corresponding periods in the 35 years '66-1900, but the Mean numbers of rainy days are those for the 30 years '71-1900 only.

**Bright Sunshine.**—The Mean values employed are those for the corresponding periods in the 20 years '81-1900.

Districts.	ACCUMULATED TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR. Dec. 31st, 1905—Nov. 24th, 1906.					RAINFALL. Dec. 31st, 1905—Nov. 24th, 1906.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE. Dec. 31st, 1905—Nov. 24th, 1906.			
	Above 42°.	Differ- ence from Mean.	Below 42°.	Day-deg.	Differ- ence from Mean.	No. of Rainy Days.	Dil- ference from Mean.	Total Fall. Ins.	Dif- ference from Mean.	Hours Re- corded.	Dif- ference from Mean.	Per cent. of Pos- sible Du- ration.	Dif- ference from Mean.
o. SCOTLAND, N. . . . . 1. SCOTLAND, E. . . . . 2. ENGLAND, N.E. . . . . 3. ENGLAND, E. . . . . 4. MIDLAND Cos. . . . . 5. ENGLAND, S. . . . .	2032 2375 2949 3325 3155 3354	+ 38 + 99 + 407 + 374 + 288 + 144	704 705 490 427 538 361	Day-deg. + 57 — 12 — 59 — 183 — 96 — 81	231 191 168 146 163 158	+ 24 + 15 + 9 — 9 + 5 + 4	Ins. 47'17 32'03 22'42 22'03 23'06 26'06	+ 3'15 + 3'78 — 0'47 + 0'09 — 1'69 + 1'11	28 34 37 42 36 44	1157 1398 1542 1754 1501 1802	+ 50 + 119 + 110 + 250 + 190 + 256	35 34 40 32 35 46	+ 1 + 3 + 3 + 6 + 5 + 6
6. SCOTLAND, W. 7. ENGLAND, N.W. 8. ENGLAND, S.W. 9. IRELAND, N. . . . . 10. IRELAND, S. . . . . 11. ENG. CHANNEL	2597 2862 3131 2612 3141 3723	+ 123 + 115 + 67 — 24 + 118 + 85	454 411 357 400 296 79	— 32 — 25 + 23 — 11 — 11 — 39	191 184 181 228 210 173	+ 7 + 13 + 12 + 22 + 26 — 6	42'26 32'87 37'09 33'61 32'46 26'10	— 0'76 + 2'01 + 2'65 + 0'50 + 3'85 — 4'02	34 35 40 32 35 46	1399 1469 1660 1316 1451 1890	+ 89 + 147 + 175 + 90 + 38 + 89	35 34 40 32 35 46	+ 2 + 4 + 4 + 2 + 1 + 2

**West India Committee, The.** Incorporated by Royal Charter. An association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, founded *circa* 1760. Sec., Algernon E. Aspinall, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

**Whyte, Rev. Alexander, M.A., D.D.**, was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, 1837; ed. at Aberdeen University (M.A. '62) and Free Church College, and ordained at Glasgow in '66. Four years later he became minister of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, the premier Presbyterian church in Scotland, and this position he still holds. He is a D.D. of Edinburgh University. In '98 he was elected Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly. Works: "Commentary on the Shorter Catechism," "The Four Temperaments," "Bunyan Characters" (3 vols.), "Samuel Rutherford's Correspondence," etc.

**Wilberforce, Archdeacon Albert Basil Orme**, is the youngest son of the late Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford and afterwards of Winchester, and was ed. at Eton and Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in '65, M.A. in '66, D.D. in '94. He was curate of Cuddesdon '66-7, chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford '66-70, curate of St. Jude, Southsea, '61-71, and rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, '71-94. In '94 he was made a Canon of Westminster, which Canonry carries with it the incumbency of St. John's, Westminster. The Speaker appointed him as his chaplain in Jan. '96, and in 1900 he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Westminster. He is famous for his eloquence in the pulpit and as a temperance advocate. Address: 20, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey.

**Wilson, Admiral Sir Arthur K., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., V.C.**; was b. March 4th, 1842. He attained captain's rank '80, was promoted Rear-Admiral '95, Vice-Admiral 1901, and Admiral 1905. Served in the Crimea '54, China '65, Egypt '82, Soudan '84; was A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '92-95, Comptroller of the Navy '97-1901, C.B. '97, K.C.B. 1902, K.C.V.O. 1903. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet.

**Wilson, Sir Guy Fleetwood, K.C.B., Director of Army Finance**, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War, was b. Oct. 21st, '51, and educated by private tutors abroad. He entered the Paymaster-General's Office, '70; was transferred to the War Office, '83; and appointed Secretary to the Special Committee on Army Reorganisation, '87. He was private secretary to Marquess of Hartington, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Stanhope, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman during the period '86-93, and was then appointed Director-General of the Royal Army Clothing Department, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State in '98; is a member of the Pensions Commutation Board. He was given his present appointment in March 1904.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Wireless Telegraph Act, 1904, rendered it illegal for any person to instal or work wireless telegraph apparatus in the United Kingdom, or on board British ships in territorial waters, except with the licence of the Postmaster-General, and so placed wireless telegraphy under Government control for strategic purposes. The Act expired on July 31st, 1906, but was renewed until Dec. 1909.

With a view to testing the capabilities of wireless telegraphy for ordinary telegraphic purposes, the Post Office, after inviting tenders



from all the principal Wireless Telegraph companies, in 1906 placed contracts with the Marconi and British De Forest Companies for installations between Tobermory and Loch Boisdale (Hebrides), and between Hunstanton and Skegness respectively.

An International Conference was opened at Berlin (Oct. 3rd, 1906), the countries represented being Great Britain, Germany, the United States of America, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, and Uruguay. A Convention was signed by the representatives of all the above Powers (Nov. 3rd), settling the arrangements to be applied to all stations open to general wireless telegraphic service between the coast and vessels at sea (both in the coastal stations and those on shipboard) which are established or worked by the Powers on their coasts or on board vessels flying their flag. The Powers bound themselves also, in the event of their authorising private enterprises to open or carry on similar stations, to impose the observance of these arrangements on such enterprises. "Coastal stations and stations on board ship are bound to interchange telegrams without distinction of the system of wireless telegraphy adopted by them." Each Government undertook to publish the names of the coastal stations and stations on shipboard which are available for general traffic, but reserved the right to prescribe or to admit, apart from the general service installations, the installation and exploitation of other technical plant with the object of establishing special wireless communication, without publishing the details of such plant. Wireless telegraphy stations are bound to give absolute priority to messages of distress from ships at sea and to replies to such messages. Provisions were included as to fixing the rates chargeable for telegrams exchanged between ships at sea and the coast.

Experiments carried out in Nov. 1906 between Landi Kotal and Peshawar, demonstrated that the interposition of higher mountains does not interfere with free communication between two places in a mountainous country.

### **The Marconi System.**

In 1896 Mr. Marconi, under good Italian credentials, was able to accept the invitation of the British Telegraph Department to make experiments with his system. Early work was done on Salisbury Plain, across the Bristol Channel, and between Alum Bay and Bournemouth (a distance of 16 miles). At the close of '98 experiments were set on foot between the South Foreland light-house and the East Goodwin lightship, 12 miles away, and communication was established. On March 28th, '99, the first message was exchanged between France and England. This was followed by successful demonstrations made during the '99 Naval Manœuvres. The Admiralty definitely adopted the system during 1900, and all British and Italian battle-ships and a very large number of cruisers are now fitted with it, or with modifications of it. In 1903 an agreement was entered into between the Admiralty and the Marconi Co. for the use of their stations and improvements for a period of 11 years. The Marconi apparatus is working commercially on board about 90 of the

largest passenger steamers afloat. There are numerous land stations in Great Britain and Europe equipped with the system. Lloyds have exclusively adopted the Marconi system for use at their stations at home and abroad till 1915. In June 1905 the Board of Trade and Trinity House arranged for the equipment of lighthouses with Marconi installations. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., has offices at 18, Finch Lane, London, E.C.

On Dec. 12th, 1901, Mr. Marconi succeeded in deciphering wireless messages sent from the Poldhu Station, Cornwall, to him at St. John's, Newfoundland. The *Carlo Alberto* in Oct. 1902 conveyed Mr. Marconi from England to Nova Scotia, and daily communication was kept up with the Poldhu Station all the way across to a station at Glace Bay. Transatlantic messages are now sent and received from the stations at Poldhu, Cornwall, and at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to ships at any point on the Atlantic, and new stations are being equipped for a service between England and America.

In June 1904 a daily news bulletin was issued every morning to the passengers on board the Cunard liner *Campania*, and since then all the Cunard mail steamers have been supplied with a similar *Daily Bulletin*, on the Marconi system.

The Messina Railway Co. have adopted the system for intercommunication between their stations. A public wireless telegraph service is also in operation across the Adriatic Sea between Bari in Italy and Antivari in Montenegro. During 1905 the Marconi system has been greatly extended, and stations have been erected in almost every known quarter of the globe.

Since Jan. 1st, 1905, telegraph offices in the United Kingdom have received and delivered the Marconi Co.'s telegrams to and from ships at sea. The charge is 6½d. a word, with a minimum of 6s. 6d. for each telegram. In 1905-6 there were 558 outward and 11,094 inward telegrams.

### **The De Forest System.**

The principal system in America is that of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. The inventor, Dr. de Forest, is a graduate of Yale, and claims that he can synthesise his circuits. The receiver in this system is a telephonic apparatus, and from 20 to 30 words a minute can be transmitted and recorded. The main advantage claimed for it is that its usefulness is not impaired by the presence of other systems unless the transmitting stations are practically in juxtaposition.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. transmitted a regular daily news service from the St. Louis Exhibition in 1904 to various newspapers, and messages were sent from the long-distance tower to Chicago, 300 miles away. The speed attained was from 25 to 35 words a minute. The capacity of the De Forest system for operating simultaneously several different transmitters was clearly shown, and the ability of the operator to tune his receivers at will to various transmitters with different wave-lengths.

The Company has five long-distance naval stations, and powerful land stations at New York, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, etc.; and it is claimed that these stations are able to operate from 300 to 1200 miles overland. A British De Forest Co. has been formed, and has stations at Oxford, Cambridge, Shoebury-ness, etc.

**Other Systems.**

Another American system is the Fessenden System of the National Electric Signalling Co., Washington, which has a station on this side the Atlantic at Machrihanish, on the west coast of Kintyre.

The Lodge-Muirhead Wireless and General Telegraphy Syndicate claim that the British Army has found its system the most suitable to its requirements, and it is used between the Andaman Islands and the mainland of India and Burma, as well as at Aldershot, Hythe, and other places in this country.

In Germany Prof. Slaby, of Charlottenburg, with Count D'Arco, Prof. Braun, and the chief German electrical houses, Siemens and Halske, and the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, have produced a system, and all interests have been amalgamated into one concern, "Gesellschaft für drahtlose Telegraphie." The American, German, Russian, and nearly all other navies but those of Great Britain, Italy, and France, have been supplied by them, and they have many ship-signalling stations and shore stations fixed. All the principal Continental War Departments have also been supplied with their military equipment.

In France the system used is a modification of Marconi's. Ducretet, Mors, Popp and Branly (the inventor of the coherer) have been very active in developing it.

**Witte, Count Sergie Juliewitsh**, the Russian statesman, is of German origin, and was b. July 29th, 1849, at Tiflis, ed. at Odessa in mathematics and physics, entered the railway administration, and first gained distinction by his clever organisation of the transport of troops in the war of '77-8; was called to St. Petersburg for employment there in '79, and appointed in '86 director of Russian south-west railways. In '88 he became head of the Railway department in the Ministry of Finance, chairman of Commission on Tariffs; in '92 Minister of Means of Communications, and in '93 Minister of Finance. In Jan. 1903 he received the expression of the Czar's gratitude in a Rescript, which said: "You have awakened the best forces of national labour to a sense of self-reliance, ensured the independence and the stability of the monetary circulation, increased the resources of the State, and thereby enabled it to balance its Budgets, gradually increasing year by year, without a deficit." In August 1903 he was removed from the Ministry of Finance and made President of the Committee of Ministers. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries in the negotiations for peace with Japan in 1905, and was afterwards made a Count and appointed President of the new Ministry, although in May 1906 he was superseded. (See RUSSIA.) He is author of a book on "The Principles of Railway Rates," '83, and on "Friedrich Liss, the Economist," '88.

**Wolff-Metternich zur Gracht, Count Paul Anton Marie Hubert**, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James. B. at Bonn, Dec. 5th, 1853. Came into notice as Prussian representative in Hamburg, from which place he frequently travelled to London on affairs of State. He was afterwards attached to the Embassy in London, and when Prince Paul Hatzfeldt, the Ambassador died in 1901, the Emperor selected Count Wolff-Metternich out of a number of names proposed, to succeed him. He speaks perfect English. Address: 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

**WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.**

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the Girls' Public Day School Company (since Jan. 1906 called "The Girls' Public Day School Trust"), which, with the Church Day Schools Company, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women. These two Companies have now 54 schools and some 10,000 pupils, entirely taught and officered by women, many of whom have had a college training. Some of these schools, e.g. the G.P.T.S. Co.'s School at Clapham, are recognised by the Board of Education as training colleges for teachers for secondary schools. The Church Schools Company is understood to be contemplating its formation into a "trust," in order to secure a share in the Government grants.

**Training Colleges.**

The National Union founded, in '77, the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, out of which has grown the **Maria Grey Training College**, Salusbury Road, Brondesbury, now recognised by Government for the training of secondary teachers (Principal, Miss Alice Woods). The Winkworth Hall of Residence for students in this College was opened in Sept. '99 (Warden, Miss Mabel Case); fees from 36 to 48 guineas per session. The Principal has a few bursaries to give to students who cannot afford the full fees. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must already hold some recognised degree or certificate of knowledge. "Gilchrist" travelling scholarships for women teachers are offered at the college from time to time.

The **Cambridge Training College for Women** was incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss H. Powell). This college is one of the institutions formally recognised by the Order in Council, Jan. 21st, 1902. Fee for the year's course of thirty weeks, £75.

The **St. George's Training College**, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss M. R. Walker), was opened in '86. It offers "George Heriot" bursaries of £30 per annum for competition in September of each year among graduates entering on a course of study at the college. No student is admitted to the college in preparation for any teachers' examination unless she holds some recognised qualifying certificate. Fees, 21 guineas per annum. The St. George's High School for Girls is in connection with the college.

The **London County Council Day Training College**, attached to the University of London, was inaugurated Oct. 7th, 1902, to provide for duly qualified persons of either sex engaged in or intending to enter the teaching profession, or who are making a special study of the theory, history, and practice of education (Principal, Prof. Adams; Normal Mistress, Miss Margaret Punnett, B.A.). A hundred scholarships of £25 a year for men and £20 a year for women are awarded by the Technical Board of the London County Council. Application should be made to the **Executive Officer**, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C. A permanent college



building is being erected; meanwhile the chief part of the instruction of King's Scholars is carried on at the Finsbury Pupil Teachers' Centre, Offord Road, Barnsbury, N., while lectures to post-graduates are given at the "College of Preceptors," Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

**The Goldsmiths' College**, New Cross, S.E. (University of London); Warden, W. Loring, Esq., M.A. Opened Sept. 1905; is a Day Training College, recognised by the Board of Education, with accommodation for 500 students. The course extends over two years. The final examination takes the place of the Certificate Examination of the Board of Education. Certain county councils have engaged places in the College for their candidates, and pay an annual contribution to its funds. Hostels for men and women students will shortly be provided by the Kent and Surrey County Councils. Fees £30 to £40 annually.

A training college for teachers in secondary schools for girls was opened in 1902 by the Church Education Corporation at Cherwell Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Catharine Dodd, M.A.). There is accommodation for about 20 students. Fees for teaching, board and residence, £65 per annum. There is a scheme of scholarships and bursaries and a loan fund. Apply to the Principal at the Hall.

**The St. Paul's Girls' School**, Brook Green, Hammersmith, W., on the foundation of the Worshipful Company of Mercers, was opened in Jan. 1904 (Principal, Miss Gray). Tuition fees, payable in advance, £7 per term.

**St. Leonard's School**, St. Andrews; **Roedean School**, Brighton; and **Wycombe Abbey**, Bucks, are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages to those open to boys in our great public schools.

**Cheltenham Ladies College**, established 1854, incorporated 1880, prepares for the London B.A. or B.Sc. Examination. Girls under 18 reside in one of the 13 boarding-houses approved by the Council. Those over that age are in St. Hilda's, Cheltenham. Fees from £54 to 93 guineas. There is a foreign department and a department for the training of teachers.

### Colleges at Cambridge.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At **Cambridge** the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.

**Girton College** (Mistress, Miss Constance Jones) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in connection with the Association for Women's Lectures in Cambridge, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers about 150 students, with seven resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance and scholarship examinations are held in London in the months of March and June. Fee £1. The income from the Pfeiffer Bequest of £5000 is devoted to scholarships. Students can attend University lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of both university and college charges) are £105 per

annum. The College has recently been enlarged, and a chapel added.

The South, now called "Old" Hall, **Newnham College**, Cambridge (Principal, Mrs. Sidgwick), was opened in '75, and incorporated in '80. The North, now called "Sidgwick" Hall, followed in '80, Clough Hall in '88, and the Pfeiffer building in '93; 158 students and 12 resident tutors form the collegiate body. An entrance examination is held annually in March at Cambridge in mathematics and languages. Scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly to students for the various tripos examinations. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £30 to £35 per term. Women are admitted by the Council as out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bonâ-fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students' fees are about £12 per term. Application for admission as out-students should be made to the Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge.

### Colleges at Oxford.

In **Oxford** the principal honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, the degree of B.C.L., the examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music, and the School of Modern Languages, and the School of English), are open to women. The second public examination (pass degree) of the University is open to women, as well as Pass Moderations. Certificates are awarded as the result of the examinations, and in the case of honours the names are entered in the *University Gazette*; but the B.A. degree is not conferred upon women. The University, in '97, established in Oxford a professional examination for teachers, and arranged a course of training in Theory and Practice of Teaching. To these women are admitted on precisely the same terms as men (apply to Miss A. J. Cooper, 22, St. John Street). The "Philip Walker" Studentship in Pathology, of the annual value of £200, tenable for three years, is not confined to members of the university, and is open without limitation of age or sex. Women students of Oxford and Cambridge, who have taken certain specified examinations, have now (1906) a special privilege in regard to degrees in Trinity College, University of Dublin.

**Somerville College**, Oxford (Principal, Miss Penrose, M.A.), founded in '79, incorporated in '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in '94, has 83 students, 5 resident tutors, and a librarian. There is no entrance examination, but all students are expected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. In all cases two languages and Mathematics are required. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £86 to £92 per annum, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers certificates showing all the examinations passed by

the student, recording the term of residence, and stating that the student has qualified for the degree. A new library and additional students' and tutors' rooms were opened by the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., in June, 1904. Scholarships and exhibitions are competed for annually in April. All scholars are expected to work for the Honour examinations of the University of Oxford. A Fellowship of £100 per annum, open to women who have resided 12 terms in Oxford and taken an Honours Examination, was subscribed for in 1903 by friends of the college, and is in the gift of the Council.

**Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford** (Principal, Miss Wordsworth), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 54 students and 3 resident tutors. Candidates for entrance must have passed "Responsions" or an equivalent examination. Scholarships are offered each March. An extension of the Hall is in contemplation. Inclusive charges about £98 per annum.

**St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford** (Principal, Miss Moberley), founded in '86, has room for 34 students. The fees for board, lodging, and tuition are from £70 to £90 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for Lady Margaret Hall. The Hall is intended for members of the Church of England. Scholarships are competed for annually in March.

**"St. Hilda's"** (Principal, Mrs. Burrows) is a Hall of Residence founded in '93 by the late Miss D. Beale, LL.D., Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, and enlarged in '95, and incorporated '98, for old Cheltonians and others who may desire a year or more of study before entering on professional work. Twenty-five students are now in residence. The charges are similar to those at Somerville College.

Lecture arrangements for women in Oxford are under the management of a joint association for educational purposes, consisting of representatives of the women's college or halls of residence, and of the home students, with the tutors in the principal subjects, and others interested in education. A member of the Hebdomadal Board sits as a member of this association (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, 39, Museum Road, Oxford). Unattached students are allowed, under certain conditions, to reside in Oxford under the censorship of Mrs. A. H. Johnson, South Parks Road, Oxford. A system of teaching by correspondence (apply to Mrs. A. H. Johnson) was set on foot in '83.

### **Colleges in and near London.**

**The University of London** (see UNIVERSITIES) confers its degrees equally upon men and women. Women students are received at the **Royal Holloway College, Egham**, opened in '87. The object of the college is to provide the instruction necessary for the London degrees in science and arts, the preliminary M.B., the examinations of the University of Oxford and of the Royal University of Ireland. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in July, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in July. All scholars must read for Honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are

about 160 students, 10 resident women lecturers, and 12 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are £90 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. Non-resident students must in general reside with their parents or guardians. Fee £10 a term. They are required to pass an entrance examination. The college is a recognised "school" of the London University.

**Bedford College, London**, incorporated '49 (Principal, Miss Tuke, M.A.), offers scholarships and prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science. By the University of London Act, Bedford College became a "school" of the University. The final courses in Chemistry and Physiology are recognised as qualifying for the first M.B. Lectures are given in all branches of general and higher education. Fees for board and residence from £58 to £68 per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from £27 to £48 a session. Students are not received into residence under seventeen, and, if necessary, have their acquirements tested by preliminary examination. An art school (Prof. George Thomson) is attached to the College, as well as a Teachers' Training Department (Head, Miss Mary Morton, M.A.) Special facilities are now given to foreign students. It is proposed to acquire a new site and buildings, and, if possible, an endowment fund for the College, which now has about 265 resident and non-resident students. Meanwhile an extra house (No. 7, York Place) has been opened by the college.

**The Women's Department of King's College, Kensington Square, W.** (Vice-Principal and Secretary, Miss L. M. Faithfull, M.A., Fellow of King's Coll.), provides lectures and classes as preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. The Art School, under Mr. Byam Shaw, R.I., and Mr. Vicat Cole, R.B.A., was entirely reorganised during the year 1904, and the studios improved. A special course of Biblical study (arising out of the Vacation Courses held in Oxford 1903 and Cambridge 1904) is arranged for during the session. Students in Divinity are prepared for the "Diploma in Theology" instituted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A residence for 25 students is under the charge of Miss E. Faithfull, King's Hall, 32, De Vere Gardens. A Physics Laboratory for students of the Intermediate B.Sc. Examination is now fitted up. Advanced students for the final B.Sc. do their work at the College Laboratories in the Strand. King's College, by the Act of '98, is a "school" of the University of London in all its faculties, and matriculated students of the Women's Department rank as "internal" students of the University.

**Westfield College, Hampstead**, founded in '82 (Mistress, Miss Maynard), receives about 60 students; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University examination. Candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in Scripture, English, arithmetic and geography, with two extra subjects (languages and mathematics), unless they have passed some equivalent. Fees, £105 per annum. Scholarships are competed for each year in June. Since July 1902 Westfield College has been admitted as a "school" of the University of London in



the Faculty of Arts. A new wing has recently (Oct. 1905) been added to the College buildings. Students of University College, London, of the London School of Medicine for Women, or of the Slade School of Art, can reside, under collegiate rules, at College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square. (Principal, Mrs. Viriamu Jones.) Two Pfeiffer Scholarships are given in connection with residence at College Hall. There is accommodation for about 40 students. The lectures and laboratories of University College, London, are open to women. Apply to the Lay Superintendent, Miss Morison. A register of boarding-houses is kept at the College for the convenience of students, but such residences are not under College control.

The London School of Economics (University of London), Passmore Edwards Hall, Clare Market, W.C., provides teaching, and prepares men and women for examination in all subjects connected with commerce, industry and kindred subjects. Fees £10 per session. Apply to the Director, H. J. Mackinder, Esq., M.A. A students' library and common room are provided.

The London School of Social Economics, for men and women, is established at 63, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. G. F. Hill). Examinations are held and certificates given. Fees, £12 12s. per session, or £5 per term.

### *Provincial University Facilities.*

Victoria University, Manchester, follows the example of London in conferring its degrees upon women. Miss Hilda Oakeley, M.A., is Warden of the Ashburne House Hall of Residence and Tutor in the University. Fees for board and residence 12 to 20 guineas per term of 11 weeks. An additional house was opened Oct. 1906. Three bursaries are offered. The Victoria Church Hostel for women students in the Training Department was opened Oct. 1904. Warden, Miss E. L. Broadbent, M.A.

The University of Liverpool's charter provides that all courses shall be open to women. The University Hall, Fairfield, Liverpool (Warden, Miss M. C. Staveley) is the official residence of the women students. Fees for board and residence from £35 per annum. This hall is recognised as a hostel for day training college students. The University of Leeds (charter 1904) grants degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Commerce. All classes and laboratories are open to men and women alike. Fees for complete course of instruction about £16 to £25 per annum. Apply to the Registrar, W. F. Husband, Esq., LL.B. There is no Hall of residence for women students, but the University issues a list of lodgings which have satisfied its inspection. The University of Birmingham grants degrees to women, and opened (Oct. 1904) a temporary hostel for women students at 215, Hagley Road, Edgbaston (Principal, Miss S. M. Fry). It is hoped that a larger and special building will shortly be erected for women students. The University Colleges of Bristol and Nottingham also provide for women. No halls of residence as yet. The University of Durham, since '95, by special Supplementary Charter, grants degrees to women, except only in Divinity. A women's hall of residence was opened in Oct. '99 and enlarged 1902 (Warden, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, The Women's Hostel, Palace Green). Scholarships

for women students are offered in June of each year. Apply to the Censor of Women Students, Mrs. Ellershaw, B.A., 46, North Bailey, Durham. The Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Secretary, H. F. Stockdale), represents the faculties of Science, Medicine, and Engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to students of either sex. A University Hostel for women is open at Eslington Tower, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Mistress, Miss Perry). Fees for board and residence from 40 guineas per session. The University College of Sheffield was in 1905 raised to the status of an independent university. Handsome new buildings were opened in July last. The charter provides for the establishment of a teaching university with powers to grant degrees, without distinction of sex, in the faculties of Arts, Science, Technology, and Medicine. There is at present no separate hostel for the women of the University; they live in rooms under the supervision of the Lady Tutor, Miss M. J. Sorby. A residence is provided for 82 women students of the Day Training College for Primary Teachers (Superintendent, Mrs. L. D. Henry, LL.A.), and such students may, under certain conditions, read for a degree in the University.

### *Ireland and Scotland.*

In Ireland the Royal University of Ireland, which is an examining body only, opened its degrees to women in '78. Women students are received at Alexandra College, Dublin. Exhibitions and scholarships are awarded. Apply to the Warden at the College.

During the year 1904 a great change took place in University Education in Ireland by the opening of Trinity College, Dublin University (founded A.D. 1591) with its degrees, teaching, and prizes to women. The question had been before the Senate for 20 years. Women students or graduates of other universities are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing. A special wing has been built for women in the Medical School, and special rooms are set apart for their use in the College. No hostel has as yet been opened. A Women's Club is being formed. The women students are under the supervision of the Lady Registrar (Miss Lucy Gwynne), and are subject to College discipline and statutes.

In Scotland the classes of the University of St. Andrews, both professorial and tutorial, in Arts, Divinity, Science, and Medicine, are open to women students, and the University confers all degrees upon them on the same terms as upon men. The diploma of LL.A. is also granted to them. University Hall (Warden, Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A. Edin.), opened Sept. '96, accommodates 24 students. Fees for board and residence about £60 per annum. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. There is no entrance examination to the Hall, and students may come into residence to prepare for the Preliminary Examinations of the University. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Rector of the University, in Oct. 1902, gave £1500 for a Union for the women students. The authorities purchased on behalf of these students a house—79, North Street—previously known as St. Kentigern's Hostel. The house is close to the United College. The Faculties in Arts, Science, and Medicine of the University of Aberdeen are open

to women on the same terms as to men. No hostel is provided for the women students.

At **Edinburgh University** women are admitted to the Arts classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. Masson Hall, 31, George Square, Edinburgh, opened in '97, is intended for the accommodation of women students of the University (Warden, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A.). The Muir Hall of Residence, 12, George Square, Edinburgh (Lady Superintendent, Miss Robertson), is a residence for women students of medicine in the University.

**Queen Margaret College, Glasgow** (Hon. Secretary, Miss J. A. Galloway), by incorporation in '93 is now the women's department of the University of Glasgow as a non-resident college for women governed by the University Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in arts and medicine of Glasgow.

**Queen Margaret Hall** (Lady Superintendent, Miss C. M. Birrell), with an average of 33 students, provides a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Clinical work is done at the Royal Infirmary and other local hospitals. Terms for board and residence from £32 to £40 per annum. In the Scotch Universities both men and women students alike benefit by the provisions of the "Carnegie Trust" (1901). See UNIVERSITIES.

### Wales.

In **South Wales** the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts, science, and medicine are open to women students, and the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., M.A., D.Sc. of the University of Wales are conferred upon them. Students can take the first two or three years of a medical course and proceed to the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc. Dispensary classes can be attended at Cardiff Infirmary. There are Secondary, Elementary, and Kindergarten Training Departments. Entrance scholarships of the value of £42 and under are competed for annually. In connection with the College is the **Aberdare Hall of Residence** for women students (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt), enlarged in 1905 and accommodating 60 students. Terms for board and residence £32 to £42 10s. per annum. College fees in Arts £10, in Science 13 guineas per annum. By a regulation of the Council of University College both men and women students now wear academic dress.

The **University College of North Wales** (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for the London and Welsh degrees and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow. A new University Hall for Women Students (Warden, Miss Hilda Lane), was opened in '97. Open entrance scholarships (from £30 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike.

**University College, Aberystwyth**, prepares for the requirements of the London and Welsh examinations for B.A., M.A., B.Sc., for degrees in medicine, and the entrance examinations of the older universities. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. The Women's Hostel (Alexandra Hall (Principal, Miss H. M. Stephen) has rooms for 200 students.

### Medical Training.

For the special study of medicine, women are eligible for the medical degrees of the

University of London (South Kensington, S.W.), the Royal University of Ireland (Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin), the conjoint examination of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (Dawson Street, Dublin), the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow (conjoint), the Society of Apothecaries, London, and the University of Durham. It is easier, and takes a shorter time, to pass the colleges than the Universities, but by the regulations five years is the required period for which a student must be registered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of eighteen, and, unless matriculation has been taken, a preliminary examination in English, Latin, and one other language, elementary mathematics, and arithmetic, has to be passed before registration. The necessary hospital work in the case of London can be done at the New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road, or at the Royal Free Hospital. Every medical student must apply for registration at the office of the General Medical Council, 299, Oxford Street, W., within 15 days after the commencement of professional study. The whole course of medical study for the Universities of London and Ireland, the Society of Apothecaries, and the conjoint colleges can be completed at the London School of Medicine for Women (Secretary, Miss Douie, M.B., 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.). The greater part of the course for Durham and Glasgow can also be taken at this school. Students desiring to spend one year only at the Newcastle College of Medicine (University of Durham) are advised to take their fourth or fifth year here. The Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and the Punjab also accept the certificates of the school as qualifying for their examinations. Certain courses in Biology, Physics, Chemistry, etc., are open to ladies preparing for examinations in science. Ladies desiring to study medicine with a view to practice may, by permission of the Executive Council, attend certain classes upon payment of the fees, without passing the examination in arts. Art students are admitted to the classes of anatomy and practical anatomy. Graduates of foreign universities can occasionally be admitted to attend the hospital practice without holding a post, when the accommodation will permit. In Scotland and Ireland women students are admitted to the local hospitals. At the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh arrangements are made for the clinical education of women, giving accommodation according to the demands of the Triple Qualification Board, £300 having been raised and presented to the Infirmary in recognition of the "fact that women students have been admitted to qualifying instruction in its wards." Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the London School in September, and resident and other appointments at the Royal Free Hospital are open to students who have obtained their diplomas. Particulars may be found in the *Lancet* newspaper from time to time. In addition to College Hall (see above) there are eight sets of students chambers at the school, 8, Hunter Street, W.C. Apply to the Secretary, from whom also a list of lodging-houses in the neighbourhood can be obtained. Boarding-houses for medical students (women) at 3, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. (Miss Goodchild) (fees, 20 guineas per term of 12



weeks), at 5, Endsleigh Street, W.C. (Mrs. Clarke Kerr), and at 23 and 32, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. (Mrs. Wright) (fees, 15 to 18 guineas per term, with special arrangements for the vacation).

**Women's Horticultural College.** A scheme of training for colonial life is in successful operation here. The college is situated at Swanley, in Kent. **Hon. Treasurer,** Mrs. John Hopkinson, Holmwood, Wimbledon Common, S.W.

### WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Subject to certain restrictions, adult men enjoy, in return for the performance of civic duties, the right to vote. That women who perform the same duties shall have the same right to vote is the claim of the **Women's Suffrage Party**. The lack of voting power makes it impossible for women to insist on the removal of existing grievances, or to prevent the growth of fresh injustices. A very practical reason for desiring women's franchise is the fact that **women's industrial conditions** cannot be remedied without the aid of the vote. Many thousands of women labour for a penny an hour; the average weekly wage of women is only 7s.; many other annoyances and oppressions in the shape of fines, non-payment for overtime, and insanitary working conditions, are put upon working women. This is well known, but the public are slow to realise that the true remedy for these evils is to arm women workers with political power wherewith they may work out their own industrial salvation.

In the early days of the **Women's Suffrage** movement opponents adjured the women to look to their homes and to leave politics to men; but now that the hand of the legislator is reaching nearer and nearer to the home, what was by many regarded as an argument against women's franchise is now seen to be an argument in its favour. The question of **housing, feeding of schoolchildren, and education, affect vitally the woman, the child, and the home.** There are, indeed, no political questions of which this is not true, and people are realising now that politics are the concern, not of one class but of all classes, not of one sex but of both sexes.

Formerly, women property owners were not debarred from exercising the political rights which the holding of property conferred, but the barrier which excludes women as such from political power grew ever higher, until in 1830 the House of Commons definitely, and for the first time, set up a franchise applying only to men. The first attempt made in Parliament to restore to women their ancient political rights in a new and extended form was that of **John Stuart Mill** in 1867. His amendment to the **Reform Bill** was defeated by 106 votes to 73. In 1870 a **Women's Suffrage Bill** drafted by Dr. Pankhurst and introduced by Mr. Jacob Bright passed second reading by a majority of 33 votes. Strong Government pressure resulted in the defeat of the Bill at a later stage. Following on this reverse came an active campaign in Scotland, the West of England, South Wales, and other parts of the country. **Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau, Mary Carpenter, and 2000 other women of influence** in 1870, memorialised Mr. Gladstone demanding the Suffrage. In 1873 two memorials in support of women's

suffrage, bearing between them 18,000 signatures, were addressed to Mr. Gladstone and to Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Disraeli expressed his sympathy with the **Women's Suffrage** cause, and the hope that the reform would soon be granted. In 1875 a number of Members of Parliament, of whom Lord Randolph Churchill was one, formed a committee to oppose the enfranchisement of women. From 1870 to 1884 almost every year saw the introduction of **Women's Suffrage bills**. In the latter year the **Reform Bill** was introduced, and a vigorous attempt was made to secure the inclusion therein of a **Woman's Suffrage** amendment. In support of the women's claims, public meetings were held. Municipal corporations petitioned in favour of **Woman's Suffrage**, and almost every leading newspaper supported the proposed amendment to the **Reform Bill**. Mr. Gladstone, however, opposed it, threatening that if it were carried he would abandon the whole Bill. In response to this Government pressure Members of Parliament broke their pledges and the amendment was defeated.

The agitation has continued from that day to this. Governments, both Liberal and Tory, have refused to deal with the question, and the rank and file of Members of Parliament have done nothing to force the question upon the attention of their leaders. The members of the **Women's Social and Political Union**, a society formed in 1903, realising that the quiet and demure agitation of the past fifty years has failed, while not abandoning any of the old means of agitation by way of public meetings and the like, have, in addition to these means, taken action which has availed to bring the woman's cause into great prominence. On May 19th, 1906, the **Prime Minister** received a **Deputation** representing half a million organised women, which laid before him the case for the immediate enfranchisement of women. His reply was that he was himself in hearty sympathy with the movement, but was unable to give anything in the nature of a pledge as to the time and method of achieving their object, which would involve other people who did not share entirely the same convictions and sentiments. **Mr. Asquith**, being thought a strong opponent of the movement, was approached by a deputation of women. He escaped the deputation on the first occasion; and on a second visit to his residence being made, four women were arrested by the police. Immediately afterwards a campaign was begun in East Fife, and as a result Mr. Asquith, on his next visit to his constituency, consented to receive a deputation of women. His declaration of hostility to **Women's Suffrage** moved the Liberal women in East Fife to determine to run a candidate in opposition to him at the next election. Ministers' meetings were attended, in order that they might be asked whether the Government intended to grant women's suffrage, but so far an answer to this question has been refused. Disturbances frequently arose in consequence. The **Women's Social and Political Union** initiated the policy of **intervening at by-elections** for the purpose of securing the defeat of candidates who are followers of a Government which is hostile to **Women's Franchise**. **Demonstrations of protest** against the disfranchisement of women were made in the House of Commons itself, on April 25th, 1906, when the **Ladies' Gallery** was cleared, and on Oct. 23rd, the latter occasion leading

to the imprisonment of ten women, since all declined to find sureties for six months' good behaviour, and in default were imprisoned for two months. They were, however, released on Nov. 24th. Since the new agitation began there have been in all twenty-one imprisonments of women. In the autumn of 1906 a Women's Suffrage Bill was introduced by Mr. Keir Hardie, and elicited from the Prime Minister a statement that the impression that the Government could give no hope of dealing with this question was erroneous. Mr. Morley informed a deputation which waited on him on Oct. 30th that he was heartily in sympathy with the claims of the working women for enfranchisement.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies comprises most of the Women's Suffrage societies in Great Britain which work on a non-party basis, and for Women's Suffrage only. Secretaries: Miss Edith Palliser and Miss F. Sterling, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster. The Executive Committee of the National Union meets at the office of the Central Society for Women's Suffrage, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, of which Miss Edith Palliser is secretary.

Women's Social and Political Union. Its object is to secure for women the Parliamentary vote, as it is, or may be, granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes, and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community. There are a number of provincial branches, and a Central Committee in London. The organisers are Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., Miss Teresa Billington, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Mary E. Gawthorpe, Mrs. M. Baldock, Miss Helen Fraser, and Mrs. Knight. Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 87, Clement's Inn, W.C. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Edith H. Martyn, B.Sc., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

The following societies also have Women's Suffrage for one of their principal objects: Lancashire and Cheshire Women Textile Workers Representation Committee, Sec., Miss E. G. Roper, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester. Women's Co-Operative Guild, Sec., Miss M. Llewelyn Davies, Kirkby Lonsdale.

In New Zealand, South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western

Australia full suffrage has been conceded to women. Full suffrage has been granted to the women of the Commonwealth of Australia for the Federal Parliament, and to the women of Finland, which is the first European country to enfranchise women.

Women Journalists, Society of, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. T. Bulstrode.

Wood, Field-Marshal Sir (Henry) Evelyn V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. at Cressing in 1838, and entered the Navy in '52. Served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan. In '55 he joined the Army as cornet 13th Light Dragoons, served in India in 17th Lancers, and, while commanding the 1st Regt. of Beaton's Irregular Horse, won the Victoria Cross, '58. Defeated the Zulus at Kambula, and was made K.C.B. Served in the Transvaal war as major-general, and was one of H.M.'s Commissioners for settling the Transvaal limits ('81). Created G.C.M.G. Commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd division, in the Egyptian expedition, receiving the thanks of Parliament in '82. Raised the Egyptian Army in '83, and served in Nile expedition. From '86 to '93 he commanded the Aldershot district, from '93 till '97 he was Quartermaster-General, and from Oct. '97 till Oct. 1901 Adjutant-General. Commanded 2nd Army Corps 1901-4. Promoted to the rank of field-marshal April 1903. Author of "Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign," "Cavalry Achievements," and "From Midshipman to Field-Marshal." Clubs, Army and Navy, United Service. Address, Millhurst Harlow, Essex.

Wrnz, Francis Xavier, General of the Society of Jesus. Born at Rottweil (Wurtemberg), on Dec. 2nd, 1842, he entered the Society on Dec. 5th, '57. After studying canon law in England, he was called to a professorship at the faculty of the Gregorian University, Rome. For two years previous to his election as General (Sept. 1906) Father Wrnz was Rector of this university. He is the second German in the roll of generals of the order. His election was much commented upon in France as a token of German influence at the Vatican. (Father Wrnz's name is pronounced "Vernez.") The General of the Jesuits is popularly known as the "Black Pope."

## Y

Young Men's Christian Association, The, has 7773 affiliated societies scattered throughout the world, with a total membership of 721,477; and in the United Kingdom 1854 associations and centres of work, with 127,774 members. The headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. are at "George Williams House," 13, Russell Square, W.C. Secretary of the National Council, Mr. W. H. Mills. The London Central Association has its headquarters at Exeter

Hall, Strand, W.C. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Putterill.

Young Women's Christian Association, The, has more than 300,000 members in all parts of the world. The British membership is 99,104, including nearly 15,000 in London. Head Offices, 25 and 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W. The World's Y.W.C.A., organised for the development and extension of Y.W.C.A. in all lands, also has its office at 26, George St.





**Total Security - - £4,432,735**

**FORTY-FOUR YEARS' RECORD.**

			PREMIUMS.			RESERVE FUNDS.		
1862	...	...	£	24,046	...	...	£	7,000
1872	...	...		172,655	...	...		784
1882	...	...		490,001	...	...		245,682
1892	...	...		881,056	...	...		676,356
1898	...	...		836,497	...	...		994,731
1902	...	...		1,261,899	...	...		1,457,217
<b>1905</b>	...	...		<b>1,486,638</b>	...	...		<b>2,157,735</b>

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# CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ASSURANCES.

	PAGE
Accident Insurance Co., Ltd.	20
Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.	21
Britannic Assurance Co., Ltd.	17
British Law Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	19
Central Insurance Co., Ltd.	21
Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	18
Clergy Mutual Assurance Society	16
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	11
Confederation Life Association	16
Ecclesiastical Insurance Co., Ltd.	19
Edinburgh Life Assurance Office	8
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	3
Equitable Life Assurance Society	14
Fine Art and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	14
Friends' Provident Institution	10
General Accident Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	10
Imperial Accident, Live Stock, and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	22
Law Fire Insurance Society	7
Law Guarantee and Trust Society, Ltd.	15
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.	13
Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society	8
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	12
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co.	12
London and Manchester Industrial Assurance	17
London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Assurance Co., Ltd.	14
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York	iv
National Loan Fund Association	22
National British and Irish Millers' Insurance Co., Ltd.	21

National Burglary and Fire Office, Ltd.	1
National Discount Co., Ltd.	2
National Insurance Co. of Great Britain, Ltd.	19
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd.	19
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.	Facing inside back cover
Northern Assurance Co.	Facing Index
Norwich Union Fire Office	20
Norwich Union Mutual Life Office	20
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.	11
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.	11
Provident Clerks' Guarantee and Accident Offices	22
Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.	13
Railway Passengers Assurance	13
Royal Exchange Assurance Co.	9
Royal Insurance Co.	Facing page 1
Royal London Friendly Society	19
Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society	10
Scottish Life Assurance Co.	18
Scottish Live Stock Insurance Co., Ltd.	18
Scottish Provident Institution	Facing inside front cover
Star Life Assurance Society	5
Sun Insurance Office	7
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	20
Sun Life Insurance	11
Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	22
Wesleyan and General Assurance Society	18
Western Assurance Co.	21
Yorkshire Insurance Co.	12

## BANKS AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Birkbeck Bank	26
Chartered Bank of India	26
London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.	25
London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.	24

National Discount Co., Ltd.	27
Temperance Permanent Building Society	vi
Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd.	23

## CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

Additional Curates Society	Facing Index
Baptist Missionary Society	32
British Orphan Asylum (Slough)	39
Cancer Hospital	44
Charing Cross Hospital	42
Children's Home and Orphanage	40
Christian Literature Society for India	40
Curates' Augmentation	39
Dr. Barnado's Homes	34
East London Church Fund	31
East London Fund for the Jews	31
Home Missions of the Church	Facing Index
Homes for Little Boys	35
Hospital for Paralyzed	44
"Liberator" Relief Fund	41
London Lock Hospital	43
London Missionary Society	32
London School of Medicine	43
Moravian Missions	41
National Benevolent Institution	44

National Orphan Home	37
Orphan Working School	37
Poor Clergy Relief Corporation	39
Rescue Society	38
Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution	33
Royal Blind Pension Society	36
Royal Chest Hospital	43
Royal Hospital for Incurables	35
Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fisherman	38
Royal Normal College for the Blind	38
St. John's Hospital	44
St. Luke's Hospital	42
St. Thomas's Hospital	45
School for the Indigent Blind	39
Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children	38
Sons of the Clergy Corporation	36
Stockwell Orphanage	37
Surgical Aid Society	45
Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs	51
Y.W.C.A.	41

## SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Rostrevor Sanatorium	51
----------------------	----

## HOTELS AND STEAMSHIPS.

Canadian Pacific Line	58
Midland Railway Co.'s Hotels	ix
Natal Line of Steamers	60

North German Lloyd Royal Mail Steamship Co.	59
Orient Royal Mail Line	59
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.	60

## PUBLICATIONS.

Blackie & Son, Ltd.	56
Cassell & Co., Ltd.	54
Hodder & Stoughton	55
Observer, The	53

Saturday Review	57
Sotheran, H., & Co.	Inside back cover
Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd.	57

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

A List of leading Schools and Colleges will be found advertised in the work, and pages 46-9.

## MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Cherry Pectoral, etc.	vii
Benson & Co.	51
Fill, W.	Facing End of Index
C. C. & T. Moore	Inside front cover
Ceres Depot	viii
Chlorodyne (J. Collis Browne's)	vii
Church Bells	58
Esterbrook Relief Pens	17
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.	Facing page 1
Hanson, Son & Barter	v

Holiday Resorts Directory	50
"Lithoglas" Window Decoration	56
Oliver Typewriter Co.	iii
Paper Makers	i
Roneo	ii
Spicer Bros.	xi
Sprinklers (Grinnell)	Facing Calendar
Typewriter, Remington	3
Waterman's Fountain Pens	Facing inside back cover



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# ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
<b>A</b>		<b>I</b>		<b>Provident Clerks' Guarantee and Accident Offices</b>	22
Accident Insurance Co., Ltd.	20	Imperial Accident, Live Stock, and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	22	Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.	13
Additional Curates' Society					
<i>Facing Index</i>		<b>L</b>		<b>R</b>	
Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.	21	Law Fire Insurance Society	7	Railway Passengers Assurance	
<b>B</b>		Law Guarantee and Trust Society, Ltd.	15	<i>Facing Occurrences</i>	
Baptist Missionary Society	32	"Liberator" Relief Fund	41	Remington Typewriter	3
Bedford Grammar School	46	"Lithoglas"	56	Rescue Society	38
Benson & Co.	51	Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.	13	Roneo Ltd.	11
Bill, W.		Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society	8	Rostrevor Sanatorium	51
<i>Facing end of Index</i>		London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.		Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution	33
Birkbeck Bank	26	London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co.	12	Royal Blind Pension Society	35
Blackie & Son, Ltd.	56	London and Manchester Industrial Association	17	Royal Chest Hospital	43
Bradley & Bourdas	vii	London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.	25	Royal Exchange Assurance Co.	9
Britannic Assurance Co., Ltd.	17	London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.	24	Royal Hospital for Incurables	45
British Law Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	19	London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Assurance Co., Ltd.	41	Royal Insurance Co.	
British Orphan Asylum (Slough)	39	London Lock Hospital	43	<i>Facing page 1</i>	
Browne's Chlorodyne	vii	London Missionary Society	32	Royal London Friendly Society	19
Bullard, King & Co.	60	London School of Medicine	43	Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen	38
<b>C</b>				Royal Normal College for the Blind	38
Canadian Pacific Line	58	<b>M</b>		<b>S</b>	
Cancer Hospital	44	Mather & Platt		St. John's Hospital	44
Cassell & Co., Ltd.	54	<i>Facing Calendar</i>		St. Luke's Hospital	42
Central Insurance Co., Ltd.	21	Mears & Stainbank	58	St. Thomas's Hospital	45
Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	18	Midland Railway Co.'s Hotels	ix	Saturday Review	57
Ceres Depot	viii	Moore, C. C. & T.		Schoo for the Indigent Blind	39
Charing Cross Hospital	42	<i>Inside front cover</i>		Schools and Colleges (Various)	46
Chartered Bank of India	26	Moravian Missions	41	Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society	10
Children's Home and Orphanage	40	Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York	iv	Scottish Life Assurance Co.	18
Christian Literature Society for India	40	Mutual Loan Fund Association	22	Scottish Live Stock Insurance Co., Ltd.	18
Clergy Mutual Assurance Society	16			Scottish Provident Institution	
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	11	<b>N</b>		<i>Facing inside front cover</i>	
Confederation Life Association	16	Natal Line of Steamers	60	Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children	38
Curates' Augmentation	39	National Benevolent Institution	44	Smythe, George, & Son	i
<b>D</b>		National British and Irish Millers' Insurance Co., Ltd.	21	Sons of the Clergy Corporation	36
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	34	National Burglary and Fire Office	17	Sotheran, H., & Co.	
<b>E</b>		National Discount Co., Ltd.	27	<i>Inside back cover</i>	
East London Church Fund	31	National Hospital for the Paralysed	44	Spicer Bros.	xi
East London Fund for Jews	31	National Insurance Co. of Great Britain, Ltd.	19	Star Life Assurance Society	5
Ecclesiastical Insurance Co., Ltd.	19	National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd.		Stockwell Orphanage	37
Edinburgh Life Assurance Office		<i>Facing inside back cover</i>		Sun Insurance Office	7
<i>Inside front cover</i>		National Orphan Home	37	Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	20
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	8	North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.		Sun Life Insurance Office	11
Equitable Life Assurance Society	9	<i>Facing Index</i>		Surgical Aid Society	45
Esterbrook Pens	17	Northern Assurance Co.		Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd.	57
<b>F</b>		<i>Inside back cover</i>		<b>T</b>	
Fine Art and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	14	North German Lloyd Royal Mail Steamship Co.		Temperance Permanent Building Society	vi
Friends' Provident Institution	10	<i>Last white paper page</i>		Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs	51
<b>G</b>		Norwich Union Fire Office	20	<b>U</b>	
General Accident Assurance Corporation, Ltd.		Norwich Union Mutual Life Office	20	Union of London and Smiths Bank	23
<i>Facing Calendar</i>		<b>O</b>		<b>V</b>	
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Ltd.		Observer, The	53	Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	22
<i>Facing page 1</i>		Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.	15	<b>W</b>	
Great Casterton Rectory	46	Oliver Typewriter Co.	iii	Waterman Pens	
Grinnell Sprinkler		Ontario Accident Insurance Co.	16	<i>Facing inside back cover</i>	
<i>Facing Calendar</i>		Orient Roynl Mail Line	59	Wesleyan and General Assurance Society	18
<b>H</b>		Orphan Working School	37	Western Assurance Co.	21
Hanson, Son & Barter	v	<b>P</b>		<b>Y</b>	
Hodder & Stoughton	55	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.	60	Yorkshire Insurance Co.	12
Holiday Resorts Directory	50	Poor Clergy Relief	39	Y.W.C.A.	41
Home Missions of the Church					
<i>Facing Index</i>					
Homes for Little Boys	35				
Hospital for Paralysed	44				



ESTABLISHED 1843.

**FUNDS IN HAND, £6,350,000.****ANNUAL INCOME, nearly £800,000.****CLAIMS PAID, £8,000,000.****THE STAR****LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.****Head Office: 32, Moorgate Street, LONDON.****Directors.***Chairman*—Sir GEORGE HAYTER CHUBB, Bart.*Deputy-Chairman*—EDWARD SPICER, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. A. M. ARTHUR.

W. G. BRADSHAW, Esq.

T. R. FERENS, Esq., M.P.

Hon. G. J. GOSCHEN.

GEORGE LIDGETT, Esq.

T. MORGAN HARVEY, Esq.

ALEXANDER McARTHUR, Esq.

Sir HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, LL.D.

WILLIAM MEWBURN, Esq.

Sir CLARENCE SMITH.

Alderman Sir G. WYATT TRUSCOTT.

**FACTS WORTH NOTING.**

The fact that the Society has a reserve of

**OVER SIX MILLIONS AND A QUARTER**

in invested funds should be of itself sufficient to satisfy the mind of the most critical, but there are other points also which are most important.

A Life Office makes its profit from three sources:—

1. When its mortality experience is less than that provided for.
2. When its expenses are less than the sum allowed for this purpose in the calculation of its premiums.
3. When the rate of interest earned is in excess of that contemplated.

The last Report shows a profit on these three items.

1. The claims by death in 1905 were only 73½%, and the amount paid was £284,945, against £361,980 expected.
2. The expenses have fallen from 15.05% to 13.99%, whilst the sum allowed for this purpose is nearly 21%.
3. The rate of interest earned on the funds was increased to £3 14s. 4d.%, whilst that assumed on its valuation is 3%.

If the subsequent years show, as may be fairly anticipated, the same favourable results, those who now take out Policies will reap the reward of the careful action of the Directors in the past.

*Copies of Annual Report, Prospectus, and all information will be forwarded upon application to—***H. G. HOBSON, Actuary and Secretary.**

# INDEX TO THE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF INSURANCE OFFICES.

(Reference should also be made to the article on Insurance appearing in the literary matter.)

	PAGE
ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., LD....	20
ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LD. ....	21
BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD. ....	17
BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD. ....	19
CENTRAL INSURANCE CO., LD. ....	21
CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LD. ....	18
CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY ....	16
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., LD. ....	11
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION ....	16
ECCLESIASTICAL INSURANCE ....	19
EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE ....	<i>Inside front cover.</i>
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LD. ....	8
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY....	9
FINE ART AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD. ....	14
FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION ....	10
GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LD. ....	<i>Facing Calendar.</i>
IMPERIAL ACCIDENT, LIVE STOCK, AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD. ....	22
LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY ....	7
LAW GUARANTEE AND TRUST SOCIETY, LD. ....	15
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. ....	13
LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY ....	8
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO. ....	<i>Facing End of Matter.</i>
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO. ....	12
LONDON AND MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE CO. ....	17
LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND GLASGOW ASSURANCE CO., LD. ....	14
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK ....	iv
MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION ....	22
NATIONAL BRITISH AND IRISH MILLERS' INSURANCE CO., LD. ....	21
NATIONAL BURGLARY AND FIRE OFFICE ....	14
NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LD. ....	27
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF GREAT BRITAIN, LD. ....	19
NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LD. ....	<i>Facing inside back cover.</i>
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. ....	<i>Facing Index.</i>
NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. ....	<i>Inside back cover.</i>
NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE ....	20
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE ....	20
OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LD. ....	18
ONTARIO ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. ....	16
PROVIDENT CLERKS' GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT OFFICES ....	22
PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD. ....	13
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE ....	<i>Facing Occurrences during Printing</i>
ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CO. ....	<i>Facing page</i>
ROYAL INSURANCE CO. ....	19
ROYAL LONDON FRIENDLY SOCIETY ....	10
SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY ....	16
SCOTTISH LIFE ASSURANCE CO....	18
SCOTTISH LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO., LD....	14
SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION ....	<i>Facing inside front cover</i>
STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY ....	1
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE ....	1
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA ....	20
SUN LIFE INSURANCE ....	1
VULCAN BOILER AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD. ....	23
WESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY ....	18
WESTERN ASSURANCE CO. ....	2
YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. ....	13

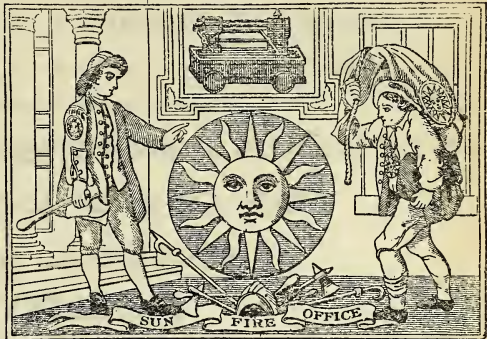


# SUN FIRE OFFICE

**THE OLDEST  
INSURANCE OFFICE  
IN THE WORLD.**

Founded 1710.

**Funds in hand  
£2,788,638**



**Chief Office:**

**63, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.**

**LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.**

**No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.**

**Trustees.**

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.,

THE RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL.

THE RIGHT HON. MR. JUSTICE KEKEWICH.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM.

SIR RICHARD NICHOLSON.

SIR WILLIAM JAMES FARRER.

SIR HENRY ARTHUR WHITE.

**Directors.**

SIR RICHARD NICHOLSON, Princes Street, Westminster, *Chairman.*

GEORGE WILLIAM BELL, Esq., Albert Road,

Regent's Park.

LEWIN CHARLES CHOLMELEY, Esq., Lincoln's

Inn Fields.

FRANCIS EDWIN ESSINGTON FAREBROTHER,

Esq., Craig's Court, Charing Cross.

SIR WILLIAM JAMES FARRER, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

CHARLES WHITBREAD GRAHAM, Esq., New

Square, Lincoln's Inn.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER TOOKE HALLOWES,

Esq., Bedford Row.

EDWARD CARLETON HOLMES, Jnr., Esq., Bedford

Row.

JOHN GWYNNE JAMES, Esq., Hereford.

CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON, Esq., New

Square, Lincoln's Inn.

HARRY WILMOT LEE, Esq., The Sanctuary,

Westminster.

FREDERICK MORGAN, Esq., Somerset Street.

FREDERICK PARKER MORRELL, Esq., Oxford.

WILLIAM NOCTON, Esq., Great Marlborough Street.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

**Auditor.**—EDWIN WATERHOUSE, Esq., F.C.A., 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

**Solicitor.**—WILLIAM SIDNEY HARRISON, Esq., Bedford Row.

**Bankers.**—MESSRS. COUTTS AND COMPANY.

**Architect and Surveyor.**—EDWARD STREET, Esq., King's Bench Walk.

**Assistant Secretary.**—ARTHUR E. C. WHITE.

**Secretary.**—WILLIAM JOHN VINE.

THE CAPITAL, amounting to FIVE MILLIONS, was fully subscribed before the Society commenced business in 1845, and the shares are held by a body of Shareholders, comprising some of the highest and most influential members of the Legal Profession. The success which has attended the operations of the Society is founded on its strong financial position, the eligible character of the risks constituting the bulk of its business, and the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are met.

# EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

*Subscribed Capital* - - £750,000

*Reserves* - - - - £805,633

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.**

**EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.**

**GENERAL ACCIDENTS.**

**FIDELITY GUARANTEES.**

**HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, E.C.**

Agencies in the principal commercial centres throughout the World.

# LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843.

**Chief Office—ST. ANDREW STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.**

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

This Society has been in active operation over 60 years. It is specially established for the insurance of sums up to £200 upon lives up to 85 years of age, by weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly payments, to meet the convenience of the Assurers. Endowment Assurances, payable at ages 14, 21, 30, 40, 50, or 60, or upon the completion of 15, 20, 25, or 30 years' payments. Free Policies, Reversionary and Cash Bonuses, Surrender Values, etc.

**Perfect Security to the Assured. Free Policies have been issued and Bonuses have been allotted to more than 845,000 Policyholders.**

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures:—

<b>RESERVE FUNDS NEARLY .. .. .</b>	<b>£3,000,000</b>
<b>CLAIMS PAID .. .. .</b>	<b>£6,000,000</b>
<b>ANNUAL INCOME .. .. .</b>	<b>£1,100,000</b>
<b>CASH BONUSES PAID.. .. .</b>	<b>£220,000</b>

**GOLD MEDAL AWARD, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.**

**ARTHUR HENRI, Secretary.**



Established 1762.

# EQUITABLE

## LIFE ASSURANCE

# SOCIETY.

Each **£1,000** Policy which became a claim in 1905 was increased by Bonus, on the average, to

**£2,396,**

or upwards of **DOUBLE THE ORIGINAL SUM ASSURED.**

The Funds exceed **£4,800,000**, and the latest valuation showed a  
**Surplus of £976,807.**

Of this amount **£496,999** was carried forward, and the sum of **£479,808** was divided, being equal to

**50 per cent. of the Premiums paid since the previous valuation.**

*Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Actuary at the Offices of the Society,*  
**OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.**

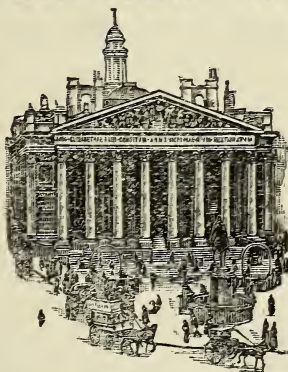
# ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED

A.D. 1720.

*The Corporation will act as :*

**EXECUTOR OF  
WILLS.  
TRUSTEE OF  
WILLS AND  
SETTLEMENTS.**



**SPECIAL TERMS**

**granted to  
ANNUITANTS  
when health  
is impaired.**

*"Royal Exchange, London" (Head Office).*

**FIRE, LIFE, SEA, ACCIDENTS, BURGLARY, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,  
FIDELITY GUARANTEES, ANNUITIES, EXECUTOR & TRUSTEESHIPS.**

Write for full Prospectus to  
**The Secretary,**

**Head Office,  
 Royal Exchange, London, E.C.**

# Friends' Provident Institution

## FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Established 1832.

Head Office: **BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.**

London Office: 17, **GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.**

Birmingham Office: **OCEAN CHAMBERS, 44, WATERLOO STREET.**

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Premiums are low, and the Bonuses declared have been substantial. All kinds of Life Assurance business are transacted.

**ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£3,000,000.**

*The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are, or have been, "Friends"; and to others who are of Quaker descent, or are connected with Friends by ties of marriage, or by partnership in business.*

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

**WILLIAM H. GREGORY, Secretary.**

# THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

## LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831—FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE: 23 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T.

Manager and Actuary—G. M. LOW, F.I.A., F.F.A.

Secretary—J. J. M'LAUCHLAN.

**THE LEADING FEATURES ARE—**

**PERFECT SECURITY. LIBERAL CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE. MODERATE PREMIUMS.**

**GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES. COMPLETE AND LIBERAL NON-FORFEITURE**

**REGULATIONS. LARGE BONUSES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.**

The Scottish Equitable being a purely Mutual Society, the whole profits belong to the Members, who are expressly freed from all personal responsibility.

*The next division of profits will be made as at 1st March, 1908.*

The following table shows the progress of the Society during the last fifteen years :—

Year.	No. of Policies in force.	Existing Assurances.	Annual Income.	Total Funds.
1891	18,772	£10,593,986	£425,696	£3,353,887
1896	22,970	11,963,757	470,504	3,779,914
1901	25,899	13,034,837	513,467	4,590,195
1906	29,550	14,072,038	629,202	5,331,866

The Society transacts every description of Life Insurance Business.

Insurances against Issue are effected at moderate rates of premium.

Loans are granted on Life Interests and other approved security, Reversions are purchased, and Annuities are granted.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, etc., may be obtained on application to the Society's London Office—

**19 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.**

Resident Secretary—F. R. LEFTWICH.



**Funds in Hand**  
**exceed**  
**£6,950,000.**

# SUN

**Established 1810.**

## LIFE OFFICE.

**LIFE ASSURANCES AND ANNUITIES.**

**LIFE AND ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES**

**Without Medical Examination**

**For Male or Female Lives.**

**PREMIUMS PAYABLE MONTHLY IF DESIRED.**

**Insurance against Accident, Sickness, and Disease.**

**Workmen's Compensation Insurance.**

**Employers' Liability Insurance.**

**Fidelity Guarantees.**

*Assistant Secretary*—Accident and General Department—C. H. GREEN.

*Actuary*—R. G. SALMON.

*Secretary and General Manager*—E. LINNELL.

Write to the General Manager, 63, Threadneedle Street, London, for  
 Special Prospectus, "THE TEST OF TIME."

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

IN WHICH IS NOW MERGED THE

**HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY, Estd. 1896.**

**FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.**

<b>CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED</b>	...	...	...	<b>£2,500,000</b>
<b>LIFE FUND</b>	...	...	...	<b>£3,004,438</b>
<b>SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS</b>	"West of England"			<b>£872,007</b>
	"Hand-in-Hand"			<b>£3,529,817</b>
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>	...	...	...	<b>£4,997,411</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>£12,203,673</b>
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS</b>	...	...	...	<b>£3,000,000</b>

HEAD OFFICE:—24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.  
 THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.  
 ROBERT BARCLAY, ESQ. (Barclay & Co., Ltd.).  
 SIR THOMAS BROOKE, BART.  
 W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, ESQ. (Curtis, Campbell & Co.).  
 LT.-COL. C. W. CAMPBELL.  
 JEREMIAH COLMAN, ESQ. (J. & J. Colman, Ltd.).  
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD COURTNEY OF PENWITH.  
 WILLIAM C. DAWES, ESQ. (J. B. Westray & Co.).  
 SIR JAMES F. GARRICK, K.C., K.C.M.G.  
 W. M. GUTHRIE, ESQ. (Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., Ltd.).

FREDERICK W. HARRIS, ESQ. (Harris & Dixon, Ltd.).  
 CHARLES R. GURNEY HOARE, ESQ.  
 ANDREW JOHNSTON, ESQ.  
 F. LARKWORTHY, ESQ.  
 JOHN H. LEY, ESQ.  
 J. CARR SAUNDERS, ESQ.  
 RT. HON. SIR ANDREW R. SCOBLE, K.C., K.C.S.I.  
 ALEXANDER BILLING SIM, ESQ. (Churchill & Sim)  
 W. J. THOMPSON, ESQ. (W. J. & H. Thompson).  
 JOHN TROTTER, ESQ.  
 P. BENCE TROWER, ESQ. (Trower & Sons).

The following classes of Insurance effected:

**FIRE. LIFE AND ANNUITIES. MARINE. LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION AND SINKING FUND. ACCIDENT, INCLUDING—Personal Accident, Third Party, Burglary, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee, Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. The Company will act as TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS under Wills.**

*Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World.*

# LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Head Office: LONDON—66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.

## BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Chairman—Col. Sir NIGEL KINGSNOTE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Deputy-Chairman—VESEY G. M. HOLT, ESQ.

The Right Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.

WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH, ESQ.

General Sir REGINALD GIPPS, G.C.B.

The Hon. SYDNEY HOLLAND.

Colonel KEMP.

SIR THOMAS PAINE.

R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, ESQ.

General Manager—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

Actuary—W. R. HOPKINS, F.I.A.

Secretary—G. W. MANNERING.

## PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

During the Past 20 Years, to December 31st, 1905.

YEARS.	NEW BUSINESS.		NET PREMIUM INCOME.	INVESTED FUNDS.
	Sums Assured.	New Premiums.		
1885	£582,675	£21,853	£117,076	£422,539
1895	767,570	29,697	194,051	1,059,799
1905	749,912	32,974	302,508	2,117,199

It will thus be seen that in ten years the Net Premium Income shows an increase of over £100,000, whilst the Funds during the same period have been increased by more than £1,000,000.

**SPECIAL FEATURES.**—Low Rates of Premiums—Liberal Conditions—Immediate Payment of Claims—Policies Nonforfeitable, World-wide.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.**—New policyholders participate in the large proportion of Ninety per cent. of the entire Profits of the Company.

**MODERATE RATES. LIBERAL CONDITIONS. UNDOUBTED SECURITY.**

# YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Fire, Life, Annuities, Personal, Accident, Employers' Liability, Burglary, Fidelity, Guarantee, and Live Stock.

Established 83 Years.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, £556,460.

Accumulated Funds, £1,788,592.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000.

ST. HELEN'S SQ., YORK, 2, BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST., LONDON, E.C.

West End Office—49, PALL MALL, S.W.

Chairman:—THE RIGHT HON. LORD WENLOCK, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

## ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

**Personal Accidents.**—Policies World-wide. Transfers accepted without loss of Bonus. 10 per cent. Discount to Policy Holders in the Life Department or Total Abstainers.

**Burglary Insurance.**—No Average Clause. Insurances granted in advance for SEVEN years for SIX years' Premium only.

**Employers' Insurance.**—The Liability of Employers of Labour covered under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, Employers' Liability Act, 1880, Lord Campbell's Act, and the Common Law.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Surveys free of charge. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas and Lightning made good. Rent of Buildings can be Insured. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

**Life Insurance at Minimum Premiums. Important New Table.**

Full particulars of this attractive New Scheme will be sent on application.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death With Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

New Endowment Scheme. With Deferred Bonus rates per £100 at Death or 60.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	2	3	4
25	2	11	1
30	3	1	7
35	3	16	6
40	4	19	4



# PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

## HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

### Directors—

SIR HENRY HARBEN, *Chairman.*

ROBERT BARNES, M.D., F.R.C.P.

H. A. HARBEN, Esq.

W. E. HORNE, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM J. LANCASTER.

THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

SIR JOHN H. LUSCOMBE.

WILLIAM T. PUGH, Esq.

PERCY T. REID, Esq.

J. W. SIMMONDS, Esq.

Actuary—FREDK. SCHOOLING, Esq.

Assistant Actuary—E. A. RUSHER, Esq.

Secretary—D. W. STABLE, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—J. SMART, Esq.

Assistant Managers—F. HAYCRAFT, Esq., and A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.

General Manager—THOMAS C. DEWEY, Esq.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds Exceed £63,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon Application.

# THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Total Assets Exceed - - - £11,000,000

## FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

Insurances effected against Loss by FIRE in All Parts of the World  
at Moderate Rates

FOR THE QUINQUENNIAL ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1903, THE  
LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS OF 35/- per cent. per annum was again declared  
on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables of the Prospectus.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. MODERATE RATES. LIBERAL BONUS.

Head Office . 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

London Chief Office: 1, CORNHILL, E.C.

Branches: 56, CHARING CROSS, S.W., & 41, MINCEING LANE, E.C.

### BRANCH AND DISTRICT OFFICES:

BIRMINGHAM, BRADFORD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, HULL, LEEDS, MANCHESTER  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NORTHAMPTON, NORWICH, NOTTINGHAM, PLYMOUTH,  
ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, BELFAST, and DUBLIN.

Applications for Agencies invited.

# The Fine Art and General Insurance Co.,

Established 1890.

LIMITED.

**THE LEADING INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY.**

Head Offices: 89 & 90, Cheapside, LONDON, E.C.

**CAPITAL - - £500,000.**

**Subscribed Capital**  
£370,000.

**Premium Income**  
£184,000.

**FIRE. BURGLARY. ACCIDENTS.**  
**EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. FIDELITY GUARANTEE.**

President: THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Vice-President: THE EARL DE GREY.

## DIRECTORS—

J. M. MACDONALD, Esq. (Messrs. Matheson & Co.), *Chairman.*

H.S.H. PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK.

THE LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.

THE HON. CLAUDE G. HAY, M.P.

SIR JAMES D. LINTON, R.I.

SIR ERNEST A. WATERLOW, P.R.W.S., R.A.

*General Manager:* A. PLAYER FEDDEN.

E. F. G. HATCH, Esq.

CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).

T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.

J. F. WRIGHT, Esq.

*Assistant Manager:* WALTER J. HEATON.

**Total Claims paid exceed £2,700,000.**

London



ESTABLISHED 1881.

**TOTAL INCOME,**  
**1905,**  
**EXCEEDS**  
**HALF-A-MILLION**  
**Sterling.**

**THOS. NEILL,**  
**GENERAL MANAGER.**

Edinburgh  
and Glasgow

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE. INSURANCE BUILDINGS  
FARRINCLOUGH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited. Life—Accident—Industrial.

Removing in September 1907 to New Offices in Euston Road.



THE **OCEAN** ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED. .  
(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

## DIRECTORS:

SIR THOMAS HEWITT, K.C., J.P., *Chairman*, 9, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.  
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GALLOWAY, Cumleden, Newton Stewart, N.B.  
W. A. MCARTHUR, ESQ., M.P., 12, Buckingham Gate, S.W.  
SIR CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., Falcon Wood, Shooter's Hill, S.E.  
J. S. SMITH-WINBY, ESQ., 12, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.  
ARTHUR K. THOMPSON, ESQ., Mapledean, Redhill.  
T. E. VICKERS, ESQ., C.B., Chairman of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Limited.

**Funds - - - - £1,452,925**

31st December, 1905.

**Revenue (1905) £1,113,676**

*The Corporation  
has paid over*

**£5,500,000**

*in  
Claims.*

**THE OCEAN CORPORATION** issues policies of insurance against **Accidents** of all kinds (including protection for **Employers** against their liability under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts).

**FIDELITY GUARANTEES. BURGLARY. PUBLIC LIABILITY.**  
**MORTGAGE. FIRE. EXCESS BAD DEBT.**  
**BOILER AND LIFT INSPECTION AND INSURANCE.**

Head Office: 36 to 44, Moorgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

**RICHARD J. PAULL**, *General Manager & Secretary.*

THE **LAW GUARANTEE**  
& TRUST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

**CAPITAL** (Fully Subscribed) £2,000,000. (Paid up) £200,000.  
Reserve Fund, £200,000.

**FIDELITY GUARANTEES.**  
**MORTGAGE INSURANCE.**  
**DEBENTURE INSURANCE.**  
**SINKING FUND POLICIES.**

**TRUSTEESHIPS.**  
**LICENSE INSURANCE.**  
**CONTINGENCY INSURANCE**  
(re Lost Documents, Missing Beneficiaries,  
Marriage and Issue Risks, etc.).

$4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Debentures of Commercial and Industrial Undertakings Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest are offered to Investors.

**HEAD OFFICE: 49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.**

# CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY

2 & 3, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W. FOUNDED 1829.

Patrons—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY; THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON. Vice-President—THE LORD HARRIS.

Chairman—THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

Deputy-Chairman—SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bart.

Secretary—W. N. NEALE, Esq. Actuary and Manager—FRANK B. WYATT, Esq., F.I.A.

The Society offers the BENEFITS of MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE without personal liability on highly favourable terms to

## THE CLERGY AND THEIR RELATIVES.

### ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

Accumulated Fund, £4,292,691. Annual Income, £438,200.

Bonuses Distributed, £4,256,464.

#### LOW PREMIUMS. LARGE BONUSES.

Notwithstanding the LOWNESS of the Premiums charged, the BONUSES are on an EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH SCALE.

#### NEW AND SPECIAL POLICIES.

Application is invited for the PROSPECTUS, and Leaflets explaining two new Policies, with valuable Options.

1.—WHOLE-LIFE CONVERTIBLE ASSURANCES.—VERY LOW PREMIUM—ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATE—during first ten years.

2.—PENSION POLICIES.—Premiums returnable with compound interest in case of death or surrender before pension age. Option to commute for Cash.

#### SPECIMEN of RATES for £1,000, with PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	£1,000 Payable at Death.	£1,000 payable at Age 60 or earlier Death.
25	£20 1 8	£27 3 4
30	23 3 4	32 10 10
35	26 10 0	40 1 8
40	31 1 8	51 5 0

NOTE.—Under the Reduced Premium System (explained in Prospectus) four-fifths only of these premiums need be paid, the other one-fifth remaining a charge to be repaid out of Bonus.

No Agents employed and No Commission paid for the introduction of business, whereby £10,000 a year is saved to the Members.

Assurances can be effected by direct communication with the Office, 2 & 3, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT IN 1895.

## ONTARIO ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

INSURES AGAINST ACCIDENT, DISEASE, AND SICKNESS.

SPECIAL FEATURES IN OUR POLICIES.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

Chief Office for the United Kingdom:

52, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 3108 Central.

Cables: "Ontac."

ALSO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS, THIRD PARTY LIABILITY, ETC., ETC.

COVERS:—DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND.

MOTOR BOATS (WITH INSPECTION).

Full Particulars and Rates on Application.

Annual Income, £400,000.

Invested Funds, £2,400,000

## "HOW A YOUNG MAN CAN SAVE MONEY."

Write for this Pamphlet, which will be sent by return FREE.

## CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Chief Office for the United Kingdom:—

TEMPLE BAR HOUSE, 23—28, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

G. HASWELL VEITCH, General Manager.



# **The NATIONAL Burglary & Fire Office, Ltd.**

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

## **BURGLARY AND FIRE**

**COMBINED IN ONE POLICY.**

### **SPECIAL INSURANCE FOR CYCLISTS AND CYCLES.**

CHIEF OFFICE—KING'S HOUSE, KING STREET, E.C.

West End Branch—13, REGENT STREET, S.W.

# **THE LONDON & MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE CO.,**

*Established 1869. Incorporated under Act of Parliament.* LTD.

**AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... .. £100,000**

Chief Office: 50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

PREMIUM INCOME, Year ending March 24th, 1906 ... .. £360,413

CASH SAVED, Year ending March 24th, 1906 ... .. £55,455

FUNDS at March 24th, 1906 ... .. £400,326

CLAIMS PAID up to March 24th, 1906, exceed ... .. £1,368,000

Annual Reports and Prospectuses can be obtained on Application.

# **BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**

(FORMERLY CALLED BRITISH WORKMAN'S AND GENERAL).

*Established 1866.*

**INDUSTRIAL AND ORDINARY BRANCHES.**

ANNUAL INCOME nearly - - - - - £1,250,000

TOTAL FUNDS - - - - - £1,800,000

CLAIMS PAID - - - - - £5,000,000

Gentlemen able to influence good business will find the Company's Agency terms very remunerative. Agency Terms and Prospectuses on application to—

S. J. PORT, *Secretary.*

Chief Offices: Broad Street Corner, BIRMINGHAM.

# **Esterbrook Relief Pens**

**OF ALL STATIONERS.**

# SCOTTISH LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE:  
PERTH.

LONDON OFFICES:  
9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.  
13, Pall Mall, S.W.

HORSES and CATTLE of all classes fully insured at minimum rates of premium  
Trade and Farm Horses, Mares-in-Foal and Loss of Foals, Stallions, Yeoman  
and Transit Risks.

Apply for Prospectuses to ARTHUR G. BULL, *Secretary*.

*Agents required in unrepresented Districts. Liberal Terms.*

## WESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established 1841. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:—BIRMINGHAM.

London Branch Office:—101, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Manchester Branch Office:—Deansgate.

Liverpool " " 132, Bold Street.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £1,000,000

TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £4,000,000

ANNUAL VALUATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

*Reports, Prospectuses, with Revised Rates of Premiums, etc., may be had on application.*

R. ALDINGTON HUNT, F.S.S., A.I.A., General Manager

## SCOTTISH LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

BONUS FOR QUARTER OF A CENTURY

£2% PER ANNUM

(for each year completed after the first).

Valuation on basis unsurpassed for stringency by any  
other Edinburgh Life Office and equalled only by one.

EDINBURGH: 19, ST. ANDREW SQUARE. LONDON: 13, CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C.

**YOU WANT**

Protection against Fire or Burglary?

To Abolish your House Rent?

An Income during Sickness?

A Sound, Paying Investment?

**THEN YOU WANT**

What it is our Business to Supply at  
the Best Terms obtainable. Write us

**WE WANT SOME GOOD AGENTS.**

# CENTURY Insurance Company

Ltd.,

CENTURY HOUSE, EDINBURGH.



# Ecclesiastical Insurance Office, Ltd.,

11, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

**FIRE.  
BURGLARY.  
GLASS.**

Insurances are granted against Damage by Fire, especially upon Ecclesiastical property, including Churches, Colleges, Schools and Mission Houses with their contents; Parsonages, and other Official or Private Residences; Globe Premises, Farm Stock, etc.

For Forms and further Information apply to the General Manager at the Joint Offices of the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office, Ltd., and the Clergy Pensions Institution, 11, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

## BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital - - - One Million Sterling.

Head Office: 5, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C.,  
with Branches throughout the United Kingdom.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

**No Foreign Business Undertaken.**

**H. FOSTER CUTLER, Manager and Secretary.**

## THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Ltd.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. £1,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. £225,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL .. £45,000

Head Offices: 184, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.  
London Office: 62, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

**FIRE, BURGLARY, ACCIDENT, & PLATE GLASS.**

Special Agency Terms to Solicitors, Accountants, Estate Agents, and others controlling Property, on application to—

**FRANK B. COOKE, London Manager.**

## The ROYAL LONDON FRIENDLY SOCIETY,

Established April, 1861.

**LIFE AND ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.**

New and Improved Table of Benefits.

**CHIEF OFFICE:—FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.**

**LONDON BRANCH OFFICES—**

32, JUNCTION ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY, N.

222, MARE STREET, HACKNEY, N.E.

208, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

172, STOKE NEWINGTON ROAD, N. [Road, S.E.

"ROYAL LONDON" BUILDINGS, 644, OLD KENT

"ROYAL LONDON" HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON  
ROW, W.C.

86, BOW ROAD, E.

69, LONDON STREET, GREENWICH, S.E.

190, JAMAICA ROAD, BERMONDSEY, S.E.

**DIRECTORS.**

F. DE LA BERTAUCHE, Esq.

T. BYRNE, Esq.

J. PRICE, Esq.

G. ATHERTON, Esq.

H. DUFFELL, Esq.

E. HAMBRIDGE, Esq.

E. SMITH, Esq.

**Treasurer: W. H. COOMBS, Esq.**

**Secretary: WM. BOWREY.**

**Claims Paid exceed Three-and-Three-Quarter Millions.  
Premium Income, £915,000. Accumulated Funds, £1,840,000.**

# ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(The Old Accident Company).

APPLY FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

**Accidents, Sickness & Disease. New & Special Features.**

*Business Founded 1849. Claims Paid nearly £2,000,000.*

**10, St. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

THOS. POTTER, *General Manager and Secretary.*

*See "Insurance" Article under Letter "I" in the Body of the Work.*

## NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

*Founded 1797.*

**Head Office:—NORWICH.**

**Chief London Offices: 50, FLEET STREET, E.C.; 71 & 72, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.**

Premium Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£1,170,000
Losses Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£19,920,000

**LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.**

*Prospectuses and every Information can be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches, and Agencies.*

**APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.**

**Norwich  
Union  
Mutual  
Life Office**

**CLAIMS PAID over £24,000,000.**

"There is no doubt about the strength of its position."—  
*The Times.*

**OLD AGE PENSION  
AND OTHER ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES.**  
Send for particulars, stating age and requirements.

**Head Office: NORWICH.**

"It is the ideal office for a policy-holder."—  
*Local Government Journal.*

## ANNUITIES.

**The most advantageous Office in the United Kingdom for  
Annuity Investments is the**

**Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.**

**Write for Particulars to any of its Branches, or to the Chief  
Office for the United Kingdom—**

**93, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**GEO. E. REID, MANAGER.**



# THE **CENTRAL** INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Chairman:—WALTER CHAMBERLAIN, J.P.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL OVER - - **£1,000,000**

**FIRE,**

**ACCIDENT,**

**BURGLARY.**

**SHORT and**

**UP-TO-DATE**

**CONDITIONS.**

HEAD OFFICE:—12 & 13, Nicholas Lane, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES IN ALL THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL CENTRES.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

*General Manager—HUGH LEWIS.*

# ATLAS ASSURANCE

**FIRE** COMPANY LIMITED, **LIFE**

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## THE MANCHESTER FIRE OFFICE

Head Office, 92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Office—98, King Street.

*Established in the reign of George III.*

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED - - **£28,000,000**

# WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. INCORPORATED 1851.

Paid-up Capital - **£308,000.** Total Cash Assets - **£665,713.**

BRITISH and FOREIGN OFFICES: 2, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL,  
LONDON, E.C.

### DIRECTORS:

RT. HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART., C.B., M.P.

ALFRED COOPER, ESQ. (GRAHAMS & CO., LONDON).

SIR ERNEST CABLE (BIRD & CO., LONDON AND CALCUTTA).

**FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES effected at moderate rates.**

*Applications invited for Agencies at Home and Foreign Towns.*

*W. B. MEIKLE, Manager.*

## THE NATIONAL

# BRITISH & IRISH MILLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(NON TARIFF.)

**FUNDS** (including uncalled Subscribed Capital) exceed **£311,000**

Policies Issued at MODERATE RATES on Properties protected by AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS, and on approved non-hazardous risks.

*For particulars apply to—*

**The MANAGER, 59, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

Branch Office:—DUCHY CHAMBERS, CLARENCE ST., MANCHESTER.

**HORSE, VEHICLE AND MOTOR INSURANCES,  
PERSONAL ACCIDENTS, DRIVING ACCIDENTS,  
BURGLARY, PLATE GLASS, FARMERS' LIABILITY,  
IMPERIAL ACCIDENT, LIVE STOCK, & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

*Established 1878.*

**HEAD OFFICES:—17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.**

**Horses and Cattle Insured** against **Death** from **Accident** and **Disease**.

**Mares Insured** for **Foaling** and **Loss** of **Foals**.

**Motor Cars and Carriages Insured** against **Accidental Damage**.

**Employers Insured** against **Drivers' Accidents** to **Persons** and **Property**.

**Farmers' Liability** for **Accidents** to **Labourers** Insured.

**CLAIMS PAID, £350,000.**

Prospectuses, etc., post free.

**Agents Required.**

**B. S. ESSEX, Manager.**

**THE VULCAN BOILER & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

*ESTABLISHED 1859.*

**The ORIGINAL Boiler Insurance Company.**

**Head Office: 67, KING ST., MANCHESTER.**

**INSURANCE & INSPECTION OF**

**BOILERS, Economisers, Steam Pipes,  
Superheaters, Kiers, Decouduns  
and Lifts and Hoists.**

**ENGINES (Steam, Gas or Oil).**

**GAS PRODUCER Plant.**

**ELECTRICAL Machinery.**

**EMPLOYS  
many more  
INSPECTORS  
than any other Com-  
pany, and can there-  
fore more closely con-  
sult the convenience  
of clients.**

**Over 50,000**

**Boilers and Engines  
under Supervision.**

**CONSULTING  
ENGINEERING.**

**All other INSURANCES arranged.**

**J. F. L. GOSLAND, M.INST.C.E., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E.E., CHIEF ENGINEER.**

**JAMES M. DALE, SECRETARY.**

**APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.**

**THE PROVIDENT CLERKS'  
GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT OFFICES,**

**61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**GUARANTEES for FIDELITY, ACCIDENT INSURANCE,  
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, and WORKMEN'S  
COMPENSATION ACT INSURANCES.**

**Full Information, Forms, etc., on application to HERBERT B. BRAIN, Secretary.**

**Telephone No. 1307 London Wall. 9684 Central.**

**MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED**

**BY THE**

**Mutual Loan Fund Association,**

**LIMITED (Incorporated 1850),**

**On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, etc., at moderate interest, Repayable by Instalments,  
or as agreed. No preliminary Fees. Forms free.**

**5, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C. ;**

**23, Bucklersbury, Mansion House, E.C. ;**

**38, Ship Street, Brighton ; and 199, Queen's Road, Hastings.**

**ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.**

**CHAS. R. WRIGHT, Secretary.**



# THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK,

(Established 1839),

Limited.

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

SMITH, PAYNE &amp; SMITHS. (Established 1758.)

SAMUEL SMITH & Co., Nottingham and Mansfield.  
(Established 1688.)

SMITH, ELLISON &amp; Co., Lincoln. (Established 1775.)

WIGAN, MERCER, TASKER &amp; Co., Kentish Bank, Maidstone. (Established 1818.)

PRESCOTT'S BANK, Limited, consisting of:—

DIMSDALE, FOWLER, BARNARD &amp; DIMSDALES.

(Established 1762.)

PRESCOTT CAVE, BUXTON, LODER &amp; CO. (Established 1766.)

MILES, CAVE, BAILLIE & CO., Old Bank, Bristol.  
(Established 1750.)

SANDERS &amp; CO., Exeter Bank. (Established 1769.)

MILFORD, SNOW &amp; CO., City Bank, Exeter. (Established 1786.)

TUGWELL &amp; CO., Old Bank, Bath. (Established 1769.)

And THE LONDON AND YORKSHIRE BANK, Limited.

SAMUEL SMITH BROS. &amp; Co., Hull. (Established 1784.)

SAMUEL SMITH &amp; Co., Derby. (Established 1806.)

SAMUEL SMITH &amp; Co., Newark-on-Trent. (Established 1888.)

MOGER &amp; SON, City Bank, Bath. (Established 1815.)

DEANE &amp; CO., Winchester. (Established 1787.)

BULPETT, HALL &amp; CO., Old Bank, Winchester. (Established 1789.)

HILTON, RIDGEN &amp; RIDGEN, Faversham Bank. (Established 1795.)

THOS. BUTCHER &amp; SONS, Old Bank, Tring. (Established 1836.)

HARWOOD &amp; CO. Old Bank, Thornbury. (Established 1808.)

Authorised Capital - £25,000,000.

Subscribed Capital - £22,934,100.

Paid-up Capital - £3,554,785 10s.

Reserve Fund - £1,150,000.

## DIRECTORS.

Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart., Governor.

JOHN TROTTER, Esq., Deputy Governor.

ERNEST W. BARNARD, Esq.

THEODORE BASSETT, Esq.

LEO BONN, Esq.

PERCIVAL BOSANQUET, Esq.

FRANCIS W. BUXTON, Esq.

CHARLES C. CAVE, Esq.

JOHN ALAN CLUTTON-BROCK, Esq.

JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.

HORACE GEORGE DEVAS, Esq.

WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.

HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.

JOHN MEWS, Esq.

R. FENTON MILES, Esq.

HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Esq.

KENNETH L. C. PRESCOTT, Esq.

EUSTACE ABEL SMITH, Esq.

FRANCIS ABEL SMITH, Esq.

GERALD DUDLEY SMITH, Esq.

HERBERT FRANCIS SMITH, Esq.

LINDSAY ERIC SMITH, Esq.

Rt. Hon. C. B. STUART WORTLEY

K.C., M.P.

ARTHUR M. H. WALROND, Esq.

Sir JULIUS WERNHER, Bart.

The Right Hon. SIR ALGERNON

WEST, G.C.B.

CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, Mansion House, E.C.

R. H. NUNN, General Manager.

J. E. W. HOULDRING, Manager.

P. J. WIFFEN, Assistant Manager.

H. H. HART, Country and Foreign Manager.

L. E. THOMAS, Country Branch Manager.

H. R. HOARE, Secretary.

L. J. CORNISH, Assistant Secretary.

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne &amp; Smiths): 1, Lombard St.

CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

## METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

BAYSWATER BRANCH: 67, Bishop's Road, W.

BEDFORD ROW BRANCH: 24, Bedford Row, W.C.

BISHOPSGATE STREET BRANCH: 54 and 55, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.

BLOOMSBURY BRANCH: 103, High Holborn, W.C.

BROMLEY BRANCH: 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent.

CHANCERY LANE BRANCH: 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.

CHARING CROSS BRANCH: 66, Charing Cross, S.W.

CRIPPLEGATE BRANCH: 116, Fore Street, E.C.

CROYDON BRANCH: High Street, Croydon.

EAST FINCHLEY BRANCH: 4, Market Parade, N.

FENCHURCH STREET BRANCH: 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

FINSBURY CIRCUS BRANCH: Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

GOSWELL ROAD BRANCH: 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.

HAMPESTEAD BRANCH: 39, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.

HOLBORN CIRCUS BRANCH: Holborn Circus, E.C.

KENSINGTON BRANCH: High Street, W. (corner of Campden Hill Road).

MOUNT STREET BRANCH: 12, Mount Street, W.

MUSWELL HILL BRANCH: 11, The Exchange, N.

NOTTING HILL GATE BRANCH: 8, High Street, W.

OXFORD STREET BRANCH: 455, Oxford Street, W.

PADDINGTON BRANCH: 22, London Street, W.

PURLEY BRANCH: Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.

REGENT STREET BRANCH: 14, Argyle Place, W.

ST. MARY AXE BRANCH: 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

SLOANE STREET BRANCH: 74, Sloane Street, S.W.

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LONDON, October, 1906.

A. E. MANN, Secretary.

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ESTABLISHED 1851.

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# INDEX TO THE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

(See also the Articles in Literary Matter under Charitable Institutions and Hospitals.)

	PAGE
ADDITIONAL CURATES' SOCIETY ... ..	<i>Facing Index</i>
BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY ... ..	32
BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM (SLOUGH) ... ..	39
CANCER HOSPITAL ... ..	44
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL ... ..	42
CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE ... ..	40
CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA ... ..	40
CURATES' AUGMENTATION ... ..	39
DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES... ..	34
EAST LONDON CHURCH FUND ... ..	31
EAST LONDON FUND TO THE JEWS ... ..	31
HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH ... ..	<i>Facing Index</i>
HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS ... ..	35
HOSPITAL FOR PARALYSED ... ..	44
"LIBERATOR" RELIEF FUND ... ..	41
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL ... ..	43
LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY ... ..	32
LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE... ..	43
MORAVIAN MISSIONS ... ..	41
NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION ... ..	44
NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME ... ..	37
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL ... ..	37
POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION ... ..	39
RESCUE SOCIETY ... ..	38
ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION ... ..	33
ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY ... ..	36
ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL... ..	43
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES ... ..	45
ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN ... ..	38
ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND ... ..	38
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL ... ..	44
ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL ... ..	42
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES ... ..	45
SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND ... ..	39
SHELTERING HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN ... ..	38
SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION ... ..	36
STOCKWELL ORPHANAGE... ..	37
SURGICAL AID SOCIETY ... ..	45
TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS ... ..	51
V.W.C.A. ... ..	41



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Number of Church Members (exclusive of West Indies*)	...	...	...	...	17,269
Number of Day Scholars (	"	"	)	...	21,207
Number of Sabbath Scholars (	"	"	)	...	12,322

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The Society has sent out such men as John Williams, Robert Moffat, David Livingstone, Robert Morrison, James Gilmour, James Chalmers, and John Mackenzie. It has now:—

277	MISSIONARIES (38 of them Medical).
7,155	NATIVE WORKERS.
79,906	CHURCH MEMBERS.
292,945	OTHER ADHERENTS.
1,415	SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
60,895	SUNDAY SCHOLARS.
2,147	DAY SCHOOLS.
89,106	DAY SCHOLARS.

**FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED**, as the work is alive and grows rapidly. Contributions should be sent to the

**Rev. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A.**, at the above address.



**"Too feeble for another cruise."**

# ROYAL ALFRED

Patron :



*H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T.*

**Aged . . . . .**  
**Merchant . . . . .**  
**Seamen's . . . . .**  
**Institution . . . . .**

This National Haven was founded in 1867. Its aim is to give a HOME or a PENSION to the British Merchant Sailor when old and destitute, irrespective of rank, ports of service or place of abode. Referring to the "Royal Alfred Institution,"

## W. CLARK RUSSELL

(the well-known writer) says: "No words of praise can be too high for such an Institution, and no money dedicated by generous hearts to the alleviation of human suffering can be better directed than to the exchequer of this Aged Seamen's Home."

**Over 2200 already permanently  
relieved.**

**HUNDREDS AWAITING RELIEF.  
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.**

Bankers : WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ltd., Birchin Lane, E.C.

Office : 58, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.

Secretary : J. BAILEY WALKER.

# DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES:

**National Incorporated Association.**

**ABOUT 8,000 CHILDREN ALWAYS UNDER THEIR CARE.**

**Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

**President—The Right Hon. LORD BRASSEY, G.C.B.**

**61,849** Children Rescued, Trained, and Placed Out.

**11,277** Boys and Girls wholly maintained in 1905.

**2,412** New and **Permanent** Admissions in 1905. (*A unique Sheet Photograph of these can be obtained on application.*)

No Destitute Child ever refused **Immediate** and **Free** Admission, even if Sick, Afflicted, Incurable, or a Helpless Infant.

**10** New Cases admitted **Daily**.

**NO ELECTION; NO WAITING LIST; No Money Promise needful; No Barriers on account of Age, Sex, Creed, Nationality, or Physical Health. Destitution** is the **ONLY** but essential qualification.

**1,200 EMIGRANTS** leave for Canada every year. **18,645** have already (Nov. '06) been sent, and **98%** have done well.

## **FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.**

**£240** required **daily** for **FOOD ALONE.**

**£16** per annum maintains one Healthy Child.

**£30** per annum maintains one Suffering Child.

**£10** defrays the cost of one Emigrant.

Honorary Director—WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Honorary Treasurer—HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—GEORGE CODE, Esq.

\* \* \* Cheques and Money Orders should be made payable to Mr. WILLIAM BAKER, crossed "L. & S.W. Bank: Barnardo's Homes," and remitted to him at

**Head Offices:—**

**18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.**



# The HOMES for LITTLE BOYS

## FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY, KENT (Incorporated).

### Patrons.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

### President.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T.

### Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough,  
K.G.

Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Marquis of Zetland, K.T.

The Marquis of Northampton.

The Earl of Stanhope.

The Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

Field-Marshal Viscount Wolsley, G.C.B.

The Lord Bishop of London, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of Southwark, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of St. Albans, D.D.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester.

The Lord Winterstoke.

The Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.

Sir James Blyth, Bart.

Sir T. Fowell-Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.

Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P.

Sir Patteson Nickalls.

The Ven. the Archdeacon of London.

Mr. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D.

W. H. Brown, Esq.

J. Passmore Edwards, Esq.

George Hanbury, Esq.

## These Homes were the first to abandon the discredited Barrack System, to secure Family Life for the Boys.

THE COTTAGE HOMES AT FARNINGHAM are for 330 Boys, who are Homeless and Destitute. They are placed in families of 30 each, with a Foster Father and Mother to take care of them. They are fed, clothed, and educated, and receive careful moral and religious training.

Suitable boys are prepared for Confirmation. Thirty-two were presented at last Visitation.

They are taught to be industrious by being employed in Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentering, Printing, Breadmaking, Painting, Plumbing, Gasfitting, Blacksmithing, Engine-room Work, Gardening, Farming, etc., etc. Apprenticeships are found for them. They are looked after as "Old Boys," and a house is always kept ready for them to return to during holidays, when out of work, or convalescent after sickness.

Boys are either admitted on payment by benevolent persons of 7s. a week, or can be elected free or on part payment by votes of the subscribers.

THE HOMES FOR ORPHANS at Swanley are designed for 175 Boys, whose mothers need to go out to earn their living. They do what they can towards the support of their own boys, and friends who have known them in better days help them. Every boy admitted to the Orphanage is paid for at the rate of £21 per annum. The living is upon the same lines as at Farningham, but the education is more extended. Many benevolent people are glad in this way to support an Orphan Boy, or to help a necessitous mother who cannot pay the whole of the fees.

The Committee most earnestly appeal for help to enable them to make self-supporting boys.

**Treasurer**—EDMUND S. HANBURY, Esq., Poles, Ware, Herts.

**Secretary**—Mr. WM. ROBSON, 100, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

**Bankers** { BARCLAY & Co. (Gosling's Branch), 19, Fleet Street; and  
THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS, Lombard Street.

# THE ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY.

**Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**

**Vice-Patrons:** { H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.  
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

**President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.**

**Honorary Secretaries: Messrs. GEORGE POCOCK and PERCY R. POCOCK.**

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election by rotation. Others are nominated from time to time to receive the "Queen Victoria," "Thomas Pocock," and "James Templeton Wood" Memorial Pensions.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20 if single, and £30 if married.

The receipt of parish relief is not a disqualification.

Applications must be made on the printed form provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and the multiples thereof in proportion.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts, and all information, will be forwarded on application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or by Messrs. BARCLAY & CO.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., *Treasurer and Chairman of Committee.*

W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary.*

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

## SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION

(Founded A.D. 1655.) (Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1678.)

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, aged Single Daughters, and Children of every Diocese in England and Wales.

**President—The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. Vice-President—Earl EGERTON OF TATTON.**

**Treasurers—**

SIR WILLIAM TOMLINSON, BART.; REV. CANON C. F. NORMAN, M.A.;

SIR W. VAUGHAN MORGAN, BART., ALDERMAN.

The Governors now assist annually about 300 Clergymen by Grants, and over 400 Clergy Children by Grants towards Education, Apprenticeship, and outfit (about one-fifth of whom are Orphans), and over 1,080 Clergy Widows and aged Single Daughters (712 of whom are Pensioners).

**By far the oldest, largest, and most  
comprehensive of Clergy Charities.**

Donors of Thirty Guineas and upwards are elected Governors of the Corporation.

**More Annual Subscriptions and Donations are needed.**

LEGACIES also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

The 253rd Festival will be celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday, the 29th April, 1907, Tickets are issued to Subscribers and Donors.

**SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bart., Regr.,**

**CORPORATION HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY PLACE, LONDON, W.C.**



**STOCKWELL ORPHANAGE**

(SPURGEON'S),

**CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.****Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.**

President—THOMAS SPURGEON. Vice-President—CHARLES SPURGEON. Treasurer—WILLIAM BIGGS.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL for 500 Fatherless Children,  
And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, C. H. SPURGEON.**

No Votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

The Managers require nearly **TEN THOUSAND POUNDS A YEAR** to maintain the Institution.

2,749 Orphans have been received into the Institution to the end of March, 1906.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. LADDS, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Rd., London, S.W.

Notice to Intending Benefactors.—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary

THE

ORPHAN

WORKING

SCHOOL

AND

ALEXANDRA

ORPHANAGE

FOUNDED 1758.

500

**FATHERLESS CHILDREN  
MAINTAINED AND EDUCATED.****MAITLAND PARK, LONDON, N.W.****Convalescent Home : Harold Road, MARGATE.***Patrons* { HIS MAJESTY THE KING.  
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.  
*President* : H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.  
*Treasurer* : SIR HORACE B. MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., J.P.**NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.****The Charity is not endowed, but depends upon  
Voluntary Contributions.**

Please help this most necessary work.

One Thousand new Annual Subscriptions are urgently needed.

Two Votes at each half-yearly election for every Guinea subscribed.

Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom contributions should be sent.

*Bankers*—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Princes Street, E.C.**ALEXANDER GRANT, Secretary****Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C.****NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME,  
HAM COMMON, SURREY.  
FOUNDED 1849.***Under the Patronage of***H.R.H. The Princess Christian, H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany, Lord Brassey, K.C.B.***Chairman*: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

Orphan Girls received from 7 to 12 without distinction of religion, and trained for domestic life and service. Up to the present time over 2,000 Orphan Girls have been educated in the Home, and have gone forth to occupy useful positions in life.

**DONATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, and LEGACIES are sorely needed.**

The Home is open to inspection at all times.

*Bankers*: Lloyd's Bank, 16, St. James's Street, S.W.*Secretary*: GEO. DE C. HOBSON, The Orphanage, Ham Common, Surrey.

"Musica lux in Tenebris."

# THE ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE AND ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND,

(Patrons: H.M. THE KING AND H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA),  
is training

**MANY BLIND GIRLS AND BOYS,**  
and training them so effectively as to eventually make them independent, and raise them  
**ABOVE THE NEED OF CHARITABLE ASSISTANCE.**

For the maintenance of this good work, **FUNDS**, which are greatly needed at once, are  
**MOST EARNESTLY APPEALED FOR.**

Dr. F. J. CAMPBELL, Principal, Royal Normal College, Church Road, Upper Norwood, London. S

<p><b>SOCIETY FOR THE RESCUE OF YOUNG WOMEN &amp; CHILDREN.</b></p> 	<p><b>RESCUE SOCIETY</b> (Established 1853). <b>REMOVED to 205, Gt. Portland Street, W.</b> <b>SIX HOMES</b> for Girls and Young Women. <b>RESCUE, PREVENTIVE, MATERNITY, and MEDICAL</b> Cases received from all parts of the Kingdom. <b>19,224</b> have been already Sheltered, Fed, Clothed, Trained, and given a fresh start. The Committee appeal to the Benevolent Public on behalf of <b>FORSAKEN, SUFFERING, AND OUTCAST WOMEN AND GIRLS.</b> CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received, and may be sent to the Secretary—<b>C. STUART THORPE</b>, 205, Great Portland Street, W.</p>
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## Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children,

**MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger.  
About **150** yearly are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

**£500** additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

**THE SMALLEST GIFT WELCOMED.**

President: SAMUEL SMITH, M.P.

Hon. Treasurer: E. C. THIN, Esq., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.

Secretary and Superintendent: Mrs. LOUISA BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

## ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN

maintains **3** Hospital Steamers and **5** Bethel Ships, which are engaged in constant work afloat in the fishing fleets, also Shore Institutes and Homes at all the chief fishing centres.

Has no endowments, but is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions.

**Help earnestly appealed for.**

Treasurer—Sir WILLIAM GODSELL.

Secretary—FRANCIS H. WOOD, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.



# THE SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND,

**LEATHERHEAD, SURREY** (*Late of St. George's Circus, S.E.*)  
 Founded at Southwark, 1799. Incorporated 1826. Rebuilt at Leatherhead, 1902.  
*Patrons: Their Most Gracious Majesties the KING and QUEEN ALEXANDRA.*

## OBJECT OF THE CHARITY:

**"To Render the Blind Self-Reliant."**

(COPYRIGHT.)

Over **8,500** Blind assisted during the last Century. Contributions are earnestly pleaded for.

The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., Principal and Secretary.

Chief Offices—HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

Telephone No. 4, P.O. Leatherhead.

Telegraphic Address: "Lux, Leatherhead."

# THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

Established 1856.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1867.

*President*—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives Immediate Assistance to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters, **IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee some **Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help.

The Society has aided over **25,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

## DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

and Gifts of clothing of every description, will be most gratefully received by MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

# CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND.

This Society makes Grants of £50 a year to Curates who have been more than 15 years in Holy Orders, and are still in full active work. Of the 8,000 Curates upwards of 1,400 have been ordained more than 15 years, and this number is annually increasing.

It is the only Society in England that directly increases the stipends of Curates of long standing. The "Queen Victoria Clergy Fund" does not assist the unbeneficed clergy. Curates of 25 years' standing get from 30 to 40 per cent. less stipend than those newly ordained.

The Church is multiplying Curates **three times** as rapidly as she is multiplying benefices.

Upwards of £9,500 was voted last year in grants. Of those receiving Grants, 53 have been upwards of 30 years, and 20 upwards of 40 years in Holy Orders; the average is 29 years.

Upwards of 60 new applications last year. All strongly recommended. Council only able to deal with a small proportion of them.

## CHURCH COLLECTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Cheques, P.O.O., and P. Orders crossed "COUTTS & Co.," should be sent to A. G. B. ATKINSON, *Secretary*.

Office: 2, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

# BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, SLOUGH.

**Patron**—His Majesty the King.

**Patroness**—Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

Instituted 1827. For the Maintenance and Education of Fatherless Children from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, and in some cases by purchase, between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Institution is unendowed, and the Committee earnestly appeal for *New Annual Subscriptions and Donations*, which are much needed. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

**Bankers:** MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACONS BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

**Offices:** 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.

J. F. W. DEACON, *Treasurer*.

CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary*.

TEN  
BRANCHES.

**A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.**

ESTABLISHED  
1869.

# The Children's Home and Orphanage

Chief Offices: **BONNER ROAD, LONDON, N.E.**

*Principal:* Rev. ARTHUR E. GREGORY, D.D.  
*Vice-Principal:* Rev. R. BEVAN SHEPHERD, M.A.  
*Secretary:* Mr. CHARLES N. BARNES.

## **SPECIAL APPEAL**

1. For the 1700 Children now in the Ten Branches of the C. H. & O.
2. For the 200 Crippled and Afflicted Children.
3. For the SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVE CHILDREN.

£16 Supports a Child for One Year.

Donors of £50 are entitled to name a Cot in any Branch of the C. H. and O.

REPORTS AND OTHER INFORMATION on Application to the Principal, Rev. Arthur E. Gregory, C. H. & O., Bonner Road, N.E. Cheques crossed "London City & Midland Bank."

## Christian Literature Society for India.

*President:* THE RIGHT HON. LORD REAY, LL.D., D.Litt., G.C.S.I.  
*Chairman of Committee:* HENRY MORRIS, Esq., I.C.S. (Retd.).

**Christian  
Literature  
Society  
for  
India.**

This Work is Christ's. Will you help it?

is acknowledged to be a most important branch of Missionary work, and often goes where the Missionary cannot go.

is doing for other Missions what they could not do for themselves without much extra expenditure.

Britain's, greatest Dependency. 300 millions, Hindus and Muhammadans are committed to our care. "Give ye them to eat." "Feed My sheep."

Many people in England do not realise what moral and spiritual injury is being done by the spread of Agnostic, Theosophical and Anti-Christian literature in India and Ceylon. The enemy is sowing tares broadcast. THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY is ever active, spreading Christian Truth in thirteen of the languages of India in order to counteract this evil. "The present moment is the moment for forming the character of India for good or evil."

An effort is being made to increase the funds of the Society by £1,000 annually. So urgent are the claims on the Society that, unless the subscriptions are largely increased, its work in India and Ceylon must be curtailed.

In humble reliance on God, the Committee commend the claims of this Society to the prayers and generous sympathy of British Christians.

Subscriptions and Donations will be most gratefully received and acknowledged by the Secretaries,

**9, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.**



# "LIBERATOR" RELIEF FUND.

Patron—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

**£10,000 required to Relieve New and Urgent Cases.**

Hundreds of aged and afflicted victims, so cruelly robbed of their life-savings by the great Liberator Fraud, just as they were hoping to enjoy the fruit of their industry and thrift. **Many of them are members of the Church of England.**

*Cheques and P.O.'s should be sent to the Secretary,*

**Rev. J. STOCKWELL WATTS,**

**16, Farringdon Street, E.C.**

## YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (LONDON)

*Treasurer:* The LORD KINNAIRD.

*Hon. Secretaries*--THE. HON. EMILY KINNAIRD, Miss EDITH G. DASHWOOD.

*Bankers:* BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

**London Centres and Workers:** Institutes, Homes, and Restaurants, 59; Affiliated Homes and Bible Classes, 6; other Adult Branches, 51; Junior Branches, 35; London Membership, 14,706; Homes accommodate 500; Homes used annually by over 4,000.

The London Finance Committee are responsible for work requiring **£8,000** annually.

**FUNDS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.**

*Secretary, Mr. H. KIDNER, F.G.S.*

**OFFICES: 25 & 26, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.**

PREVENTION.

PROTECTION.

## The Oldest Protestant Missionary Church

AND THE

**FIRST TO LEPERS,**  
Urgently Needs Generous Help.

Unless the ANNUAL INCOME of the

## Moravian Missions

be increased, some of the LARGER MISSIONS may, it is feared, have to be abandoned.

**N.B.—The Leper Home, Jerusalem, is in sore need, and the number of Patients**

**may have to be reduced for want of funds.**

*Will God's People make this great need* **A Subject of Earnest Prayer?**

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully acknowledged and information given by the Rev. W. WETTON COX, at the Offices of the LONDON ASSOCIATION, who will also gladly arrange for Meetings, Sermons, Lectures, etc.

**OFFICES: 7, NEW COURT, LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, W.C.**



"A Patient in the Leper Home at Jerusalem."

# CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, STRAND, W.C.

## President:

H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Chairman:—THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF KILMOREY, K.P.

Treasurer:—W. R. MALCOLM, Esq.

## Bankers:

MESSRS. DRUMMOND, 49, Charing Cross; MESSRS. COUTTS, 59, Strand.

The Governors earnestly solicit assistance for this Hospital, which is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions, and treats annually an average of over

**22,000 SICK AND INJURED PATIENTS.**

This Hospital also maintains a Convalescent Home at Limsfield, containing 50 Beds.

**The Hospital and Convalescent Home are dependent upon Voluntary Contributions to the amount of £20,000 per annum.**

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be most thankfully received by either of the above-named bankers; or by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London, for the use of that Charity, the sum of free of Legacy Duty, to be paid out of my pure personal estate as soon after my decease as may be possible."

*Telephone—5608 Central.*

*Telegraphic—"Envoy," London.*

# St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases, OLD STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

For Patients of the Middle Class, of limited means, who may be received  
**GRATUITOUSLY**, or on small contribution to maintenance.

**Nearly 200 Patients are under treatment Daily.**

CONVALESCENT HOME AT ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA, THANET.

Voluntary Boarders taken at the Home without Certificates.

**TRAINED NURSES FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS CASES  
IMMEDIATELY SUPPLIED FROM THIS HOSPITAL.**

**Donations and Annual Subscriptions Urgently Needed.**

W. H. BAIRD. *Secretary.*



## London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.,

provides a Medical and Surgical Training for the Medical Examinations open to Women. Special Classes are arranged for the Preliminary Scientific, and Intermediate M.B. Examinations of the University of London.

The practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for the students of the School, and senior students are allowed to hold posts at the New Hospital for Women.

**Scholarships:** School Scholarship, £30; St. Dunstan's Medical Exhibition, £60 for three or five years; Bostock Scholarship, £60 for two or four years; Helen Prideaux Prize, £40; etc.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the Secretary, M. B. DOUIE, M.B.

J. A. H. COCK, M.D., *Dean.*

## London Lock Hospital and Rescue Home.

**FREE without Letters of Recommendation.**

### MUCH IN NEED OF FUNDS,

Especially new Subscriptions, Donations, and Benefactions, to meet a heavy expenditure. The Board owe money to their Bankers, and a considerable amount to their Tradesmen, and urgently require immediate help.

Donations, especially new Subscriptions, will be gratefully received by the Treasurers—

**LORD KINNAIRD, 1, Pall Mall East;**

**J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., 20, Birch Lane;**

**or THE SECRETARY, Harrow Road, W.**

## The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. (Founded 1814.)

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

*Vice-Patrons*—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

*President*—THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD ROTHSCHILD.

*Treasurer*—S. HOPE MORLEY, ESQ. *Chairman of Council*—SIR T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, BART.

*Vice-Chairman*—THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.

### SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>£6,500</b>
Ordinary Annual Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>£3,000</b>
<b>ANNUAL DEFICIT</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>£3,500</b>

**New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.**

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

### *A few Facts concerning the Hospital.*

1. His Majesty the King is Patron.
2. Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, was Patron for upwards of fifty years.
3. It was the first of its kind established in Europe.
4. It has uninterruptedly for ninety-two years carried on its work in the midst of densely populated districts of the Metropolis.
5. Many thousands of useful lives have been prolonged which, without its aid, must have succumbed to the Pulmonary Diseases so prevalent in England.
6. Patients are received from all parts of the Country.
7. Last year 640 In-Patients were treated, and the attendances of Out-Patients numbered 25,922. Medical advice, medicine, etc., are gratuitously provided for all.
8. The strictest economy is practised in all matters connected with the Hospital.

A. T. MAYS, *Secretary.*

# ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Founded 1863. Incorporated 1904.

Out-patient Department and Offices: LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.

In-patient Department: UXBRIDGE ROAD, W.

PRESIDENT: THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

VICE-PRESIDENT: THE LORD STANLEY.

**THIS HOSPITAL IS ABSOLUTELY FREE TO THE POOR.**

Patients are seen every afternoon at Leicester Square from 2 to 4, and every evening (except Saturday) from 6 to 8. The Out-patient Department has been entirely rebuilt, and contains a special Department for X Ray, Finsen, and other Electrical treatment.

**CONTRIBUTIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.**

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(ALBANY MEMORIAL). INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The Largest Hospital for the Medical and Surgical Treatment of the Manifold Diseases of the Nervous System.

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon Legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable distribution are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

Help, especially in the form of Annual Subscriptions, is urgently needed, and will be most thankfully received by—

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(Free, Founded 1851),

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President: Rt. Hon. LORD LUDLOW.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to upwards of £14,300 per Annum.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is 3,028, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £619,900.

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HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.



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There are 561 Beds for the ABSOLUTELY POOR.

There are 42 Beds in St. Thomas's Home for cases who can pay a moderate amount.

IN-PATIENTS—6,873 cases were treated in 1905.

566 cases were treated in St. Thomas's Home in 1905.

OUT-PATIENTS—78,118 were treated in 1905.

The Hospital Expenditure on Maintenance and Special Repairs amounted in 1905 to.. £57,269

The Income from Endowments, Paying Patients, &c., amounted to .. .. £50,284

Capital Expenditure on New Buildings and Structural Improvements .. .. £64,288

It is thus seen that a considerable amount in 1905 was required from VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS to maintain the Hospital in its efficiency.

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

*Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward.*

247

# THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, WEST HILL, PUTNEY HEATH.

INSTITUTED 1854.

Office :—4, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C.

Patron:—HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

President:—The Most Hon. THE MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON.

Treasurer:—HERBERT JOHN ALLCROFT, Esq., F.R.G.S.

The Board earnestly APPEAL for SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS to maintain and extend the operations of this Institution.

The work of the Royal Hospital for Incurables is twofold: it affords a Home for the most necessitous, and grants a Pension of £20 a year in cases where a Home already exists.—This Charity is National in its character: persons are received as Inmates and Pensioners from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Present number of Beneficiaries:—Inmates, nearly 250; Pensioners, over 700.

Admission is by Election of the Subscribers.

An Annual Subscriber has One Vote at each Election for Half-a-Guinea, and an additional Vote for every additional Half-Guinea.

A Life Subscriber has One Vote for Life at every Election for Five Guineas, and an additional Vote for Life for every additional Five Guineas.

A Donation entitles to Votes at the next ensuing Election, according to the amount in the ratio of four for each guinea.

The Elections are held Half-Yearly, in the months of May and November.

The Hospital may be visited any week-day between the hours of 12 and 6, Sundays, 2 to 4 p.m., by the Governors and Friends of the Institution.

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CHARLES CUTTING, Secretary.

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President—The Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G., P.C.

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The School is provided with large Chemical and Physical Laboratories.

There are excellent Workshops for Engineering Students.

There is a separate Building, with separate Playground on the School Premises, for boys in the Preparatory Department.

There are a Miniature Range, an Engineer Cadet Corps, Fives Courts, and a Rowing Club on the River Ouse, as well as the School Games on the field.

The School is divided for purposes of instruction into—

*A Classical Side*, with preparation for the Universities and Professional Examinations;

*A Civil and Military Side*, preparing for Army Entrance, Indian, and other Examinations;

*An Engineering Side*; and a *Preparatory Department* for Junior Boys.

The Fees for Day Boys are from Ten to Sixteen Guineas; for Boarders from £80 to £90 inclusive per annum.

There are Exhibitions tenable in the School, for which the Examination is held in March; and two Leaving Exhibitions of £70 and £60 are awarded annually.

***For further information apply to the Head Master.***

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SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS thankfully received by HENRY J. WARD, *Secretary.*

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